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APPENDIX
TO
SENATE AND HOUSE
JOURNALS,
LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI,
REGULAR SESSION,
1877.

JEFFERSON CITY :
REGAN AND CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1877.

MESSAGE

OF

GOV. CHAS. H. HARDIN,

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JANUARY 3, 1877.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

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GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk.*

JANUARY 16, 1877.

GOVERNOR HARDIN'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives:

The Constitution imposes upon the Legislature a degree of care and consideration heretofore unknown in legislation; satisfactory success will come only from untiring labors and well digested views of its provisions. An important part of your duty will be to harmonize existing laws with them. This was deemed so laborious a task that the framers of this instrument provided therein that this session might extend to one hundred and twenty days. Whilst it is true that this will be a work of great labor, exacting from you the soundest and most intelligent consideration that may be given to the many new and untried provisions, yet, by regular, diligent and energetic action, it may all be accomplished in a session of ninety days, or less. The condition of the Treasury demands the shortest possible session, and the most economical expenditure of its revenues. The gravity of a thorough adaptation of the laws to the Constitution may be seen in the command, in the latter part of the first section of the schedule, which asserts that "the provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this Constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, 1877, unless sooner amended or repealed by the General Assembly." No one may estimate the difficulties that may arise, and the expenses that may accrue, by reason of a failure to conform them to the superior requirements of the Constitution. The forty-third section of article four only authorizes appropriations "for the payment of interest upon the bonded debt of the State that may become due *during the term* for which the Assembly is elected." The length of a term is two years. No law, nor does the Constitution fix the date specifically; the implication, however, is obvious when it shall begin. The Constitution and laws bearing on the question have been construed, always, as fixing the beginning of the term at one election and ending

at the next biennial one. Governor King called the 17th General Assembly together on August 30, 1852, being a day between the election, then in August, and the day, then in December, fixed by law for the meeting of the regular session.

It is the duty of the Executive to select the committee to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer from the recently elected members of the Senate and House. They are required to convene before the meeting of the General Assembly, and to take the oath prescribed by law for members of the Legislature. If an Executive should desire to convene a General Assembly, after an election, and before the date of the beginning of a regular session, there could be no question but that he could only call the last elected General Assembly together, and not the former one. The conclusion then is, that your term began with the recent election, and will end with the election in November, 1878, and that you can make no appropriation for the payment of interest on the bonded debt which may fall due after the last named election.

On the 1st day of January, 1879, which is before the regular session of the 30th General Assembly will begin, the last installment of semi-annual interest on the public debt, for the year 1878, amounting then to the sum of near a half million of dollars, will fall due. Without authority of law, it could not be legally paid, yet for the honor of the State, and of its public credit, it must be. Deficiencies in appropriations for this purpose would necessarily occur every two years, and a proper remedy should at once be supplied by an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect of adding three or four months to the time for which appropriations may now be made, and also of authorizing the Fund Commissioners to pay the interest which may fall due on the 1st day of January, 1879. The end desired would be effected, as well, by framing the amendment to strike out of the clause the words, "that may become due during the term for which each General Assembly is elected." The residue of the clause would be protected by the limitation, as seen in the 19th section of article ten. Appropriations, under the clause as it stands in the Constitution, have practically a limitation of some twenty-two months, whereas, all others have one of two years. The adoption of the amendment in the last form would make the limitation uniform. An amendment in either form would be promptly voted, and leave no ground for cavil about the payment of this or any other installment of interest. The credit of a State is so easily affected that the wisest policy would be to timely make clear and indisputable all laws and authority that direct and control its payment. There is an alternative remedy, however, an extra session of the Legislature in November or December, 1878,

called for the express purpose of making an appropriation for this payment. This would be expensive, and meet only the then pressing necessity, whereas, the amending proposition would remedy the evil permanently and without cost. For the sake of public convenience and the better preservation of the same, I would advise that the Constitution be published as a prefix to the laws which may be enacted at the present session.

BONDED DEBT.

On the first day of January, 1875, this debt was \$17,839,000, to which should be added \$41,000 Penitentiary indemnity bonds ordered to be issued by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, for damages which accrued against the State in 1873, in favor of certain prison contractors by reason of the leasing of the Penitentiary. On the first day of January, 1877, it was \$17,248,000. The loan of the credit of the State to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company is not computed as a part of this debt. The interest on these bonds has always been paid at maturity, as well as the expenses of funding the matured bonds. The seven per cent. Southwest guaranteed bonds have all been retired, except five, which have matured and not been presented, and are probably lost or destroyed; and all the bonds of the State now outstanding draw only six per cent. interest, making the aggregate of current annual interest \$1,034,880, a reduction in the interest account of \$51,300 a year, because of the retiring during the past two years of \$591,000 of the State indebtedness, and funding \$1,584,000 seven per cent. with six per cent. bonds. The assessed value of the property of the State for 1876 is about \$600,000,000. Should the country continue in a settled condition, the valuations for 1877 and 1878, will not fall off, but will doubtless be increased. The resources of the State interest and sinking funds consist of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of property valuations, and one-half of the taxes on merchants' licenses proper. After making due allowances for the cost of collecting and for delinquencies in collections, it is believed that, with the present balances, and the amounts which may yet be collected on delinquent taxes of former years, there will be a sufficiency with which to pay, during the present biennial term, the interest on the bonded debt, and as much as \$250,000 a year of the principal thereof. If there should be a surplus, it should be applied annually to the purpose of retiring other bonded indebtedness additional to that required by the Constitution to be retired. \$600,000 of bonds were funded under the act of March 30, 1874, and \$3,512,000 under the act of March 29, 1875; these latter are payable at the pleasure of the State, after five years from or after their respective

dates of issue. The former were sold privately by the Fund Commissioners, the latter upon sealed proposals publicly opened after thirty days' advertisement. This latter mode is the most preferable one, since all the negotiations may be seen and known, and all who desire to make such investments are notified, and the opportunity accorded to them to do so. Since the spring of 1875, our bonds (treated by the State and all dealers in them as currency bonds,) have commanded a premium, higher or lower, according to the amount of accrued interest, reaching in the fourth, fifth and six months of each semi annual installment 106 to 108 on the dollar. In October last they were 108 $\frac{1}{2}$, and but for the alarm of a political crisis, they would have, no doubt, by the month of December, commanded 110 to 112. The gloom which pervaded the public mind necessarily affected and brought down all stocks. Ours stood the shock quite as well any falling to 105, and rallying to 107 5-8 in the last month, which was the first time, in the history of the State, that her bonds were on a par with gold. This high character of our stocks has been most gratifying to our State pride. They are unquestionably one of the safest and best investments offered in any market, because both interest and principal are promptly paid at maturity, and because the Constitution and the laws imperatively provide the means and require their application to the payment of the one and an annual reduction of the other. No Legislature or officer could, if disposed, prevent the accomplishment of these ends. Another fact may be adduced to strengthen the public credit, and that is the small amount of bonds to be offered for sale in the next several years to fund maturing bonds. In 1877, \$838,000 fall due, in 1878, \$490,000, in 1879-80-81, none, and in 1882, \$17,000, a total of \$1,345,000, not as many by \$155,000, as the Constitution requires to be retired during the six years. So that in 1877 there will be to fund \$588,000, in 1878, \$240,000, and none during the following four years. As, under the act of March 29, 1875, only the bonds falling due this year can be funded, you will have to provide, by a new act, for funding the excess \$240,000 for 1878. Because of the general confidence in and value of our stocks, I would advise the immediate passage of an act to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent. as to all twenty year bonds hereafter to be sold. The passage of such an act would necessarily appreciate our six per cent. stocks, since the fact would be that no more of this class of securities would be offered by the State. The five per cent. securities would, no doubt, bring par value, and in the end sell for as much as our six per cent. stocks are selling for at present, and save to the State the payment of a vast sum of interest during the twenty years, and even if sold at something less than par, the saving would occur only to a more limited extent. The act of March

29, 1875, reserves the right to the State, and it is so specified in all bonds issued under it, to redeem them after five years from their issuance. This is found to be an objectionable feature, and its abolition in those to be issued would tend to appreciate their value, for there are many buyers who prefer long bonds without the power of an earlier redemption. As there are more five-twenties outstanding now than the State will be able to redeem after five years shall have expired, the argument for its removal is strengthened. Notwithstanding the views above expressed, it is for you to determine whether, or not, of the \$588,000 of bonds to be sold this year, \$250,000 should be made to mature in 1879, since, if this should not be done, the State, in order to retire that amount in this year, would have to procure them in market at a very high premium. As the five years on the five-twenties will begin to expire May 1st, 1880, the amounts to be retired in this and many succeeding years should be made up from this series of bonds, and the Legislature should direct by law, when and in what manner, and what amounts of the bonds desired to be retired, the Fund Commissioners should, on behalf of the State, call in; and also, that after the date fixed for their presentation, no interest will be paid on the bonds called in. Although the passage of such a law might be deferred till the thirtieth General Assembly, it would be more advisable for you to establish the course and policy of the State this far in advance of the time for necessary action. Although the public debt is \$17,248,000, yet there are only \$14,222,000 in bonds in the market, or liable to reach it, the residue of \$3,026,000 represent the investments of the principal of the State school and seminary funds.

MISSING AND OTHER BONDS.

It was charged during the last session of the General Assembly, that a large number of bonds which had been deposited in the vaults of the State Treasury had been stolen, or at least were not to be found. The Senate appointed a special committee to solve the question, but after a diligent search no definite conclusions were arrived at, though they expressed the belief, that the missing bonds had been burned by authority of the special committee of the twenty-seventh General Assembly to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer. The Constitutional Convention as well as the grand jury of Cole county, undertook a further investigation of the question, without realizing more satisfactory results. The Convention, however, adopted an ordinance, forbidding the payment of the bonds therein described. To provide additional security to the State, I directed the State Treasurer to be present, and attend the bond and coupon-paying clerk of the

State's financial agent, the National Bank of Commerce of New York where the bonds were made payable, on the 1st day of January, 1876, the day the bonds and coupons were to mature, and forbid their payment, or that of any bond or coupon not admitted by the Fund Commissioners to be a just debt against the State. Not one was presented. The disappearance of these bonds is somewhat of a mystery, but their non-presentation for payment strengthens the conclusion that they were burned, as stated, or if not, and were stolen, it was to serve some other purpose than putting them on the market. There are large numbers of bonds and coupons in the vaults of the Treasury, most of them have been retired, some were never issued, very few show any mark of cancellation. Among them are one hundred six per cent. Pacific Railroad bonds, with certain coupons attached, for the construction of the Southwest branch, issued in lieu of certain guaranteed bonds. The residue are described in the report of the Senate special committee, which may be seen in the appendix to the Senate and House journals for 1875. This report quotes from the report of a committee of the twenty-fifth General Assembly to the effect, that upon mature deliberation they considered it best not to destroy certain bonds therein referred to, as they were a lien on the main trunk of the Pacific Railroad, as well as the Southwest branch. As since then the State has sold all interest in the said main trunk and branch, it is not believed that, at this time, there is any value in the bonds referred to, nor in any others described in the report of the Senate special committee, nor in the one hundred above described. I would not advise their destruction, but that they as well as the coupons be carefully listed and cancelled. The established form of cancellation is very objectionable, and should be changed. Punching through the faces of the bonds and coupons is wholly effective, writing or stamping may be easily removed. All bonds and coupons already retired, and which have not been cancelled by punching, and all that may hereafter be retired, should be cancelled in the same manner.

BONDS BELONGING TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States hold and claim to own twenty coupon bonds of the State of Missouri, for one thousand dollars each, numbered 93 to 112 inclusive, dated May 24th, 1851, payable in five years, with six per cent. interest. Coupons of July 1st, 1855, and thereafter, are attached. Mr. Bristow, whilst Secretary of the Treasury, represented that the department received them from a debtor, in satisfaction of a debt due from him to the Government; that they were specially deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, April 9th, 1855, in a

sealed package, with the intention to collect the same as soon as the proper disposition of the proceeds should be determined; that owing to the multitude of other official duties demanding more immediate attention, and changes from time to time of officers connected with the department, who knew of the deposit, the collection of the bonds had been delayed, but that they were clearly the property of the Government. In June last, the then acting Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to me, affirmed the ownership of the bonds to be in the United States, and invited an early payment. The bond registry shows that these bonds are outstanding, and a part of the public debt. As they have been so long passed due, the Fund Commissioners are, as well as their predecessors were, unwilling to pay them without legislative authority. Being satisfied that they are lawful obligations of the State, and unpaid, I would advise that the Legislature make an appropriation for their payment, as well as of the coupons attached, in current funds of the United States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD RENEWAL BONDS.

In compliance with the act of March 21, 1874, I have caused to be issued eleven hundred and ninety-seven of these bonds, and exchanged for a like number issued as a loan of the credit of the State to the road, under the act of March 22, 1851. This number, with the two hundred and eighty-five, issued by my predecessor, makes fourteen hundred and eighty-two. There remains yet to be issued eighteen bonds to make up the complement required by the act.

REVENUE.

The sources of revenue are levies upon property valuations, and license and corporation franchise taxes, and fees paid into the Treasury by State officers. It is commonly estimated that the total delinquencies on property assessments amount ordinarily to about thirteen per cent. of the gross amount. The rate of taxation, for all State purposes, was forty cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation for 1876, a less rate than has been levied for many years. Under the title, "Bonded debt," may be seen what revenues are devoted exclusively to the payment of the bonded debt. They constitute a sacred fund pledged to this sole and only purpose by constitutional provisions. The revenues from all other sources above specified form properly the revenue fund. Of the amount realized, one-fourth is distributed annually to the common schools, one and three-fourths per cent. of the residue to the State University, and the remainder is devoted to the current expenses of the State government, including extraordinary appropriations. The sum of \$184,401.68 has

been audited, as authorized by law, for which no appropriations have been made, and for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued. Of this sum \$111,547.99 were for criminal costs, the balance for various other purposes. It will be the duty of the Legislature to make appropriations for the payment of this deficiency, which will have to be paid out of revenues hereafter to be collected. There are large amounts of delinquent taxes yet to come in, other than those of the collections for the year 1876, and which will, by close collections, be more than sufficient to liquidate said sum of \$184,401.68 when collected. If all the revenues were collected promptly, the Treasury would be able to discharge the requisitions drawn on it as presented. Owing to the large amount of taxes not collected and remaining delinquent, and assuming that the expenditures of the State, including extraordinary appropriations, will amount to as much in the present as they did in the past biennial period, there will be a deficiency of the revenue. The Treasurer should be supplied with the means to pay as promptly as warrants are presented for payment. The citizen creditor is entitled to the same measure of satisfaction as the non-resident one. What then should be done for local relief? This rate of twenty cents cannot be increased, since it is fixed by the Constitution, nor would it be expedient to make a loan to meet deficiencies which could be met by retrenchment, nor could such a loan be paid, if made within the time required by the Constitution. The only politic and feasible measure of actual and permanent relief is a reduction of the public expenditures. Where, and to what extent, you have the better judgment and discretion to determine. Offices and clerkships, not of present urgent necessity, should be abolished, and the salaries of the civil list should be examined and curtailed wherever it would be just to do so. As times are dull and precarious, and labor and the cost of living very much reduced, the civil service can be maintained on less compensation than in more prosperous times.

Criminal costs, including the sum above specified, have been audited during the past two years to the amount of \$172,154.68. This immense sum is a surprise to every one, and exceeds the appropriations for the last two years about \$122,000, and is an expenditure for such purpose of over fifty thousand dollars more than in any former biennial period. The amount would perhaps indicate a great waste of the State's revenues. Society must protect itself against crime through its judicial and penal agencies, even though it cost more than this. There would be no one to complain if all had been judiciously expended. It is believed that immense sums are unjustly and unnecessarily wasted in changes of venue, a species of strategy in criminal practice that is too often adopted as a last resort to save the guilty.

Frequently applications allege prejudice of the judge or of the inhabitants of the county as grounds for such changes, when, in fact, there is no truth in the allegations. I would advise that the law be so amended as to withdraw the liability of the State for all costs and fees that may accrue on account of witnesses, or their depositions, for or on behalf of the defense, after the order for a change of venue shall be made to another county. Much cost is created by the presence of unnecessary witnesses, the result, perhaps, of a supposed right to call any one as a witness, whether or not his testimony would be material to the issue. I submit that guards should be devised to protect the interest of the State against such abuses. As the State has to pay the costs generally, where the question of its payment is between the State and an individual, there is, I fear, a culpable indifference, in many respects, to that economy in the creation of costs, which should be rigidly observed by officers and parties.

The fees and compensation allowed by law for the transportation of prisoners to the Penitentiary should be reduced. They are in many cases and respects exorbitant. The details of charges for such transportation, as may be seen in the Auditor's Report, will fully corroborate this assertion. As one evidence of the excessive cost, I am advised that, for every two convicts (generally brought in pairs), transported from St. Louis to the prison, there is a profit of some sixty dollars above actual expenses, to the officer, for a service of less than twenty-four hours.

During the canvass some candidates for the office of collector of the revenue sought election upon promises that if elected they would retain only half of the legal compensation allowed by law for collecting, and devote the other to some public purpose, and wherever qualifications favored, they were, no doubt, successful.

Such facts as these, in connection with the reasons given for reducing the compensation for other civil service, may justly authorize you to reduce the cost of collecting the revenue to some judicious extent. I feel sure that in these and in such other particulars as have been suggested in this message, and in others which may occur to your better judgment, the current expenses of the government, with a limitation on extraordinary appropriations to subjects that demand present and immediate relief, can be retrenched to such an extent as to enable the Treasury to liquidate all indebtedness of the State to accrue during the present biennial period.

REVISION OF THE STATUTE LAWS.

The Constitution requires a revision, digest and promulgation of these laws, of a general nature, both civil and criminal, within five

years from its adoption. This revision must be made by this or the next General Assembly. It would be expensive and quite impracticable for a Legislature to undertake it, and therefore I would advise that three revisors be appointed to do the work in vacation, and make report thereof to the next General Assembly. This has been the practice heretofore in this as well as in other States. Of course, persons especially qualified for such labors should be appointed. They should be allowed the use of not more than two clerks. The per diem of revisors and clerks should be fixed by law, and the commissioners on printing directed to furnish the necessary paper and stationery. It should be an additional duty for the revisors to revise all local and special acts affecting the administration of justice, so as to make them more uniform, and to remove ambiguities and uncertain meanings.

CLERKS OF CERTAIN COURTS OF RECORD.

The elections and terms of clerks of courts of record were authorized by Section 22, of Article six, of the Constitution of 1865. As these provisions are not continued in the present Constitution, nor their election provided for by any existing law, it is a matter of the highest public importance that legislation on this subject should not fail of adoption.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Benton county composes the entire circuit, and the judge receives the same salary that other circuit judges do. That judicial labors in that vicinity may be more nearly equalized, counties from neighboring circuits should be added to this one.

SUPREME COURT.

Owing to the great cost of printing the docket, about \$1,200 a year, when, in all probability, not more than one-fourth of the cases would be heard during the year, the law should be changed to allow the court to direct its publication, from time to time, as it may deem best. As this court has been consolidated, and its sessions confined to the capitol, which does not afford sufficient room and accommodations for the judges, committees of the two Houses, and State officers, it becomes the duty of the State to build a court-house with all necessary departments for its use. It should be erected in the south-east quarter of the capitol lawn, three stories high with basement, and of like quality of stone and color with those of the Capitol and Armory. It should be commodious enough to allow a proper sized court room, a library room with ample capacity for at least twenty-five thousand volumes, a clerk's office with fire-proof vaults for records, ten judge's

rooms, large enough for health and comfort, and a janitor's room. Such a building could be erected mainly with convict labor. An appropriation would have to be made to cover the expense of an architect, and such necessary materials as could not be supplied by this kind of labor. In building such a house, the future of the State, and the necessity of increasing, at an early day, the number of judges, should be considered in determining its architecture, capacity, strength and completeness.

REGISTER OF LANDS.

This officer has been diligent in receiving from the General Government such indemnities as the several counties have been entitled to under the laws in regard to swamp lands. The general result of the action of this department may be seen in the following facts:

CASH INDEMNITY.

Amount received during 1875 and 1876.....	\$42,688 22
Due on proofs made in 1876, but not yet paid....	28,439 00

LAND INDEMNITY.

ACRES.

Lands patented to the State during 1875 and 1876.....	2,628.55-100
Due on proofs made during 1875, for which location certificates have been received, the lands located and the patents applied for.....	35,020
Due on proofs made during 1876, for which no certificates have been received.....	13,451.51-100

NEW SELECTIONS.

Selections for which patents have been received.....	15,000
Selections approved by the Department of the Interior for which patents have not been received.....	31,578
Selections submitted to this Department for approval....	59,971.29-100

All moneys collected have been paid, and all lands patented to the State have been conveyed by the State to the proper counties. A tariff of fees should be established for this office, and the Register required to pay them into the Treasury monthly.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution continued under the management of the Lessees till the 22d day of November 1875, when, from absolute inability to conduct it possibly even for another day, it was surrendered to the Inspectors, since which time its discipline and management have been most excellent, and perhaps could not have been improved upon. At the time of the surrender, the State had only the walls, houses and

unclothed convicts. An entire supply of clothing, provisions, beddings, furniture of every kind, machinery, tools, wagons, teams, and all other articles necessary and proper for the management of the prison and its labor had to be provided. In the past two years it has been greatly enlarged and improved. The principal additions and improvements have been the erection of a brick cell-building, two stories high, with a stone wall enclosure, that will accomodate one hundred and forty-six female prisoners; a brick hospital, three stories high, with a stone wall enclosure, that will accomodate one hundred sick men; brick receiving and dressing rooms for new convicts; a brick cell-building, five stories high, that will accomodate six hundred and forty men; new roofs on several buildings, extension and repairs of the sewers, several large cisterns; large additions to the chain-shop in the way of walls and floors for use as a wagon shop; a brick smoke house; a very large brick ice-house, new boilers, smoke-stack and water engine and a very large amount of macadamizing, paving, curbing and flagging. The great want is employment for the convicts; there is very little demand for such labor outside of the prison. There are several manufactories very successfully employed, and every argument and inducement have been offered to those who contemplated engaging in such enterprises at the prison to take contracts for labor. This kind of employment is the only hope of final success in making the prison self-sustaining. The management should never tire in canvassing for it. Outside engagements for labor result in very small profits. If it were practicable, not a prisoner should be allowed beyond the walls, for then the discipline would be better, and the management far less expensive. But for want of employment inside, large numbers of the prisoners are worked out under as judicious arrangements as can be made. It is an unwise policy to employ them at a distance beyond a daily return to the prison. The necessity of employment requires it, when safe arrangements can be made. If the present discipline and management be continued, and the manufacturing interest increased in the State, enough labor might be employed to make the prison yield a profit in some short time. This kind of labor is the very best that can be had. It is the best because it is always under control; no flinching or evading the daily task. The prison can now accommodate about one hundred and sixty-seven females, and about two thousand men, a capacity ample for all that may come within the next five years. When I came into office, there were in prison one thousand and sixty-nine convicts, since then, to this date, thirteen hundred and seventy have been received. There are now present in the prison thirteen hundred and thirty-three. Of the twenty-four hundred and thirty-nine who have been in prison, during this

administration, including a convict who did not reach the Penitentiary, I have, for reasons which seemed to me to be good and justifiable, pardoned fifteen, nearly all of whom were under sentence for low grades of crime and short terms, and near their expiration. These were pardons granted independent of the operation of the three-fourths rule. Pardons for good behavior, generally known as pardons under the three-fourths rule, are granted by authority of Section 2 of Article 2 of the act concerning the Penitentiary, which is as follows:

“That when any person imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Missouri shall have, during the whole time of his or her imprisonment, behaved according to the rules and regulations of that institution, to the full satisfaction of the Inspectors, then the said Inspectors on the expiration of three-fourths of the time for which such person was sentenced, shall write and sign a testimony to that effect, and present the same to the Governor of Missouri, with a recommendation that such person be pardoned.” Of this class eight hundred and forty-two pardons have been issued. Where the conduct has been good, this law is mandatory upon the Inspectors to furnish the Executive the information, but it is discretionary with him to grant the pardon. The rule has a reformatory tendency, and ought to be strictly observed, and I myself have not failed to do so. Insubordination, escaping and willful assaults upon fellow-convicts, are deemed infractions of this rule, and the offenders are retained according to the character of the offense. Very few are retained till their full sentences expire. None have been pardoned under the section next following the above quoted section. In no capital case have I granted a full pardon, but have commuted two cases, one a man and the other a woman, to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The female prison is attended with little expense comparatively, and perhaps nearly pays its way during the year. About one-half of the females find employment as menial servants in the city. From the 12th of January 1875, to November 22d, 1875, the prison being under the leasing system, the escapes numbered forty-six, and from November 22d, 1875, to this date, being under State management, they were fifteen. Should the prison continue under the management of the Warden as since its surrender to the State, this officer should give a penal bond of some twenty thousand dollars or more, for a faithful discharge of duty. The prison has been conducted upon the closest business principles, and the most economical expenditure, and it is gratifying to be able to state, that, on this day, it has ample assets, in hand, to more than pay its outstanding indebtedness.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

These, as far as known to me, have been successfully and progressively conducted and managed during the past two years. As they are the home of the orphan, the sick and the afflicted, our sympathies are necessarily elicited in their behalf, and we hesitate, as we should, to lessen the blessings which philanthropy and Christian duty have heretofore provided for them through legislation. Wherever it may properly be done, they must share, to some extent, in that economy and reduction of expenditure, which the present condition of the revenue so firmly demands. Reports showing their management, condition, resources, expenditures and future wants will be laid before you. From these, and observations of the visiting committees, you will have no difficulty in arriving at their true condition and real necessities, and in granting proper and needful appropriations and legislation for the current biennial period. Under the law, the counties are required to pay, from time to time, certain charges and expenses of their insane poor at the State Lunatic Asylums. I am credibly informed that from these sources large sums are due the Institutions, which if paid would afford them great relief; that such debts are very tardily paid, and in a large number of cases very difficult and expensive to collect; and that frequently, from necessity, the warrants have to be sold at such prices as they will bring. As these debts are a part of the income and support of the Institutions, the Legislature should make such changes in the law as to enable them to collect such dues promptly, otherwise the State may have to make up the deficiencies.

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Our schools and colleges, public and private, are generally prosperous, and fulfilling very satisfactorily the high purposes of their establishment. The people are devoted to the cause of education, and are making noble struggles to perfect, widen and extend it.

They cannot spend their lives and resources in a nobler one. It is the only hope of the moral and intellectual elevation and refinement of society. Directly and indirectly more than five millions of dollars are spent yearly in education by the people of the State, about three-fifths of which are derived from appropriations by law, taxation and incomes from the various State and local school funds; most of the residue is expended on private schools, and a large portion by their sons and daughters on educational courses abroad. This latter patronage, if applied at home institutions, would add large-

ly to their strength, vigor and usefulness. They are now so admirably conducted, regulated and systematized, that it would seem that a generous State pride, as well as the policy of retaining at home all material resources, should induce our youths to patronize and content themselves with these institutions. With the present appliances and advanced modes of instruction, they could no doubt be made as thorough and as accomplished as in the schools and colleges of other States. A main defect in the practical workings of the common school system, is its neglected and unskillful financial management, and the failure to make faithful enumerations of the school children, and to report the same. The penalties for many of the derelictions of duty in these respects are so severe that grand jurors will not, or do not take cognizance of them, and the sufferers from them, feeling that the same thing is true, do not often insist upon the enforcement of such penalties. They should be graded according to the seriousness of the neglect, or offense. The larger offenses might be prosecuted by indictment as now provided by law, the smaller ones by fines, before magistrates, and a civil action for the recovery of a limited sum of damages ought to be allowed the father or guardian, in case of loss to a child, against the official occasioning the same, as in case of failure to enumerate the child, or to report it, if enumerated. Under such a classification of penalties, the people would have the enforcement of the laws in their own hands. The system is weak in the severity of its penalties, and the impracticability of their enforcement. Changes softening the punishment of offenses, either of commission or omission, and affording a convenient or simpler mode of its infliction, will undoubtedly add vigor and energy to the execution of the law.

STATE SCHOOL AND SEMINARY FUNDS.

On the first day of January, 1875, the permanent principal of the State school fund was \$2,624,354.63, of which amount \$1,671,600 were represented in United States 5-20 bonds, and at this date, it is \$2,909,974.61. There has been therefore an increase during the past two years of \$286,280.91, of which amount \$38,000 were derived from the executors and administrators fund, by act of the 23th General Assembly, the residue \$248,280.91 from the conversion of the United States stocks into our own State securities. This increase does of itself produce an annual income for distribution to the schools of the State of \$17,176.85, and the income on the whole amount is \$174,598.47. On the first day of January, 1875, the permanent principal of the State seminary fund was \$108,700 in United States securities, and

at this date it is \$122,000, an increase of \$13,300 within the last biennial period. This large increase in these several funds, as well as the favorable purchase of the valuable securities, in which the proceeds of the United States bonds were invested, is argument enough to prove the wisdom of the State board of education in making these conversions. The withdrawal from the market of such large amounts of our stocks, and for the benefit of such trusts, coupled with the asserted confidence implied from the act that these authorities had in the credit of the State, and of its good faith to pay them, had, no doubt, the effect of aiding in the appreciation of our State stocks. The proceeds of the sale of the United States bonds were invested in six per cent. bonds of this State, payable to bearer, and deposited in the vaults of the State Treasury. They are not considered secure, and I, therefore, advise the Legislature, either to direct, by concurrent resolution, that the State board of education cause to be written across the face of each bond and coupon, to be signed by its President, and a suitable record of the facts made in their journal, to the effect that the bond or coupon belongs to the particular fund, as the case may be; or if regarded as the more preferable form of security, to enact a law directing the substitution of consolidated bonds for those owned by the respective funds, and transfers of interest from the State interest fund as hereinafter recommended in case of certificates of indebtedness or that the State Auditor issue and deposit with the Treasurer certificates of indebtedness for the proper amounts belonging to the respective funds, and, on the first days of January and July of each year, transfer the amounts of interest then due from the State interest fund to the respective funds. A precedent for this latter course was established by the act of March 29th, 1872. One of the three alternatives should be adopted. If either of the two latter, the act should further require the Treasurer, on the receipt of the consolidated bonds or certificates of indebtedness, to deliver the bonds and the coupons attached belonging to the respective funds to the Auditor, who shall, immediately, in the presence of the Executive, cancel them by punches through their faces, and note on the register of each bond and coupon that they have been retired, and the date of, and the cause for, retiring the same. The issuance of either the consolidated bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, would not be in conflict, as I conceive with Section 44 of Article 4 of the Constitution, for the debts or liabilities now due the funds were created by authority of law, and are existing, and the issuance in trust for them of new forms of security and taking up the present ones, is not the creation of a new debt, but merely the change of one form of evidence of indebtedness for another.

School children are rapidly on the increase in this State, and means for their education have not been provided in a corresponding ratio. Instead of less than \$3,000,000 of permanent principal in the State school fund, there should be, at this age and condition of the State, at least twice that sum. A large annual addition should be made to it in some form, and not by small pittances as now provided by law. As the best means to effect so noble a purpose, I would advise that a poll tax of one dollar be annually levied, collected and invested in State bonds as a part of said principal fund. The passage of such a law would be the wisest, most liberal and beneficial measure that this Legislature could adopt.

THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL CASES SHOULD TESTIFY.

I would advise that the rules of evidence be so changed as to allow the accused in such cases to testify, on their own motion, in like manner and form in all respects as witnesses are by law admitted to testify, except that they should not be exempt from self crimination. The truth could be more nearly arrived at by a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances as developed by the defense.

PEDDLERS' LICENSE LAW.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in the case of this State against Welton, decided that this law is unconstitutional because it requires the payment of a license tax from persons who deal in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise not the growth, produce or manufacture of this State, by going from place to place to sell the same in the State, and requires no such license tax from persons selling in a similar way goods which are the growth, produce or manufacture of the State. The Legislature should conform this law to this ruling of the court.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The General Government has established a number of signal lights and other aids to navigation on the banks of the Mississippi river, in this State. I have been advised by the Light House Inspector that these have been, at certain points, extinguished, broken and injured by malicious persons, thus endangering steamers and other vessels navigating the river. Under our laws, if any were construed to cover such malicious acts, the offenses would be only misdemeanors. I would advise the adoption of laws making such offenses felonies.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS.

These destructive pests have again appeared in several of the Western and Northern States, and of course their presence has given

grounds for serious apprehension for the destruction of crops of the present year. They have invaded this State, and, from the best information before me, have entirely overrun the counties of Atchison, Holt, McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence and Cedar, and, partially, the counties of Andrew, Barton, Hickory, Nodaway, Polk, and, to a very limited extent, the counties of Dade, Harrison, St. Clair, Vernon and Worth. The proceedings of the Omaha Convention will be laid before you. Some of the conclusions arrived at by that body were that the regions now and heretofore visited by the locusts were too fertile and lovely to be surrendered to their devastations; that a war of extermination should be waged against them in every possible form; that the General Government, having exclusive control of the North-Western territories, a large portion of which is acknowledged to be their native breeding grounds, should, by systematic measures, utterly destroy them and abate altogether the evils; that suitable rewards should be given for them in the egg, and unfledged condition, either by the State or by counties invaded, and that coöperative effort, either voluntarily or by authority of law, of the citizens of a township or county, affected by them, should be employed for their destruction. It was the concurrent opinion at the Convention, that public appropriations for charitable relief were impolitic, and that distributions of such funds produced reckless scrambling, in which those not destitute fared quite as well as the needy and suffering. The locusts are a scourge to be dreaded, and the subject demands your serious consideration and such legislation as you may deem most advisable.

ORDNANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Government claimed that the State was indebted to it for ordnance and ordnance stores furnished the State during the late war, amounting to a very large sum according to the value placed upon the ordnance and stores furnished, and had refused, until a settlement should be effected, to deliver to the State its annual quota of arms and stores, as provided by the act of Congress of 1808. The lowest estimate of the debt was about \$740,000, and the accrued quotas had been due since 1866, and were worth \$89,071.35 in kind. In February, 1876, this claim was fully and completely adjusted by surrendering to the Government two howitzers and carriages, thirty-three hundred and seventy-five muskets, and a large amount of accoutrements and fixed ammunition, all unserviceable, and all the property of the General Government beyond a doubt, and by furnishing satisfactory assurances that all other ordnances and stores covered by the claim had not come into the possession of the State, but at the close of the war had been surrendered by the troops of the State

at the respective posts at which they had been discharged, and taken possession of by the proper officers of the Government. On the closing of this account there was passed to the credit of the State on the books of the ordnance department of the General Government the said value of said accumulated quotas, and since then the sum of \$7,196.78 for the quota for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1877, making a total credit of ninety-six thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirteen cents, payable in kind, on requisitions of the Executive of the State. I have already drawn to the use of the Adjutant General's Department \$61,656.30 in arms and stores, leaving a balance standing to the credit of the State of \$34,611.83, which may also be drawn, at the discretion of the Executive, in such ordnance and stores as may be desired. As those drawn appeared to be ample for all probable uses, and as the State had provided no means other than storage for their preservation, for it is obvious that they would injure from want of cleansing and burnishing from time to time, it was deemed advisable to make requisitions only as increased necessities might require, as the Government, in response to such requisitions, delivers ordnance and stores in the very best condition.

WAR DEBT OF THE STATE.

The respective commissions organized under the act of March 9, 1874, to adjust this debt, audited claims for military service amounting to the sum of \$1,418,047.33, and irregular claims amounting to the sum of \$928,285.33, for which certificates of the authorized form were issued to the several claimants. Schedules of these claims, together with the claims themselves were presented and filed perhaps in December, 1874, with the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department of the United States, for allowance and payment. After the expiration of the time fixed by the act for auditing irregular claims, the proper commission allowed \$861,031.84 of such claims, but as the Legislature did not legalize the work no certificates were issued on these allowances, nor have they been presented at the Third Auditor's office, nor have they any pretended validity. On the 19th day of January, 1875, one week after my inauguration, I approved a memorial of the two houses of the then General Assembly, earnestly requesting the Congress of the United States "To immediately adopt such legislation as will result in the speedy adjustment and payment of said claims (those filed in the Third Auditor's office), in so far as this State, by her proper officers, have heretofore, or may hereafter file proper and sufficient proofs and vouchers therefor," in said office. On the 18th day of March, 1875, Adjutant-Gen. Bingham produced to me a letter from an officer in the 17th regiment, alleging facts justifying the conclusion

that some of the allowed claims in favor of officers and soldiers of this regiment were fraudulent. I directed him to review the action of the acting Paymaster General in the adjustment of claims for services of officers and soldiers connected therewith. He reported, in substance, that after a careful consideration of the evidence, he found that not an officer or soldier had rendered any service; that \$112,761.11 had been allowed in their favor, and as a consequence, that all of these claims were fraudulent. On the 25th of March, 1875, I addressed a message to the two houses, (see Senate Journal, page 570), of which the following is a part: "I hereby submit to your honorable body the result of the examination of the Adjutant-General, that you may take such action thereon, as in your judgment, the honor and interest of the State demands." * * * * *

"While the State should persistently insist upon the payment of all claims of her citizen-soldiers for services actually rendered, the legal guardians of her honor should see that no claims are urged for payment, under her sanction, which do not rest upon the solid basis of justice. The allowed claims of this 17th regiment E. M. M., are now on file in the Third Auditor's office, Washington City. If the facts revealed by the Adjutant General's examination clearly show that they rest upon untenable grounds, they should be withdrawn in order that the State may in no manner be implicated in an attempted fraud upon the Federal Government. I would advise that a concurrent resolution be adopted, requiring the Adjutant-General, in all cases where allegations shall be made before him that any specific audited claim was a fraudulent one, that he should examine into the truth of the allegations, and if found to be true, that the same should be withdrawn, or payment of the same should not be pressed before Congress." No action was taken by the Legislature, except the passage of an act authorizing the Adjutant-General to take the testimony of witnesses in all cases where, in his judgment, their evidence would be necessary to protect the interest of the State against unjust or fraudulent claims for military services. Under this authority, this officer took a large amount of testimony leading to the undoubted conclusion, in his mind, that all the audited allowances for services, embracing the \$1,418,047.33 of regular claims, were unjust and fraudulent. Relying upon the conclusions of this officer, acting in his capacity as Paymaster-General, as being just and proper, I have to advise that the memorial as to these allowances be withdrawn from before Congress and the claims from the office of the Third Auditor. No charges of fraud or other imputation had been made against the claims for property, and consequently I had not felt it to be my duty to direct an investigation of these allowances. It appears, however, from the report of

the Adjutant-General, that as Acting Quartermaster-General, he has been led very recently, in the course of his official business, to make examination of them, and advises me that large numbers of them, as in the case of the regular claims, rest upon untenable grounds, and ought not to be pressed on the General Government for payment. I invite your attention to that part of his report, showing his investigations of and conclusions as to these claims, and ask for them such consideration as your judgment may dictate.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The sum of \$256,923.05, was, under an act of the General Assembly approved March 9th, 1867, paid by the State, through the several paymasters, for arrears due on account of service of her troops employed in suppressing the rebellion. In addition to the above, the State paid under the act of the General Assembly of February 7th, 1870, about \$61,000 for like militia service. This latter sum was allowed by the Paymaster-General upon muster and pay-rolls and individual accounts, and subsequently audited by the Auditor, under said act, and paid by warrants on the State Treasury. The amounts specified as having been paid by the State have not been refunded to the State by the Government of the United States, which is fully pledged to do so by the act of Congress, approved July 17th, 1861, to reimburse any State for expenditures incurred in enrolling, mustering and placing troops in the field to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Being advised of the justness of this aggregate claim of some \$318,000 on the General Government, I instructed Adjutant-General Bingham to proceed to Washington and submit it, with all necessary proofs, to one of the Military Committees of the First Session of the 44th Congress, for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation for the reimbursement of the State. After making every reasonable effort to attain before the Senate Committee the object of his mission, he returned without success in consequence of pressure of other business. No question of the justness of the claim was made by the Committee. As this sum is justly due, the State should, by her proper officers, urge its payment on Congress till the same shall be effected.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It is perhaps fortunate that the legislative power of the State is now in session, to assert the will of the people in the possible trouble growing out of the late Presidential election. Your presence will relieve the Executive from any special review of this subject, as your expression, whatever it may be, will more authoritatively embody this will. Owing to a corrupt civil service that would destroy the

efforts of the people to purify and invigorate it; to the assumptions of power not authorized by the Constitution and laws, by officials whose duty it is to guard and protect the rights of the people and of the State; and to the illegal and reckless employment of the military in interfering with elections, and the results thereof, and in organizing Legislatures, and judging of the qualifications of membership therein, the wiser and more conservative elements of the people have lost confidence in the administration of our Federal affairs, and have serious apprehensions that an ambitious and unscrupulous partisanship may, for the sake of further continuation in power, override the change of administration, which they believe to have been ordered. The State relies, as I conceive, upon the laws of the country as being as heretofore amply sufficient to enable honest and patriotic officers, without difficulty, to ascertain the choice of the people for President and Vice-President, and demands of those in power that they shall be faithfully, honestly and peaceably executed according to the right. They are corrupt and false to their high trusts, and the honor of this great country, who would do otherwise. That a choice for these officers was had there can be no doubt, and the people of this State will cheerfully commend and support the inauguration of the persons ascertained, by Constitutional forms, to have been elected. But they will, and ought not to tolerate one installed in power by fraud, or force, or in violation of the usages and practices which have been observed throughout our national history. I commend to your better judgment the consideration of these grave questions, and trust that whatever declarations you may make, will be in denunciation of frauds and usurpations, and be characterized by wisdom, patriotism and an energetic support of the right and of the institutions of the country.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 5, 1877.

C. H. HARDIN.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

GOV. C. H. HARDIN

IN REFERENCE TO

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JAN. 3, 1877.

JEFFERSON CITY :

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

SENATE—Received, and 1,500 copies ordered printed, 1,000 of which are for appendix to the Journal and 500 for use of the Senate.

DAN. ABLE, *Secretary of Senate.*

JANUARY 9, 1877.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

By authority of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, of the 20th of September, 1852, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, in the year 1856, mortgaged its lands for a loan of \$5,000,000, and in 1858 for an additional loan of \$1,500,000, to construct and complete its road. Trustees were named in each mortgage to make sale of the lands and apply proceeds to payment of the bonds. By the act of December 10, 1855, by which a loan of the credit of the State of \$1,500,000 was made to this company, it was enacted, (see section 18), that "after the road should be completed, equipped and in operation, the surplus proceeds of all land sales or other securities provided by the company to raise funds to complete the road, should be paid into the Treasury of the State, to be applied by the Treasurer to the retiring of the bonds of the State issued and loaned to the company under this or former acts."

Learning, during the last Spring, that quite all of these mortgaged bonds had been paid off, I notified one or more of the trustees that it would be their duty, under the law, to pay the surplus proceeds, if any, into the Treasury of this State, to be thereafter applied, as directed by law. They replied that nothing would be done by them prejudicial to the rights of the State, but that it would be proper for a court to determine the issue that seemed to be arising between the State and the company, since the latter disputed the claim of the former.

Most of the trustees live in Boston, the others in New York. About the middle of last month the company filed their bill in equity, a copy of which is herewith presented, with a copy of each mortgage in the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, against the trustees, Sidney Bartlett and others. Said bill shows that one hundred thousand acres of land remain unsold, that the trustees have in

hands, as proceeds of lands sold, about \$173,000 in money, and in obligations of the purchasers of lands about \$2,200,000, and that there remains unpaid of the mortgage bonds \$165,400 of principal, with interest from the first day of October last. The bill denies the right or title of the State of Missouri in and to said lands, or the proceeds thereof, and makes an argument to show that the State has no interest whatever. The prayer of the bill asks for a decree to the effect that the company be entitled to receive, hold, enjoy and dispose of the lands and their proceeds after satisfaction, or providing for the payment of the now outstanding land grant bonds of the said two respective issues, and that the trustees pay to the company such balance as may be found, after a full accounting, to remain in their hands or be chargeable to them, as was derived from the proceeds of said lands over and above the sum necessary to satisfy or adequately to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said outstanding land grant bonds, together with any sum which may be lawfully due to the trustees in respect to any unpaid compensation or disbursements claimed by them.

The State of Missouri is not a party to this suit, nor could she be made one except on her own motion, and unless a party no decree could affect her rights. The notice herewith enclosed addressed to myself as the Executive of the State, and to the Attorney General, was delivered to me on the date therein mentioned. Although the State is not a party, nor would it be affected legally by any decree that might be rendered, yet the effect of a decree in the case might be disastrous to the State, if the trustees were required to and did surrender valuable assets to the company.

According to the practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts the return day of the writ of summons issued to the trustees, was the first Monday in January, 1877, and the pleadings have doubtless been made up. The Supreme Court of that State is perhaps as able and pure as any in the United States, and without doubt the rights of the State would be truly and justly maintained. In case of intervention by the State, and as it is a case of equity, it is believed that the decree will direct that the counsel for the State, and all costs she may expend, be paid out of the assets, if any, that may be in the hands of the trustees. Besides this, I have been advised that the company's agents have intimated that in order to have an adjudication of the claim of the State in the case, the company will pay the charges of counsel and other costs.

In view of all the facts of the case, I would advise the immediate passage of an act authorizing the Executive of the State to

employ suitable counsel and cause the appearance of the State to be entered in the case, and such other proceedings to be had as may be proper to procure an adjudication of the rights and interests of the State in the matters involved in the cause ; and also to make an appropriation of three thousand dollars for compensation of counsel and costs in the case, payable only in the event that payment of such compensation and costs shall not be made by the company or be provided for by the decree of court.

C. H. HARDIN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 6, 1877.

Which was read and laid over informally.

THIS INDENTURE OF MORTGAGE,

Made this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, approved the 16th day of February, 1847, of the first part, and William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and John Eliot Thayer, of Boston, Massachusetts, of the second part :

WITNESSETH, that whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled, "an act to accept a grant of land made to the State of Missouri, by the Congress of the United States, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in this State, and to apply a portion to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad," approved September 20th, 1852, said railroad company are authorized for the purpose of raising funds, from time to time, for the construction and completion of said road, and the purchase of iron and other materials to be used thereon, to issue their bonds, payable at the pleasure of said Company, at such place as it may designate, and are further authorized by said act, to secure the payment of said bonds by mortgage of said lands granted by the Congress of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid, to said State of Missouri ; and by said State of Missouri granted to said Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, party of the first part, by the act last aforesaid.

And, whereas, said parties of the first part, for the purposes aforesaid, propose to make and issue their bonds or obligations, in pursuance of said act, and of their legal rights, to the extent of five millions of dollars, and thereby to become indebted to divers persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall become holders thereof; each of such bonds to bear date on the first day of April, A. D. 1856; to be for the sum of one thousand dollars, or of five hundred dollars each, and to be payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and interest on each of said bonds at and after the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be payable on the first day of April and October in every year, until said principal sums named in said bonds, respectively, shall be severally paid; and the principal as well as interest of all said bonds to be payable in the City of New York, unless any of the holders of said bonds shall elect to receive payment thereof, or of the interest thereon, in the cities of London, Paris or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the rates fixed in said bonds, and shall give notice of such election, as therein prescribed.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, for the purpose of securing the payment of the sums of money mentioned in said bonds or obligations, and each of them, with the interest thereon, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, and also for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar in hand, paid by said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said parties hereto of the second part, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of said survivor, and to their successors in said trust, all those sections and parts of sections of land which have been vested, or may hereafter be vested in the parties of the first part, by said act of the State of Missouri, approved September 20th, 1852, being every alternate section designated by even numbers, for six sections in width, on each side of said railroad, with such changes by selection as are provided in said act, and by the act of Congress therein referred to, being about six hundred thousand (600,000) acres of land, except the portion thereof occupied and used, or that may now or hereafter be required to be occupied and used for the roadway, depots, and other purposes incident and convenient to the proper working of said road, which are reserved from this grant.

To have and to hold, all and singular, the lands and premises hereby granted, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said parties of the second part, and the survivors and

survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, and their successors in said trust, forever, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, for the uses and purposes in this indenture set forth and declared, and subject to the provisions and requirements of the aforementioned act of Congress of the United States, and the several acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, incorporating the said Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and in amendment thereof or addition thereto, and subject, also, to the possession, and management of the directors of said company, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter set forth, so long as the bonds or obligations aforesaid shall remain unforfeited, by the proper performance of all the stipulations thereof.

Provided always, and these presents are upon the express condition that, if said parties of the first part shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the holders of said bonds or obligations, and every one of them, the principal sums of money therein mentioned, with the interest thereon, at the times and in the manner as herein provided, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, that then and from thenceforth, this indenture and the estate thereby granted, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that these presents and the said bonds or obligations are made, executed and delivered upon the terms, conditions and agreements following, that is to say :

First. That in case any future mortgage shall be made of its road and franchises, by the party of the first part, such mortgage shall include the bonds hereby secured, subject, however, to a prior lien or mortgage to the State of Missouri, for bonds issued or to be issued, to said party of the first part under the several grants of State credit, to the amount of three millions of dollars, as provided by the laws of said State. And, in case any further grants of land in said State, shall be made by an act or resolve of the United States, or of said State of Missouri to said parties of the first part, the same are, by the parties of the first part, to be conveyed to said parties of the second part, or their successors in said trust, to be held in mortgage and trust, in the same manner and for the same purposes, as the other lands, which are embraced by this indenture.

Second. Said lands thus granted, as aforesaid, except the portion thereof occupied and used, or that may now or hereafter be required to be occupied and used for the roadway, depots and other purposes incident and convenient to the proper working of said road, shall be carefully valued and appraised, by the said parties of the first part, their officers and agents, in divisions or parcels, as may seem to them

most expedient for affecting a sale thereof, which allotments and valuations shall be made in writing, from time to time, as may be found convenient and practicable, and shall be subject to the concurrence and approval of said parties of the second part, in writing, and, upon such approval, duplicates thereof shall be deposited and filed with the parties of the second part, and also with the Treasurer of the party of the first part; which said allotments and valuations may be varied and changed, from time to time, by the parties of the first part, with the written concurrence of all the parties of the second part, and not otherwise. And in case said parties of the first part shall fail to make such valuation and appraisement, within a reasonable time, or if said parties of the second part shall not concur in such valuation and appraisement, or in any variation and change thereof, as above provided, then and thereupon, said parties of the second part, after notice in writing to said Corporation, may proceed to make such valuation and appraisement, or such change and variation therein, with like effect, as if the same had been made or varied with the concurrence of both parties.

Third. The parties of the first part shall be at all times at liberty to contract for the sale of any of the divisions or parcels of said land, at a price not less than that fixed in the valuations aforesaid, and to contract to receive payment therefor in cash, or with the written consent of said parties of the second part, may give credit on said sales, and upon the payment of such purchase money to said parties of the second part, said parties of the second part, or any two of them, shall, by proper deeds or instruments, by them executed, join in a release and conveyance of such parcel or parcels of land, to the purchasers thereof. And, in case said parties of the first part shall unreasonably omit or neglect, to make sales of said land, in manner aforesaid, as opportunity offers, said parties of the second part, may, if they see fit, after notice in writing to said parties of the first part, proceed to sell said lands or any part thereof in the parcels and at valuation fixed as aforesaid, but for cash only, and may thereupon, as well in the name of the party of the first part as in their own name, execute, acknowledge and deliver proper conveyances thereof to the purchasers. And when and so often as from the net proceeds of sales of said land, after deducting all charges connected with the execution of said trust, there shall remain in the hands of said parties of second part, a sum equal to forty thousand dollars, said parties of the second part shall apply the same to the payment of any of said bonds, at par and interest, the holders of which shall have notified to them their desire to have the same so paid and discharged; and, in

case holders of bonds to an amount exceeding the sum in the hands of said parties of the second part to be distributed, shall have given said parties of the second part notice as aforesaid, then said parties of the second part shall determine by lot, the bonds which shall be entitled to be thus paid and discharged; and in the event that bonds sufficient to absorb said net proceeds, in the hands of said parties of the second part, shall not be notified and presented for payment as aforesaid, then said parties of the second part may invest the money in their hands, arising from the sales of said lands, in the following securities and none other, that is to say: United States bonds or securities; Missonri States bonds; bonds of the city of Boston, or State of New York, or State of Massachusetts, or city of St. Louis, or city of New York; or any other securities which may be agreed upon by a vote of the directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, party of the first part, and the unanimous consent, in writing, of the parties of the second part; which investments they may change from time to time, at their discretion, limiting such change to the securities aforesaid; and such securities, and the interest and income thereof may be by said parties of the second part applied to the purchase of the bonds of the party of the first part, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof and interest; or such securities may be by them retained, and, with the income thereof, accumulated to form a sinking fund for the payment of said last named bonds when they shall become due and payable.

Fourth. The holders of any of the bonds hereby secured shall have the right, at any time, to receive in payment of the same, at par and interest, any of said parcels of land, at the valuation so fixed as aforesaid, provided the same shall not have been previously sold or contracted to be sold, and provided also that the land so taken in payment for said bonds, shall not in any instance, be in quantity less or other than the lots into which said lands have been divided for sale as aforesaid, and any excess in value of lands thus taken in payment, beyond such bonds and interest shall be paid by the holders thereof, in cash, to said parties of the second part, and in all such cases of the payment of any of said bonds, by lands as aforesaid, said parties of the second part shall and may, as well in the names of the party of first part, as in their own names, execute, acknowledge and deliver proper deeds or conveyances of the lands so taken in payment as aforesaid; and all bonds received in payment for said lands, or otherwise as aforesaid, shall be by said parties of the second part forthwith cancelled, the corporate seal of the parties of the first part taken

therefrom, and the same be filed and preserved by said parties of the second part.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that said parties of the first part do covenant and agree to pay to the holders of said bonds respectively, the said principal sums of money therein respectively mentioned, together with the interest as stipulated therein; and that if default shall be made in the payment of the interest of said bonds, or either of them, payment thereof being duly demanded, and said default shall continue for the period of three months, or if default shall be made in the payment of the principal of said bonds or obligations; that then and from thenceforth, it shall and may be lawful for the said parties of the second part to enter into and upon, and proceed to sell and dispose of all and singular the lands hereinbefore described, remaining unsold, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part therein, at public auction, in either of the cities of New York, Boston, or St. Louis, giving public notice of the time and place of such sale, by advertising the same in one or more newspapers printed in the State of Missouri, city of New York, and city of Boston, at least three months before the time fixed for such sale; and said parties of the second part, as the attorneys of said parties of the first part, are hereby authorized, constituted and appointed to make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance in law, in fee simple, of the lands aforesaid; and out of the money arising from such sale or sales, to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said bonds or obligations, for the benefit of the holders thereof, together with all costs and charges attending such advertisement and sale, and all reasonable and proper expenses attending the execution of said trust, and their own reasonable compensation; rendering the overplus of the purchase money, if any there shall be, unto the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, which sales and conveyances shall forever be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity, against said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming by, through or under them.

And it is hereby mutually agreed, by and between the parties to these presents, that the said parties of the second part, and their successors in said trust, their heirs, executors or administrators, shall not be answerable for the acts, defaults or omissions of each other, and that each shall be responsible for gross negligence and willful defaults only.

And it is further agreed, by and between said parties, that, whenever a vacancy among said parties of the second part or their suc-

cessors shall occur, by death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of said trust, the remaining person or persons, parties of the second part, shall immediately proceed and make an appointment of a successor or successors from among the holders of said bonds or obligations, by endorsing such appointment, in writing, upon one part of this indenture, and the person or persons so appointed, shall endorse his acceptance of such appointment upon this indenture, and, thereupon such person or persons shall become one of the party or parties of the second part, with the same powers and duties as if he or they had been originally such parties of the second part, and the surviving or remaining parties of the second part, shall, by appropriate instruments, vest in the party or parties so appointed, the necessary legal estate and interest, to enable them to execute said trust. And, in case said vacancy shall not be filled within sixty days from the occurrence thereof, by said remaining trustees or trustee, as aforesaid, then and thereupon such vacancy may be filled by the parties of the first part, from among the holders of said bonds, in the manner aforesaid; such bondholder or bondholders so chosen as last aforesaid, to fill such vacancy to be each the bona fide owner of not less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) of said bonds, at par.

All such resignations, so made as aforesaid, shall be in writing endorsed hereon, or on a duplicate original copy hereof, and signed by the party so resigning, and any such disability certified hereon by the remaining trustee or trustees, and confirmed by the vote of the directors of the party of the first part, shall be taken and deemed to be conclusive in the premises.

And it is further mutually agreed by the parties of these presents, that in the event of the resignation or inability of either of said trustees, ascertained as aforesaid and before the appointment and acceptance of a successor to such trustee, there shall remain two trustees, qualified to act, and it shall be necessary or expedient in their judgment that any act within the scope of the duty of said trustees, should be performed, the same shall and may be performed by said two remaining trustees; and further, that in relation to all the duties herein provided to be performed by said three trustees, the same may, except where other provision is expressly made herein, be executed and performed by a majority of said trustees, after a meeting or consultation of all said trustees.

And it is further agreed by said parties of the first part, that they, their successors, and all and every person or persons whomsoever, lawfully or equitably deriving any estate, right, title or interest, of, in, or to the premises hereinbefore granted, by, from, under or in trust

for them, shall and will, at any time or times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper costs and charges in the law of the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, make, do and execute, and cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such further and other reasonable acts, conveyances and assurances in the law, for the better and more effectually vesting and confirming the premises hereby granted or intended so to be, in and to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, as by the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns, or their counsel learned in the law, shall be reasonably desired, advised or required.

And it is further agreed, that the parties of the second part, and their successor or successors in this trust, shall and may, from out the funds in their hands, retain a just and reasonable compensation for their services.

And the said parties of the second part do hereby severally accept the trust herein mentioned, and severally covenant faithfully to administer and execute the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, and to twenty-four other original indentures of the same tenor in all respects, and the same to be signed by ROBERT M. STEWART, their President, for that purpose duly authorized, and the said parties of the second part have hereunto, and to said twenty-four other original indentures, set their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

Executed and delivered in presence of—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this the ——— day of ——— in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, before me, the undersigned, a Commissioner in and for said County and Commonwealth, appointed by the Governor of Missouri, to administer oaths, and take depositions and affidavits to be used in the State of Missouri, and also to take acknowledgements of deeds and powers of attorney, or other instruments to be recorded in said State of Missouri, personally came Robert M. Stewart, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and of the Board of Directors of said company, who is personally known to me to be president of said com-

pany and the president of said board, as also the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same, and who acknowledged that as president of said corporation and of said board and by their authority, he executed said mortgage deed, and declared it to be the free act and deed of said corporation, by him as president aforesaid, for the uses and purposes therein set forth. And, furthermore, he acknowledged that the seal thereto affixed is the seal of said company, and affixed thereto by their authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal as such commissioner, at my office in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on this the _____ day of _____ A. D., 1856.

THIS INDENTURE OF MORTGAGE,

Made this first day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, approved the 16th February, 1847, of the first part, and H. Hollis Hunnewell, Sidney Bartlett, and Henry P. Kidder, of Boston, Massachusetts, of the second part,

WITNESSETH, whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in amendment of the act creating said railroad company, approved February 23, 1853, and also by an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An act to accept a grant of land made to the State of Missouri, by the Congress of the United States, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in this State, and to apply a portion to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad," approved September 26, 1852, said railroad company are authorized, from time to time, to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary, subject to the prior lien of the State, for completing and finishing and operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage, if necessary, their corporate property and franchises, or any part thereof, to secure the payment of any debt

contracted by the company, for the purposes aforesaid, and by said last named act are further authorized, for the purpose of raising funds, from time to time, for the construction and completion of said road, and the purchase of iron and other materials to be used thereon, to issue their bonds, payable at the pleasure of said company, at such place as it may designate, and are further authorized by said act to secure the payment of said bonds by mortgage of said lands granted by the Congress of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid, to said State of Missouri, and by said State of Missouri granted to said Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, party of the first part, by the act aforesaid

And, whereas, said parties of the first part have, heretofore, by an indenture bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1856, conveyed in mortgage and trust to William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett, and John Eliot Thayer, and their successors, the land so granted by the Congress of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid, to secure the payment of their bonds bearing even date with said indenture, to the extent of five millions of dollars, and whereas said parties of the first part propose, for the purposes authorized by said acts, to make and issue from time to time their certain other bonds and obligations, to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars and thereby to become indebted to divers persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall become holders thereof, each of said bonds to bear date on the first day of July, 1858, to be for the sum of one thousand dollars, or five hundred dollars, and to be payable on the first day of July, 1883, and interest on each of the same, at and after the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be payable on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal be paid, and both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New York; each of said bonds to be convertible, at the election of the party owning the same, into the capital stock of said railroad, at par, on the first day of July, of any year prior to the year 1869, as fully set forth in said bonds.

And, whereas, the parties of the first part, for the purpose of further securing the payment of said bonds, amounting to five millions of dollars, bearing date said first day of April, 1856, heretofore issued, or agreed to be issued by them, as aforesaid, as well as for the purpose of securing said other convertible bonds, to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, so proposed to be issued by them, bearing date the first day of July, 1858, have agreed to convey in mortgage and in trust to the parties of the second part, and their successors, all their station and depot lands, and all their other land,

not conveyed by said mortgage so by them heretofore made, together with all and singular their rolling stock and articles of personal property, used or connected with the use of their said road, or that shall hereafter be acquired, owned and used as aforesaid, as hereinafter more fully set forth ; and also, all the easements, rights of way, and the entire corporate rights and franchises of the said parties of the first part, subject however to such rights or lien in or on said road and its appurtenances, as the people of the State of Missouri now have, pursuant to the acts of the General Assembly of said State, for the securing the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of three millions of dollars, for which the bonds of said State have been issued to said railroad, pursuant to the acts aforesaid.

And, whereas, for the purpose of further securing the payment of said bonds to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, bearing date the 1st day of July as aforesaid, said parties of the first part, have agreed to convey to the parties of the second part, all those sections and parts of sections of land granted by the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and by said parties of the first part heretofore mortgaged as aforesaid, subject however to said former mortgage and to all the provisions of the indenture creating said mortgage, and also further to secure the payment of said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars, have agreed to provide a sinking fund toward the extinguishment thereof in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, for the purpose of further securing the payment of said bonds for five millions of dollars, and also for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars, and in consideration of one dollar to them paid by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said parties hereto of the second part, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of said survivor, and to their successors in said trust, all and singular the several pieces or parcels of land, being the road-way, stations and depots of the railroad of the said parties of the first part, and all and singular the station and depot buildings, engine houses, and other improvements and constructions thereon now made, or hereafter to be made ; and also all and singular the rails, stations, fixtures, cars, engines, locomotives, machinery, iron, lumber, and other materials and moveables of the parties of the first part, as well now by them held or

owned, as by them to be hereafter held, acquired or owned; and also all the easements, rights of way, and the entire corporate rights and franchises of the said parties of the first part, subject however, to said rights or lien in or on said road and its appurtenances, as the people of the State of Missouri now have, pursuant to the acts of said State aforesaid, for the securing the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said State, to the amount of three millions of dollars, so issued to the parties of the first part as aforesaid.

To have and to hold, all and singular, the properties, franchises, and premises hereby granted, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said parties of the second part, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, and their successors in said trust, forever, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, for the uses and purposes in this indenture set forth and declared, and subject to the several acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, incorporating the said Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and in amendment thereof or addition thereto and subject also, to the possession, control and management of the directors of said company, so long as the bonds and obligations aforesaid shall remain unforfeited by the proper performance of all the stipulations thereof, and so long as the sinking fund shall be paid in manner hereinafter provided.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that these presents and said grant and conveyance are made, executed and delivered upon the terms, condition and agreement following, that is to say: That the actual possession, use, management and control of said railroad and all its appurtenances shall be and remain with the parties of the first part, without any molestation or interference of the parties of the second part, so long as said bonds or obligations shall remain without default or forfeiture, and said parties of the first part shall perform and keep the stipulations thereof, and said sinking fund shall be paid as aforesaid.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that said parties of the first part do covenant and agree to pay to the owners of said bonds, respectively, the said principal sums of money therein respectively mentioned, together with the interest as stipulated therein; and that if default shall be made in the payment of the interest of such bonds or either of them, payment thereof being duly demanded, and said default shall continue for the period of three months, or if default shall be made in the payment of the principal of such bonds or obligations; that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful for the said parties of the second part to enter into and upon, and

take possession of all and singular the railroad aforesaid, and all the property and estate included or intended to be embraced in this mortgage, and also of all engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery and materials in any way belonging or appertaining to said road, then owned by the said parties of the first part, in the same manner as if the same had actually been included in and held by this indenture of mortgage. And the said parties of the second part shall and may, by themselves, their officers and agents, receive and collect the income and profits of said road, and first applying the same to the payment and discharge of all the current expenses of said road, and the needful repairs thereof, and to the payment of any tax which may be due thereon to the State of Missouri, and all other legal taxes and their liabilities incurred in the execution of said trust and their own compensation, then to pay the principal and interest of said bonds or obligations in such manner as they may deem proper, to the extent of the residue, and whether the same have matured or otherwise.

And, further, said parties of the second part, having entered into full possession of said railroad and the equipments belonging theretof as aforesaid, may proceed to sell and dispose of the same, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part therein, at public auction, in either of the cities of New York, Boston, or St. Louis, giving public notice of the time and place of such sale, by advertising the same in one or more newspapers printed in the State of Missouri, city of New York, and city of Boston, at least three months before the time fixed for such sale; and said parties of the second part, as the attorneys of said parties of the first part, are hereby authorized, constituted and appointed to make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance in law, of the road franchise and property aforesaid, and good and sufficient transfers and assignments of such personal property, and out of the money arising from such sale or sales, to retain a sum sufficient to pay and discharge all their liabilities as such trustees, together with all costs and charges attending such advertisement and sale, and all reasonable and proper expenses attending the execution of said trust, and their own reasonable compensation, applying the residue to the payment of said bonds, whether the same shall have matured or not, and interest to the time of payment, rendering the overplus of the purchase money, if any there shall be, unto the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, which sales and conveyances shall forever be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity against said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming by, through or under them.

And said parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises and for the purpose of further securing the payment of said convertible bonds, so to be issued to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and dated the first of July as aforesaid, do hereby grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of said survivor, and to their successors in said trust, all those sections and parts of sections of land, which have been vested or may hereafter be vested in the parties of the first part by said act of the State of Missouri, approved September 20th, 1852, being every alternate section, designated by even numbers, for six sections in width, on each side of said railroad, with such changes by selection, as are provided in said act and by the act of Congress therein referred to, being about six hundred thousand (600,000) acres of land, meaning hereby to convey all the rights or claims of said parties of the first part, under and by virtue of said act of Congress and said act of the State of Missouri.

To have and to hold, all and singular, the lands and premises hereby granted, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said parties of the second part, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, and their successors in said trust, forever, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, for the uses and purposes in this indenture set forth and declared, and subject to the provisions and requirements of the aforementioned act of Congress of the United States, and the several acts passed by the Legislature of the State of Missouri, incorporating the said Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and in amendment thereof or addition thereto, and subject, also, to the said mortgage heretofore made by the parties of the first part, to secure the payment of their said bonds to the amount of five millions of dollars, as hereinbefore set forth, and to the indenture creating the same as hereinafter set forth.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that the grant and conveyance of the lands aforesaid is made, executed and delivered upon the terms, conditions and agreements following, that is to say:

First. That in case any further grants of land in said State shall be made by any act or resolve of the United States, or of said State of Missouri, to said parties of the first part, the same are, by the parties of the first part, to be conveyed to said parties of the second part, or their successors in said trust, to be held in mortgage and trust, in the same manner and for the same purposes as the other lands which are embraced by this indenture, but subject to a mort-

gage heretofore agreed to be made by the parties of the first part to said parties to whom said first mortgage was made.

Second. That said lands shall be subject to the possession and management of the directors of said company, and to the allotment, valuation and sale thereof by said directors, in the manner, in all respects, as set fourth in said indenture of mortgage heretofore made by said company, bearing date the first day of April, 1856, and subject to the same supervision and control of the trustees named in said indenture, as fully as if the same were herein recited; and in case said lands shall not all of them be sold, under the provisions of said indenture, by reason of the payment of the debt secured by said indenture from partial sales thereof, or from anyother source, then and thereupon the parties of the first and second part hereto, are to proceed in the allotment, valuation, disposition and sale thereof, and in the management, application and investment of the proceeds of said sales, to the security and payment of the said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars and the interest thereon, in the same manner as is provided in said former indenture, in relation to the securing and payment of said bonds for five millions of dollars thereby secured: *Provided, however,* That the bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars hereby secured shall not be receivable in payment for said lands, and in case of default in the payment of any of the said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars hereby secured, or the interest thereon, or of default in the payment of any installment of the sinking fund hereinafter described and provided for, and said defaults, or either of them, shall continue for the period of three months, it shall and may be lawful for the parties of the second part to sell and dispose of any of said lands which shall so remain, after the extinguishment of the previous mortgage thereon, or of the equity of redemption in all said lands subject to said prior mortgage, and their rights to the proceeds of any land sold under prior mortgage at public auction, in the manner provided in said former indenture of mortgage; and the proceeds of any such sale, after deducting all expenses and liabilities incurred by them and their own reasonable compensation, to apply to the payment of the said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars hereby secured, and the interest thereon, up to said period, whether the same shall have matured or otherwise, rendering the surplus, if any, to the parties of the first part.

Provided always, And these presents are upon the express condition, that if the said parties of the first part shall well and truly pay to the holders of said bonds for five million of dollars, and for one mil-

lion five hundred thousand dollars, the principal sums therein mentioned, and the interest thereon, at the times and in the manner therein provided, then and thenceforth the grant and conveyance made by this indenture of the said lands and of the said road, franchise, rolling stock and articles of personal property used or connected with the use of the said road, shall cease, determine and be utterly void; and provided, that in case said parties of the first part shall well and truly pay to the holders of said bonds or obligations for one million five hundred thousand dollars, bearing date the first day of July, 1858, the principal and interest at the time and in the manner therein provided, then the grant and conveyance made by this indenture of the lands aforesaid, to secure the payment of the same shall cease, determine, and be utterly void.

And said parties of the first part do further covenant and agree to and with the parties of the second part and their successors in said trust, that they will, on the first day of January next ensuing, after said road shall be so far completed as to be throughout open for public travel, and annually thereafter on the first day of January in each year, until the maturity of said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars, pay to said parties of the second part and their successors one and one-half per cent. upon the par of all the said bonds, whether the whole shall have been issued or otherwise, which sum shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, to be held, used, invested and applied by said trustees in the manner hereinafter set forth; and said sinking fund and the income thereof shall, as soon as may be thereafter, be invested in the purchase of the said bonds for which they are held as security, provided such purchase can be made at a price that shall not exceed ten per centum of their par value; and when such bonds cannot be so purchased, then such funds may be respectively invested in the purchase of any of the said land bonds of said company or such other securities as the trustees for the time being shall deem expedient, which land bonds or other securities may be sold at any time thereafter, and the proceeds invested in said other bonds in the order and manner aforesaid. And whenever any purchase of bonds shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be after fair public proposals, published in one or more newspapers printed in Boston and New York, that parties holding said bonds may compete for the sale of their bonds, and all bonds so purchased shall, by an appropriate endorsement thereon by the treasurer of said company, and of one or more of the said trustees, be designated as belonging to said sinking fund, and in case of any default in the payment of any installment of said sinking fund, and such default shall continue

for the space of three months, it shall be lawful for the parties of the second part, in addition to the sale of the equity of redemption in said lands, as hereinbefore provided, (unless and until an entry shall have been made upon the same, for default in the payment of said bonds or the interest thereon, as hereinbefore provided,) to enter into and upon said railroad and all the property, estate, rolling stock and materials connected therewith, so conveyed in mortgage as aforesaid, and by their officers and agents, collect the income and profits of said road, and first applying the same to the payment of all expenses of every description, including repairs, taxes and all needful purchases in carrying on said road, and all liabilities by them incurred, together with their own reasonable compensation, the surplus to hold and apply to the payment of said bonds for \$1,500,000 and interest thereon, up to the period of such payment, whether said bonds or said interest shall have matured or otherwise.

And it is hereby mutually agreed, by and between the parties to these presents, that the said parties of the second part, and their successors in said trust, their heirs, executors or administrators, shall not be answerable for the acts, defaults, or omissions of each other, and that each shall be responsible for gross negligence and willful defaults only; and further that each of said bonds for \$1,500,000 shall, before the issue thereof, be certified by a majority of said trustees, for the time being, as forming part of the bonds secured by this indenture.

And it is further agreed, by and between said parties, that, whenever a vacancy among said parties of the second part or their successors shall occur, by death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of said trust, the remaining person or persons, parties of the second part, shall immediately proceed and make an appointment of a successor or successors from among the holders of said bonds or obligations for \$1,500,000, or from among the trustees under said former mortgage, by endorsing such appointment in writing, upon one part of this indenture, and the person or persons so appointed shall endorse his acceptance of such appointment upon this indenture, and thereupon such person or persons shall become one of the party or parties of the second part, with the same powers and duties as if he or they had been originally such parties of the second part, and the surviving or remaining parties of the second part shall, by appropriate instruments, vest in the party or parties so appointed, the necessary legal estate and interest, to enable them to execute said trust. And, in case said vacancy shall not be filled within sixty days from the occurrence thereof, by said remaining trustees or trustee, as aforesaid, then and thereupon such vacancy may be filled by the

parties of the first part from among the holders of said bonds, in the manner aforesaid; such bondholder or bondholders, so chosen at last aforesaid, to fill such vacancy, to be each the *bona-fide* owner of not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of said bonds, at par.

All such resignations, so made as aforesaid, shall be in writing indorsed hereon, or on a duplicate original copy hereof, and signed by the party so resigning; and any such disability certified hereon by the remaining trustee or trustees, and confirmed by the vote of the directors of the party of the first part, shall be taken and deemed to be conclusive in the premises.

And it is further mutually agreed by the parties of these presents, that in the event of the resignation or inability of either of said trustees, ascertained as aforesaid and before the appointment and acceptance of a successor to such trustee, there shall remain two trustees, qualified to act; and if it shall become necessary or expedient in their judgment that any act within the scope of the duty of said trustees should be performed, the same shall and may be performed by said two remaining trustees; and further, that in relation to all the duties herein provided to be performed by said three trustees, the same may, except where other provision is expressly made herein, be executed and performed by a majority of said trustees, after a meeting or consultation of all said trustees.

And it is further agreed by said parties of the first part, that they, their successors, and all and every person or persons whomsoever, lawfully or equitably deriving any estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the premises hereinbefore granted, by, from, under or in trust for them, shall and will, at any time or times hereafter, upon the reasonable request, and at the proper costs and charges in the law of the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, make, do and execute, and cause to be made, done and executed, all and every such further and reasonable acts, conveyances and assurances in the law, for the better and more effectually vesting and confirming the premises hereby granted, or intended so to be, in and to the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns forever, as by the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns, or their counsel learned in the law, shall be reasonably desired, advised or required.

And it is further agreed, that the parties of the second part, and their successor or successors in this trust, shall and may, from out the funds in their hands, retain a just and reasonable compensation for their services.

And the said parties of the second part do hereby severally accept the trust herein mentioned, and severally covenant faithfully to administer and execute the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have caused their corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and to twenty-four other original indentures of the same tenor in all respects, and the same to be signed by Joshua Gentry, their President, for that purpose duly authorized, and the said parties of the second part have hereto, and to said twenty-four other original indentures, set their hands and seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO. }

vs. }

SIDNEY BARTLETT AND OTHERS. }

I N E Q U I T Y .

To the honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts :

Your orator, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, a citizen of the State of Missouri, brings this, its bill of complaint against Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, H. Hollis Hunnewell and Henry P. Kidder, citizens of the State of Massachusetts, and William H. Swift, a citizen of the State of New York, and thereupon your orator complains and says :

That your orator is a corporation, created by the laws of the State of Missouri, and located in that State, and the defendants, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, H. Hollis Hunnewell and Henry P. Kidder, are, respectively, citizens of the State of Massachusetts, and the defendant, William H. Swift, is a citizen of the State of New York.

That by the act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, incorporating your orator, entitled "An act to incorporate the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company," approved February 16, 1847, your orator was authorized to construct, maintain and operate a railroad from Hannibal, in the said State of Missouri, to St. Joseph, in the same State, a distance of about two hundred and six miles, and your orator craves leave to refer to the said act of the Legislature with like effect as if the same were recited at large as part of this bill.

That by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri, and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved June 10, 1852, among other things thereby enacted, there was granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Hannibal aforesaid to St. Joseph aforesaid, every alternate section of the public lands of the United States, designated by even numbers, for six sections in width, on each side of said railroad, with the proviso that in case it should appear when the line or route of said railroad had been definitely fixed, that any of the sections thus purporting to be granted had been previously sold, or that the right of pre-emption had attached to the same, then an equal quantity of the other public lands of the United States, within fifteen miles of the line of such railroad should be selected in the manner in said act prescribed, in substitution of such lands previously sold, or to which the right of pre-emption had attached, and should be held by the State of Missouri for the same use and purpose. And by said act of Congress it was further provided, that the lands thereby granted should be exclusively applied in the construction of the road for which the same was granted and selected, and should be disposed of only as the work should progress, and that the same should be applied to no other purpose whatsoever; and further, that the said lands, by said act granted to the State of Missouri, should be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof for the purpose aforesaid, and no other; and further, that the lands thereby granted to said State should be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said road might be sold, and when the Governor of said State should certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said twenty miles of said road was completed, then another like quantity of the land by said act granted, might be sold; and so, from time to time, until said road should be completed; and that if said road be not completed within ten years, no further sales should be made, and the land unsold should revert to the United States. And your orator craves leave to refer to the said act of Congress with like effect as if the same were recited at large as part of this bill.

That by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act to accept a grant of land made to the State of Missouri by the Congress of the United States, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in this State, and to apply a portion thereof to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad," approved September 20th, 1852, it was

enacted that all the lands granted to the State of Missouri by the above mentioned act of Congress, approved June 10th, 1852, which were applicable to the construction of a railroad from Hannibal aforesaid, to St. Joseph aforesaid, and which might be selected or located in conformity with the provisions of said act of Congress, together with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, or in said act of Congress granted, should vest in full and complete title in your orator for the uses and purposes, and subject to the conditions, reversion and provisions set forth and contained in said act of Congress; that the selection of said lands provided for in the said act of Congress should be made in the manner provided by the said act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri; and further, that for the purpose of raising funds from time to time, for the construction and completion of said railroad, and the purchase of iron and other materials to be used thereon, your orator might issue its bonds in sums of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars each, at rates of interest not higher than seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal of said bonds payable at the pleasure of your orator, at such place as it might designate; and that the payment of said bonds might be secured by the mortgage of said lands to be executed by your orator, subject to the reversion in the said act of Congress provided for; *provided*, that the faith of the said State was in no manner pledged for the redemption of said bonds or any part thereof; *and provided further*, that nothing in the said act contained should be construed to authorize your orator to sell, dispose of, or apply the said lands, or the proceeds thereof in any other manner, or to any other purpose than as required and limited by the said act of Congress. And your orator craves leave to refer to the said act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, approved September 20th, 1852, in like manner and with like effect as if the same were recited at large as part of this bill.

And your orator further sheweth, that it duly accepted the said last above mentioned act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of the provisions thereof; and that it duly constructed and completed within ten years from the passage of the said act of Congress of June 10th, 1852, that is to say, by the month of September, 1859, such railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and has ever since maintained and operated said railroad for public travel and transportation; and that by means of the premises aforesaid, your orator became fully and absolutely vested with, and entitled to the whole quantity of the public lands of the United States, which, by the said act of Congress, were granted to the State of Missouri in aid of the

construction of said railroad, the same embracing six hundred thousand acres of land or thereabouts, and that the legal title of your orator to such lands has been perfected by means of the proper certificate of the Governor of the State of Missouri, of the completion of said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and the certificate of the Commissioner of the Land Office authenticating the lists of the lands, said certificates being given in conformity with the before mentioned act, and the subsequent act of Congress, approved August 3d, 1854, entitled "An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them," and in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Missouri in that behalf.

And your orator further sheweth, that in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in order to raise funds to aid in the construction of its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, it made an issue of its so-called Land Grant Bonds, to the extent of five million dollars, in sums of one thousand dollars and five hundred dollars each, dated April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of April and October, and the principal payable on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-one; and in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds to the persons or corporations who should be or become takers or holders thereof, your orator made, executed, and delivered to the defendants, Sidney Bartlett, and William H. Swift, and to John Eliot Thayer, then of Boston, Massachusetts, and now deceased, as trustees for such bondholders, its certain deed of trust and mortgage, bearing date April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, whereby your orator conveyed all its estate, right and interest which it then had or should thereafter become entitled to, in or to all the lands granted by Congress as hereinbefore mentioned in aid of the construction of said railroad, unto the said Sidney Bartlett, William H. Swift, and John Eliot Thayer, and their successors, as trustees for such bondholders, and in order to secure the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds for five millions of dollars, a copy of which deed of trust and mortgage is contained in Schedule "A" hereunto annexed, and which your orator prays may be taken as part of this bill.

And your orator further sheweth, that afterwards and prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the said John Eliot Thayer died, and the defendant, Nathaniel Thayer, was thereupon duly substituted in his place as a trustee, under the said deed of trust and mortgage, in pursuance of the provisions of the said deed in that

behalf; and the defendants, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and William H. Swift, have ever since been, and now are, the trustees under the said deed of trust and mortgage.

And your orator further showeth, that in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in order to raise additional funds, required for the completion of its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, it made an additional issue of its bonds, to the aggregate amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, bearing date July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and bearing interest from that date, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, and the principal payable on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and besides securing the payment thereof by mortgage of its railroad and the equipment thereof, and other property to the defendants, H. Hollis Hunnewell, Sidney Bartlett, and Henry P. Kidder, as trustees, subject to a prior lien of the State of Missouri thereon, for the amount of its bonds for three million dollars loaned by said State to your orator, and the proceeds whereof were applied towards the construction of its said railroad, your orator did further secure the payment of the principal and interest of its said bonds for one million five hundred thousand dollars by mortgaging to the said H. Hollis Hunnewell, Sidney Bartlett, and Henry P. Kidder, as trustees, all your orator's right and interest in the said lands granted by act of Congress as aforesaid, in aid of the construction of said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, subject to the above mentioned prior deed of trust and mortgage of April first, 1856, of which mortgage to said Hunnewell, Bartlett, and Kidder, a copy is contained in Schedule "B" hereunto annexed, and which your orator prays may be taken as part of this bill.

And your orator further showeth, that its said bonds of the above mentioned issues, the first of five million dollars, and the second of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, were by it duly sold and negotiated, and the proceeds thereof were applied towards the cost of constructing and completing its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph.

And your orator further showeth that, in the year 1863, an arrangement was made between it and the then holders of the bonds of the two several issues aforesaid, and evidenced by an agreement, in writing, bearing date April 1, 1863, by and under which arrangement the holders of such bonds of the first issue of five millions received preferred stock of your orator for thirty per cent. of the principal of such bonds, retaining such bonds in force for the remaining seventy per cent. thereof, being in the aggregate about three million five hundred thousand dollars, together with interest thereon from October 1, 1863;

and the holders of such bonds of the said second issue of fifteen hundred thousand dollars received preferred stock of your orator for forty per cent. of the principal of such bonds, retaining such bonds in force for the remaining sixty per cent. thereof, being in the aggregate about nine hundred thousand dollars, together with interest thereon from January 1, 1864, and for the sake of convenience, representative bonds of your orator were issued to such bondholders respectively for such remaining seventy per cent. and sixty per cent. respectively, with interest as aforesaid; and the said original bonds were deposited in the hands of trustees under an agreement preserving their original lien and efficacy, and the rights appertaining thereto, to the extent of the amounts of such representative bonds respectively.

And your orator further sheweth, that in pursuance of the provisions of the said deed of trust and mortgage, dated April 1, 1856, large portions of the lands embraced in said deed of trust have been from time to time, sold, disposed of and conveyed to the purchasers thereof, for prices paid therefor, either in money or in such bonds secured by said deed of trust and mortgage, and which were used and applied in payment therefor according to the provisions of said deed, and other large portions of said lands have been, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and mortgage, by your orator contracted to be sold for prices payable by installments, with interest, for the payment whereof the purchasers have given their notes or obligations; and it is provided by such contracts, that the deed of conveyance of the premises sold, with the deed of release from the trustees of said mortgage deed of trust, shall be given to the purchaser upon completion of his payments of the price and interest, in accordance with the contract, the legal title being meanwhile retained by the vendors as security for the price, but the vendee being let into possession; and as your orator is informed and believes, the amount now owing and unpaid upon such land contracts where deeds have not been given, is the sum of about two millions and two hundred thousand dollars, besides interest, for which amounts the notes or obligations of the purchasers given under the circumstances aforesaid are now held, and the said land contracts and the said notes or obligations of the purchasers for the amounts remaining owing and unpaid thereon are now held by the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift, as trustees as aforesaid, and are in the hands of the agent of the said trustees.

And your orator, upon its information and belief, further sheweth, that there remain unsold, and not contracted to be sold, about one hundred thousand acres of the lands embraced in the said deed of trust and mortgage of April 1, 1856.

And your orator, upon its information and belief, further showeth, that all of the bonds of the two above mentioned issues of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, respectively, which were secured by mortgage upon the said lands as aforesaid, have been duly taken up, discharged and extinguished, save and except such bonds to the aggregate amount of one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred dollars of principal, drawing interest from the first day of October last; and that the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift have now on hand, as trustees as aforesaid, cash funds to the amount of one hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, or thereabouts, applicable to the satisfaction of such outstanding bonds.

And your orator, upon its information and belief, further showeth, that of the above mentioned bonds to the aggregate amount of six millions five hundred thousand dollars originally secured by mortgage upon the said lands as aforesaid, about two million one hundred thousand dollars of the amount thereof was discharged by means of the exchange of preferred stock therefor as aforesaid, and about eight hundred thousand dollars in addition of the said second issue by the exchange of common stock therefor, and the principal of the remainder of said original amount of bonds, less the aforesaid amount of now outstanding bonds, that is to say: less the one hundred and fifty-nine thousand and eight hundred dollars of said bonds of the first issue, and five thousand six hundred dollars of the bonds of said second issue now outstanding, was paid and satisfied out of the proceeds of sales of the said lands, which were embraced in said trust deed and mortgage of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

And your orator, upon its information and belief, further showeth, that the said trustees under the above mentioned deed of trust and mortgage of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, have received the entire gross proceeds thus far realized from the sales of the lands granted by and under the act of Congress aforesaid, and which were embraced in and covered by the said mortgage deed of trust of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and such amount of proceeds, excepting the commissions and personal disbursements (if any) of the trustees, and excepting the balance now remaining in the hands of the trustees as aforesaid, has been applied by the said trustees to the satisfaction and discharge of the principal of bonds of the first issue aforesaid, which have been taken up and extinguished as aforesaid, the bonds of the second issue having been nearly all taken up by exchange for stock as above mentioned.

And your orator further showeth, that it has, from time to time,

advanced and paid from its own funds for expenses of the charge and management, surveying, selling and disposing of and collecting the proceeds of the lands granted under the said act of Congress, and which were embraced in and covered by the said deed of trust and mortgage of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and for sums necessary to be paid to perfect the title to such lands, and sums necessary to be paid by way of reclamation in consequence of defect in, or failure of title to parcels of such lands which had been sold or contracted to be sold, and which were subsequently found to have been previously sold, or become subject to pre-emption rights, or otherwise held by adverse title, and for taxes on such lands and for other incidental expenses appertaining to the lands embraced in or covered by the said deed of trust and mortgage of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, sums amounting in the aggregate, according to the best knowledge, information and belief of your orator, to six hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and eighteen cents, or thereabouts, all of which sums are proper to be deducted from the gross proceeds of the lands embraced in or covered by said deed of trust or mortgage for ascertainment of the actual net proceeds of such lands; but no part thereof has been as yet paid out of such gross proceeds; that the interest on the amount advanced and paid by your orator as last aforesaid up to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, amounts to three hundred and and thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and four teen cents, making the sum total of your orator's expenditures on account of said lands up to that date, as yet unreimbursed to them, the sum of nine hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-two cents. And your orator further showeth, that besides the above mentioned sums paid by it on account of the principal of the bonds of the two respective issues aforesaid, by means of its preferred stock and common stock as aforesaid, it has paid in cash, from time to time, from its own funds, for interest upon bonds of the two before mentioned issues of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, respectively, sums amounting, according to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, to two million nine hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or thereabouts, the interest whereon, from the time of payment up to September first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, amounts to a large additional sum, no part of which amount so paid has been in anywise reimbursed to your orator from and out of the proceeds of such lands, and that if an account be stated treating the said lands and their proceeds as the primary fund for payment out of their net proceeds of the

said land grant bonds, so called, of the two respective issues above mentioned, there is and will be no surplus of such lands or their proceeds after satisfaction of such purposes, for that the amount now remaining unreimbursed to your orator for and in respect of its said advances and payments on account of the said lands and its said cash payments for interest accrued upon said bonds, exceeds the amount now owing and unpaid upon account of the said uncompleted land contracts and the value of the said unsold and uncontracted lands.

And your orator, according to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, further showeth, that the whole cost of the construction and completion of its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, was about the sum of twelve millions, two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, besides which there was a very large amount expended for interest upon moneys borrowed for such construction, which accrued and became payable while there were not net earnings of said railroad for the payment of such interest, which deficiency your orator was obliged to provide for and meet by means of new loans, and in order to raise the funds necessary for such construction and completion of said railroad, and to meet such deficiency of its revenues to meet the interest upon loans obtained for its construction, your orator, in addition to all the sums received by it upon or for its capital stock, and the proceeds of the before mentioned two issues of its land grant bonds for the respective amounts of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and the proceeds of three million dollars of Missouri State stocks loaned to it by the State of Missouri in aid of the construction of its road, and for which the said State has a first mortgage lien upon its railroad and its appurtenances, was obliged to and did borrow and obtain on loans, by issue of its bonds and otherwise, further large sums of money, which were duly applied to the purposes for which the same were so borrowed or obtained, and portions of such loans and bonds were, from time to time, renewed or provided for by means of new bonds or loans in substitution, and that there now remain outstanding against your orator, in addition to its indebtedness to the State of Missouri in respect of the said three million dollars of State bonds, a large amount, that is to say: about four millions of dollars, of the debts so contracted by way of loan in order to defray the cost of the construction and completion of its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and for interest upon such loans over and above net income of the said railroad, and of the debts contracted in substitution for those originally contracted for those purposes as aforesaid, and your orator has need of the moneys to be, from time to time, received from proceeds of the lands which

were originally embraced in the said deed of trust and mortgage of April 1, 1856, in order to provide funds for the payment of the principal and interest of the above mentioned indebtedness now outstanding against your orator.

And your orator further showeth, that the amount of cash now in hands of the defendants, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift, as trustees as aforesaid, is sufficient, or nearly sufficient, to meet and take up either by purchase before maturity, or otherwise to provide for and satisfy all of the said bonds of the said two issues of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, respectively, which now remain outstanding, or if there should be any small deficiency by reason of an excessive rate of premium upon the said outstanding bonds, or from any cause, the steady and very considerable monthly net receipts from proceeds of the said lands will very speedily be sufficient, and much more than sufficient, to provide for and meet any such deficiency; and in any case, if there does or shall appear to be any deficiency of cash funds in the hands of the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift, as trustees as aforesaid, to satisfy and take up or adequately provide for all of the bonds of the said two issues of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, respectively, your orator is ready and willing, and hereby offers forthwith to make up such deficiency, and to place in the hands of said Bartlett, Thayer and Swift, as such trustees, an amount of cash sufficient, with that already held by them, to make full and adequate provision for the satisfaction and discharge of all the said outstanding bonds of both issues.

And your orator further showeth, that it desires to receive from the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and William H. Swift, trustees as aforesaid, an accounting in respect to the proceeds of the said lands which have come to their hands, and in respect of their execution of the said trust, and to receive from said trustees payment of the net balance of moneys which at the time of such accounting shall appear to be in the hands of said trustees, derived from proceeds of the said lands, over and above the sum necessary to take up and satisfy, or adequately to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said outstanding bonds of the said two issues respectively, together with any sum which may be lawfully due to the trustees in respect of any unpaid compensation or disbursements claimable by them; and likewise to receive from said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and William H. Swift, as such trustees, delivery and transfer of all the said uncompleted land contracts and the sums due, and to become due thereon, and the notes or obligations of the purchasers

of such lands now under contract of sale for the unpaid portions of the contract price, with interest, together with all title papers, and other papers and documents whatsoever relating to the said unsold and uncontracted lands, and to the said lands now under contract of sale, and to the proceeds of the same and the unpaid portions of the price thereof, which are in the hands of the said trustees or their agents, and likewise to receive from the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and William H. Swift, as trustees under the said deed of trust and mortgage of April 1st, 1856, and from the said Sidney Bartlett, H. Hollis Hunnewell, and Henry P. Kidder, as trustees under the said mortgage deed of July 1st, 1858, instruments of release and discharge of the said deeds of trust and mortgage respectively, and of the estates and liens thereby created to, or in favor of such trustees, respectively, in due form of law, and so acknowledged or authenticated as to entitle the same to be recorded, to the end that the estate, right and interest of your orator in the lands embraced in, and covered by, the said deeds of trust and mortgage, respectively, may be freed from the lien, operation and effect of such deeds of trust and mortgage.

And your orator further sheweth, that it hath in a friendly manner applied to the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and William H. Swift, to come to such accounting, as aforesaid, with your orator, in respect of the proceeds of the said lands and the execution of their said trust, and to pay over the net balance which, upon such accounting, shall appear to be in the hands of said trustees, derived from the proceeds of said lands, over and above any sum owing to them in respect of compensation and disbursements, and after making provision for the outstanding bonds as aforesaid, and to deliver over and transfer to your orator the said uncompleted land contracts, and the moneys due, and to grow due thereon, and the notes or obligations of the purchasers of such lands as aforesaid, together with the title papers and other papers and documents as aforesaid, and to execute and deliver to your orator a release in due form of the said deed of trust and mortgage, and of the estate and lien thereby created in favor of said trustees; but the said trustees have thus far declined, and do decline to comply with such request of your orator.

And your orator further sheweth, that it has been suggested by the said trustees, or some of them, by way of objection against compliance with such requests of your orator, that there is or may be some right in the State of Missouri to or in respect of the said lands and their proceeds, because of a certain provision contained in the eighteenth section of an act of the Legislature of said State of Mis-

souri, entitled "An act to secure the completion of certain railroads in this State," which became a law December 10th, 1855; under the provisions of which act the said State made a loan to your orator of fifteen hundred thousand dollars in amount of its State bonds, which eighteenth section of said act is in the words following, viz.:

"§ 18. That after the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shall be completed, equipped and in operation, said road shall be required to pay into the treasury of the State the surplus proceeds of all land sales or such other securities as may be provided by the company, in a deed of trust or otherwise, in a place to be adopted by said company, to raise funds to complete the road, to be applied by the treasurer to the retiring of the bonds of the State, issued and loaned to said company under this or former acts."

And your orator craves leave to refer to the whole of said act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri of December 10th, 1855, with like effect as if the same were set forth as part of this bill.

But your orator saith, that such suggestion or objection is without any foundation, and that there is not any such right in the State of Missouri as has been so suggested.

And your orator further sheweth, that if under said eighteenth section of the act aforesaid, the State of Missouri would otherwise have any right or title to the said lands or their proceeds, which your orator in no wise admits, but on the contrary denies, the provisions of the said eighteenth section are to be taken in connection with, and form part of the sinking fund system established by the preceding sections of the same act, and that the obligation of your orator to make any payments to or for such sinking fund, in respect of its indebtedness for the three million dollars of Missouri State bonds, loaned to it by the said State, has ceased, and is no longer operative upon your orator, by reason of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act to secure the completion of certain railroads in this State," passed December 10th, 1855, approved March 4th, 1868, and which still remains in force and operation, by which it is provided that the fifth section of said act of December 10th, 1855, that being the section which established the sinking fund, should be, and thereby was suspended as to any and all railroads or railroad companies which had theretofore promptly met and paid all interest due on bonds of the State loaned to the same, or bonds in any manner guaranteed or secured thereto or therefor by the State, and which should thereafter pay or cause to be paid, promptly, as the same shall become due, any and all such indebtedness, both principal and interest.

And your orator further sheweth, that it has always duly and fully and promptly performed its obligation to the State of Missouri to provide for and pay the amount of the accruing interest upon the three million dollars of Missouri State bonds loaned to it by said State, and on the new State bonds issued in renewal of those first issued upon the maturity thereof, this being the only accommodation it has received from said State by way of either loan or guaranty; and that it has fully complied with all the conditions specified as aforesaid in the said act of March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and your orator is in no wise in default in respect of its indebtedness to said State; and that the State of Missouri, irrespective of any such suggested or supposed lien or claim upon said lands or their proceeds, under the aforesaid eighteenth section of the said act of December 10th, 1855, is fully and most amply secured for your orator's indebtedness to it in respect of such three million dollars of Missouri State bonds loaned to your orator by means of a first and paramount mortgage lien in favor of said State of Missouri upon your orator's railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, with its appurtenances, which is worth very much more than said three million dollars.

And your orator further sheweth, that as it is advised, the said eighteenth section of the act of December 10th, 1855, does not create nor purport to create any specific lien or right in favor of the State upon or to said lands or their proceeds, or any part thereof; but that if it does or did, and if the same is not dispensed with by reason of the aforesaid act of March 4, 1868, then your orator, as it is advised and believes, sheweth, that under said eighteenth section the State of Missouri could at the utmost claim no more than a surplus of such lands or their proceeds, if any such surplus there were, after the satisfaction by means of actual net proceeds of said lands, over and above all disbursements and charges connected with the care, management, sale and disposal of said lands and collection of the proceeds of such sales, including all incidental expenses as aforesaid, of the whole amount of the principal and interest of the said two issues of land grant bonds, and that, as hereinbefore stated, there is not and will not be any such surplus. And further, your orator is advised and believes and charges that under the said eighteenth section, if otherwise the State of Missouri could claim at all, which your orator does not admit, but denies as aforesaid, it could claim no more than a surplus of said lands or their proceeds, if any surplus there were, after payment by means of actual net proceeds of said land over and above all disbursements, charges and expenses as aforesaid, of the principal and interest of all moneys by your orator borrowed or obtained on loan, or other-

wise, than upon or from its capital stock, for the construction and completion of its said railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, with its appurtenances, and that as hereinbefore stated, there is not, and will not be any such surplus.

To the end, therefore, that the said defendants may answer all and singular the premises, but without oath, the same being hereby expressly waived, and that the defendants Sidney, Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift, trustees as aforesaid, may come to a full accounting with your orator in respect of all the proceeds up to the time of such accounting of the lands which were embraced in or covered by the before mentioned deed of trust and mortgage of April first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and in respect of their execution of the trusts under said deed, and that your orator may be adjudged and decreed to be entitled to receive, hold, enjoy and dispose of to its use and at its pleasure, all and singular the said lands and their proceeds after satisfaction of or providing for the now outstanding and grant bonds of the said two respective issues, originally of five million dollars and fifteen hundred thousand dollars, respectively; and that the said Bartlett, Thayer and Swift, as trustees as aforesaid, may be adjudged and decreed to pay to your orator such balance as at the time of such accounting shall appear to be in the hands of or chargeable to them, the said trustees, derived from proceeds of the said lands, over and above the sum necessary to take up and satisfy or adequately to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said outstanding bonds of the said two issues, respectively, together with any sum which may be lawfully due to the said trustees in respect of any unpaid compensation or disbursements claimable by them; and that the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and William H. Swift, trustees as aforesaid, may be adjudged and decreed to transfer and deliver over to your orator all the uncompleted land contracts before mentioned or referred to, and the sums due and to become due thereon, and the notes or obligations of the purchasers of the said lands now under contract of sale for the unpaid portions of the contract price, with interest, together with all the title papers and other papers and documents whatsoever, which are in the hands of the said trustees, or their agents, relating to the unsold and uncontracted lands which were embraced in or covered by the said first mentioned deed of trust and mortgage of April 1, 1856, or relating to the said lands now under contract of sale, and to the proceeds of the same and the unpaid portions of the price thereof, and that the said Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer and Wm. H. Swift, as trustees under the said deed of trust and mortgage of April 1, 1856, and the said Sidney Bartlett, H. Hollis Hunnewell

and Henry P. Kidder, as trustees under the said mortgage deed of July 1, 1858, may respectively be adjudged and decreed to execute and deliver to your orator instruments of release and discharge in due form of law of the said deed of trust and mortgage respectively, and of the estates and liens thereby created to or in favor of such trustees, respectively, which instruments shall be executed and acknowledged or authenticated in such form as to entitle the same to be recorded, and so as that the estate, right and interest of your orator in the lands embraced in and covered by the said deeds of trust and mortgage, respectively, may be freed from the lien, operation and effect of such deeds of trust and mortgage respectively; and that your orator may have such further, or that it may have such other order, decree or relief in the premises as may be agreeable to equity.

May it please your honors to grant unto your orator the writ of subpœna issuing out of and under the seal of this court in due form of law, directed to the said defendants, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, William H. Swift, H. Hollis Hunnewell and Henry P. Kidder, commanding them respectively, to appear in this court according to the course and practice thereof, then and there to answer all and singular the premises, and to stand to, abide and perform such order and decree thereupon as to the court shall seem fit.

And your orator will ever pray, etc.

Southern District of New York, ss.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, the complainant in the foregoing bill, and as such president, has become and is acquainted with the subject matters in the said bill set forth; that he has read the said foregoing bill, which is subscribed by him as such president, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated upon information or belief, and as to those matters he believes the same to be true. And further saith not.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this——day of———1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
December 22, 1876. }

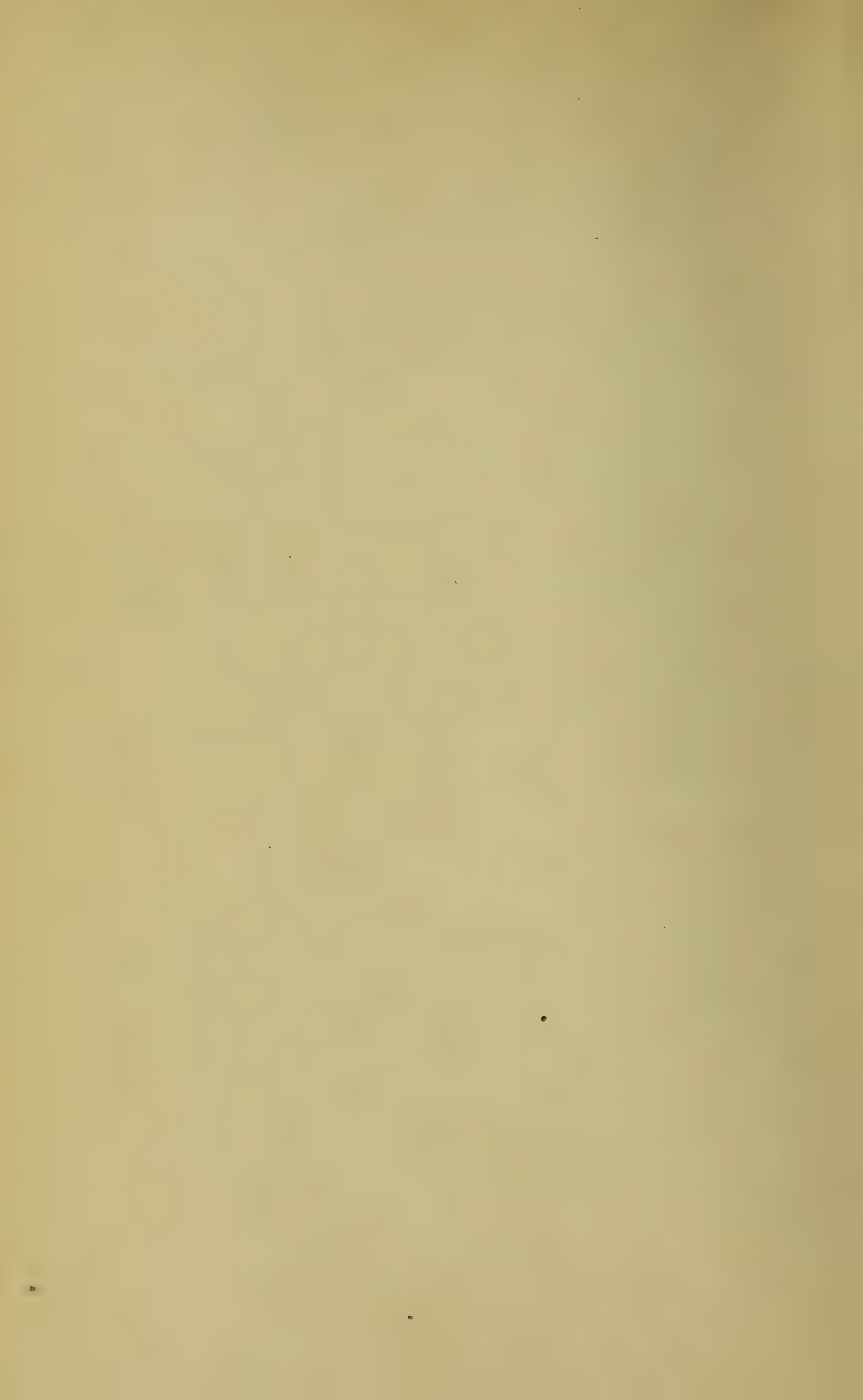
*To His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor, and Hon. J. A. HOCKADAY,
Attorney-General of the State of Missouri:*

You are hereby notified that a bill in chancery, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been filed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, and the same is pending therein. In which bill the said railroad company is plaintiff, and Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, H. Hollis Hunnewell, Henry P. Kidder and William H. Swift, are defendants.

To which bill you can appear for the State of Missouri and make defense, or intervene as you may think proper.

WILLARD P. HALL and
JAS. CRAIG,

Of Counsel for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JANUARY 3, 1877.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

HOUSE—Read, and 3,500 copies ordered printed, 500 of which are to be in the German language.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk*.

JANUARY 16, 1877.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS.

Mr. President, Senators and Representatives :

Called by the voluntary suffrages of the people from private life to fill the office of Chief Executive of this great State, I appear before you to solemnly pledge myself to the faithful performance of the duties which pertain to that office.

With the duties and responsibilities of public life in high and important trusts I have been familiar, and whatever of experience I may have had, only the better qualifies me for the discharge of the important duties which now devolve on me.

I hope I have a profound regard for the great trust I am about to assume, of its grave duties and its heavy responsibilities; and though conscious of my own weakness, as well as of the magnitude of the charge, I faithfully promise to dedicate my abilities to the assiduous discharge of the duties entrusted to me. And to you assembled here to-day, and through you to the people of this State, I return my profound thanks for the high and distinguished honor which has been conferred on me.

I hope, that during my official career, I shall be encouraged in the discharge of my public duties with the generous confidence and cordial support of the people of the State.

I trust we are assembled, not as partisans, but as patriots, with a sincere determination to support the right, and to condemn the wrong. We are assembled not to carry out our own wishes, but to respect and speak the voice of the people, restrained within constitutional limits.

For a time the destinies of the people of this State have been confided to us, and it is to be hoped our deliberations will be characterized by wisdom, patriotism and justice.

OUR RESOURCES.

Situated in the centre of the Union, the heart of the great valley of the Mississippi—this State, now the fifth in population, will exert, if wise counsels shall prevail, an immense influence in the affairs of this Union. We have but little more than completed the semi-centennial year of our existence as a State, with a population about three quarters of a million less than the thirteen colonies had when our forefathers declared the people of the colonies free and independent. With a mild, genial and salubrious climate, suited to the production of everything, except the products of the tropics—with a kind and fertile soil, yielding bountifully to the hand of the husbandman—with numerous deposits of the baser metals more valuable to the miner and to the capitalist than mines of the precious metals—with prairie and woodland interspersed—with numerous springs and rivulets coursing through the State to the large rivers in and bordering on the State—there is everything in climate, soil, ores and natural products to invite and induce immigration and capital to our State.

Let us but perform the duty we owe to ourselves and the people of this State, and we shall rapidly increase in wealth and population.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Besides these natural advantages possessed by us in so eminent a degree, we can with pride point to our system of education, commencing with our common schools and ending with the University of the State.

The colored people, but recently kept in ignorance by the servitude which enchained them, now have all the advantages equally with the whites, of our common school system. And in addition thereto we have established a Normal School—the Lincoln Institute—for the purpose of educating colored teachers for that race. And it is to be desired that the colored people shall furnish persons competent and well qualified to teach in the common schools, where their children are to be educated. This can and should be done. The Normal Schools, the School of Mines, the Agricultural College, and the State University have received, and I trust will continue to receive, the fostering care and support of the State government.

And here let me say that during the last few years it has been of frequent remark, that those who preceded us did not care to see sustained in this State a system of common schools. This is unjust to the memory of the true and able statesmen who preceded us.

Long prior to the late civil war a system of common schools, with provisions equally as wise and beneficent as those contained in our present laws, was established.

The people of this State increased the taxes $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in order to apportion these taxes to the support of common schools in every county in the State. Those taxes are still continued, and are paid by the people without a murmur.

Thus, long ago, the common schools were liberally endowed, and if the system was not as prosperous as at the present time, it was in part due to its infancy, and the fact that the State, at that time, was sparsely inhabited.

And for the purpose of encouraging those who desire to qualify themselves to be teachers, we have established four Normal Schools. All of these seminaries of learning have received the liberal support of the State, and will require and should receive further aid. And another evidence that the people of this State at an early day manifested a deep interest in the education of the rising generation, we point with pride to our State University, established nearly forty years ago. It has greatly merited and has received the fostering care of the Legislature of our State, and I trust the day is not far distant when its reputation as a seminary of learning will equal the reputation of Harvard or Yale.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

And in order to teach the application of science to agriculture, the Agricultural College has been established as a department of the University. The benefits of this institution will be manifested as its pupils shall go forth and engage in the busy pursuits of life.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

And to further aid in developing the great mineral resources of our State, we have our School of Mines. Here the pupil, besides the other branches of education, is taught the art or science of mining and mining engineering. How to sink a shaft and make it secure—how to pursue the lode or vein of mineral in the most economical and safe manner—how to analyze the mineral and determine its economical value, are branches of knowledge important to those who are engaged in mining, and are taught in this school. Whilst in this State the precious metals have not been found in sufficient quantities to justify their working, yet the State abounds in ores more useful and therefore more valuable.

The inexhaustible mines and mountains of iron in this State are well known. Iron ore of good quality is found in many counties, and so abundant is it that we may justly claim no State exceeds ours in this respect.

The discoveries made in the last three or four years of lead and zinc deposits have given a new impetus to the mining of these ores.

This branch of industry has greatly increased, and no pursuit in this State holds out greater inducements to men of capital, of enterprise and of skill, than the business of mining. Those who have been engaged in these enterprises have received a liberal return upon the labor and capital invested.

Coal, so much needed to facilitate commerce and manufacturing, abounds in many counties of the State.

The fuel and raw material required by both the miner and manufacturer, are almost in contact with each other, inviting the skill of the artisan to convert them into more valuable products.

We can manufacture at as little cost as it can be done in other States, and we may confidently look forward to the time, not far distant, when we shall see manufactories in every part of our State, adding to its population, wealth and prosperity.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The commerce of this State is gradually increasing, and each year adds to the facilities of transportation, with diminished cost. Some of the railroads of the State, during the financial crisis, have been compelled to go into liquidation. New companies have been organized to manage them.

The volume of commerce on the rivers in and bordering on the State has greatly diminished, and yet the commerce of the State, on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is of immense value.

Transportation by water is cheaper than by railroad, and until freights shall be carried as cheap by railroad as by water, the great bulk of our agricultural products may be carried to market on the water routes.

We require cheaper transportation, and demand the railroads in this State shall not discriminate in their freights against the interests of our people. This demand is reasonable and should be granted.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the people of the State have adopted a new Constitution. Many restrictions on the power of the Legislature have been incorporated in it, and safeguards adopted to insure pure and wise legislation.

Whilst those safeguards may render the enactment of laws more tedious and tardy, yet it fastens the responsibility of legislation upon all the members of the Legislature instead of a few—all now have the opportunity to know, with no great effort of their own, the contents of all bills about to be signed by the presiding officers of the two houses, and to observe whether, in their enactment, every requirement of the Constitution has been obeyed.

It is better to proceed cautiously and be right, than proceed rapidly, and perhaps be wrong.

We are called upon to adapt the laws of the State to the requirements of the new Constitution. Many of the laws require modification that they may be conformable to it. Many reforms have been introduced in that Constitution, and legislation is required to give them effect.

The people of this State have sensibly felt the inconvenience and misfortune of a public debt. To prevent its increase, or a recurrence of that evil, no debt of magnitude can be created by the State, or by any municipality, unless with the consent of two-thirds of the voters, at an election to be held for that purpose.

And in addition thereto, provision must be made for the levying of a tax for the payment of the interest regularly, and the payment of the principal within a given time. Had such provisions been contained in our former Constitutions, much of the indebtedness with which the State and the counties are now burdened would not have been incurred; and whilst we look to this Constitution as the embodiment of many reforms, let us be careful that in future legislation we shall introduce reform where reforms may be demanded, bearing in mind, however, that all amendments of laws are not reforms.

The people of this State have fixed the maximum of taxation for its ordinary expenses. In the execution of the laws for the assessment of property much property is assessed too low, and no inconsiderable amount escapes taxation altogether. And this disposition to evade taxation is more strongly exhibited in times of financial distress and embarrassment.

RETRENCHMENT.

Whether the ordinary expenses of the State can be defrayed with the means obtained by the present rate of taxation, is a problem now about to be solved.

We must economize; we must reduce the expenditures of our Government. It may be difficult to do so, *but it must be done.*

We must bear in mind that the exactions of more taxes than is necessary for the economical administration of our Government plunders the people.

Taxation is cheerfully borne when the public exigency demands it. We should endeavor to place taxation at its lowest limit. A vast area of our State is uncultivated. Much of our mineral wealth is not developed. We invite population. And if to all our sources of wealth and prosperity we can, with truth, say the taxes of the municipal and State governments are low, we offer strong induce-

ments for the enterprising, industrious and intelligent people to make their abode with us. And if the laws we may continue on our statute book, and those which we hereafter enact, shall contain wholesome, beneficent and wise provisions, and if our laws shall be faithfully executed and impartially administered, with light taxation and economy practiced in every branch of the public service, we may expect to see the wealth and population of our State rapidly increase.

"The world is governed too much," is an old and trite saying, and yet true. But few laws are really necessary for the government and good order of a community. The frequent change and alteration of laws create confusion and perplexity, and should therefore, if possible, be avoided. But the rule should not lead to the continuance on the statute book of a law whose provisions are unwise, and which operate in a harsh and oppressive manner. If any such there be, let the remedy be administered.

The peace and good order of a community depends, in a great degree, on the faithful and impartial execution of the laws. We have not yet reached the millenium. Human nature is the same it has been for the last six thousand years. Crime will be perpetrated, and criminals must be punished. The certainty and not the severity of punishment deters the commission of crime.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The laws we enact are for the benefit of all, and to operate alike on the high and the low, the rich and poor. So in the execution of the laws no distinction should be made. Within a few years past, freedom, the right of suffrage, eligibility to office, and in short the same civil rights the white man enjoys have been conferred on the colored race.

No one seeks to deprive the colored man of the rights he enjoys, and if the attempt should be made it would be futile. Equality of civil and political rights will continue as long as this government shall endure. The laws are as much for the benefit and protection of the one as for the other, and must be executed and enforced on all alike. I promise, as the Chief Executive of this State, to execute the laws faithfully and impartially, regardless of all considerations, except what right and justice demand.

REVISION OF LAWS.

To comply with the requirements of the Constitution, a revision of the laws of a general and a public nature must be made by this or by the next Legislature.

I recommend provision be made for the appointment of a committee or a commission of able jurists, who shall prepare a revision of our laws, and make report of the same to the Secretary of State prior to the meeting of the next Legislature.

It will be advisable to authorize the Secretary to have the report printed, so that it may be distributed to the members of the Legislature at the commencement of the session. In this manner the task of the revising Legislature will be greatly lightened and its labors much reduced.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

Our government being based on the will of the people, expressed in a legal manner, every safeguard which can be devised to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people, and to preserve the purity of popular elections should be adopted. Both parties ought to be represented by the officers whose duty it shall be to manage and conduct elections. Those officers are the guardians of the ballot box, and through it the will of the people is expressed. Any act on the part of such officers to thwart or to pervert the will of the people is an inexcusable crime. Such acts strike at the safety and perpetuity of our government, and ought to be promptly and severely punished. It appears from some judicial proceedings in this State, that probably local officers of elections have in some instances been guilty of the grave offense of attempting to subvert the will of the people by various fraudulent contrivances. If the laws prohibiting frauds in elections do not include such cases then provision should be made to punish such offenses.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A greater interest was manifested in the recent election for President than was ever before exhibited. This is attested by the large vote given in that election, the aggregate popular vote exceeding that which was given four years ago nearly two millions. But notwithstanding the election took place two months ago, and the electors cast their vote for President and Vice-President one month ago, many are unwilling to submit to the popular will. It is true the electoral votes have not yet been counted by the proper authority. No Government resting upon the will of the people can give the confidence and stability essential, not only to the material prosperity of the country, but to its perpetuity and well being, if that will is endangered or subverted. It is therefore a solemn duty devolved upon each citizen to insist that despite frauds or partisan schemes, those whom the people have chosen to the highest executive

offices shall not be prevented from occupying the posts of duty to which they have been fairly elected. No State in the Union will, more loyally than Missouri, submit to and uphold whatever Federal administration shall be constitutionally established; and the citizens of this State, irrespective of personal or partisan preferences, demand that whoever have been constitutionally chosen President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be duly inaugurated as such, despite all factious or revolutionary schemes, no matter by whom contrived or by what means sought to be enforced.

The duty, under the Constitution of the United States, evidently devolves upon some tribunal to determine in cases of fraud or doubt, who have been elected to the highest executive offices of our common country. In the absence of the required majority, the House of Representatives has to choose from the three candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes. If the President *pro tempore* of the Senate is to count the electoral votes and decide upon all contested cases, then as that officer is the creature of the Senate, the latter branch of Congress, and not the House of Representatives will virtually elect the President when the people shall have failed to make a choice, or when through partisan or other reasons he chooses to decide that no choice has been made, or to receive or to reject the electoral votes of one or more States. Even in the ordinary conduct of private affairs fraud and chicanery are not permitted to prevail, and shall it be maintained that they are to be successful in defeating the expressed will of the people, through arbitrary or technical forms, without the power anywhere to prevent the attempted outrage?

It is evident the Senate and House are not mere witnesses of the formal opening of the certificates, but that each, with equal power to act, must concurrently determine what electoral votes are to be counted, and that without such concurrent action disputed votes must stand rejected. On no other theory can the two Houses of Congress uphold their true position under the Constitution, which requires that each shall concur before any act, legislative or otherwise, within Congressional authority, shall be successful or obligatory. This is the more obvious from the fact that the power of independent action is called into potential existence only when by concurrent action it has been determined that no choice for President or Vice-President has been made. Then for the first time under the Constitution is there a separate and distinctive duty devolved on each branch of Congress: the Senate as such, to elect a Vice-President, and the House, a President of the United States. The true theory of the Constitution calls, therefore, for concurrent action, without which no result is obtained with the single exception named; and the separate powers of each arise

for the first time, and only when by concurrent action there is a failure to decide who are the chosen of the people. It therefore follows that the duty is constitutionally devolved, not on the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, but solely upon the two Houses of Congress, to determine what electoral votes are to be counted, and then to count the same, and in the event of their failure to concur as to any disputed vote, that the same must stand uncounted or rejected, because, in the judgment of Congress, they are votes not cast by electors duly appointed within the meaning of the Constitution.

The next inquiry would then be whether any candidates had received a majority of the votes thus solemnly determined to be the only ones cast which could, under the Constitution, be considered. In other words, when by such action of the Senate and House of Representatives, it has been decided what votes are alone to be counted, the majority of those votes must determine the election. Should no candidate receive such majority, then the independent action of each branch of Congress is evoked, the Senate to elect the Vice-President, and the House of Representatives the President.

Such seems to be the only sound interpretation of the Constitution with respect to possible contingencies, should both the Senate and House fail in the result. It is to be hoped no such grave contingencies will arise, and why should any disturbing elements exist?

The full and evident expression of the popular will as to the Executive administration of national affairs during the next four years should have silenced all controversy as to the intelligent wishes of the American voters; no possible room for cavil can exist, nor can there be as to numerical and constitutional majorities, unless fraud and chicanery are to prevail. The reverence for constitutional law, upon which our liberties rest, the moral sense of every conscientious citizen, and the dictates of right, justice and impartiality, demand that the will of the American people shall not be thwarted through any technical or fraudulent schemes, no matter by whom or how ingeniously devised, nor by whom or how sought to be enforced. There is in the popular will a power greater than fraudulent or temporary success, and it is hoped too great even for transient triumph.

Missouri as a powerful and loyal State of our common Union, seeking the development of her vast internal resources, and contributing by such developments to the aggrandizement also of her sister States, wishes continued peace and repose, so that through her undisturbed industries all may speedily recover from the disasters of the past, and the paralysis of the present time. Let justice, honesty and right prevail. Missouri asks this, and asks nothing more, and ought to be content with nothing less.

The occasional triumph or defeat of political parties under our system of government, however important for the time, sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with even a temporary overthrow of constitutional right and justice. Let fraud, intrigue or chicanery pollute the ballot-box, or stalk unrebuked into Returning Boards or Congresses, and American liberty, as identified with popular government, will soon disappear. Every State and every citizen has a common interest in the vindication of the popular will, in upholding right and justice, and in maintaining constitutional law and liberty.

Such questions are above all partisan views, and summon the highest, purest patriotism of a people to the rescue of an imperilled country.

Invoking the aid of Divine Providence to guide and support our rulers, State and National, in their respective pathways of duty, may all questions now seriously affecting the welfare of our State and our common country, be amicably and speedily settled.

May that love of country prevail which will overcome all sectional strife, develop our vast resources for the general good, and through patriotic fervor, bind more closely and firmly all portions of the Union in fraternal and enduring bonds, to the end that law and liberty may be the common lot and inheritance of the American people, now and forever.

JOHN S. PHELPS,

Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, JEFFERSON CITY, January 8, 1877.

THE BONDED DEBT OF MISSOURI.

R E P O R T

OF THE

FUND COMMISSIONERS,

SHOWING THE

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BONDED DEBT

AND OF THE

STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS,

JANUARY 1, 1877.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

HOUSE—Received, and 2,300 copies ordered printed; 300 for the use of the members of the Senate; 1,000 for the Appendix and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk*.

JANUARY 16, 1877.

REPORT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON, }
January 1, 1877. }

To His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor:

SIR: In compliance with law we have the honor to herewith submit our report, showing the present condition of the bonded debt of the State, and of the State Interest and the State Sinking Funds.

The State having a first mortgage lien upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and its franchises for the entire amount of bonds issued to that corporation, and as the company promptly meets the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, as well as providing for their maturing bonds, we do not include them in this report as part of the State's bonded indebtedness.

As will be seen by the following table, the State bonded debt has been decreased since January 1, 1875, five hundred and ninety-one thousand (\$591,000) dollars.

SERIES.	Rate per cent.	Outstanding January 1, 1875.	Issued in 1875 and 1876.	Retired in 1875 and 1876.	Outstanding January 1, 1877.
Pacific Railroad.....	6	\$3,735,000		\$764,000	\$2,971,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	6	2,340,000		812,000	1,528,000
S. W. Branch Pacific Railroad..	6	1,455,000		671,000	784,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	6	2,853,000		908,000	1,945,000
Platte County Railroad.....	6	504,000			504,000
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	6	392,000			392,000
Consolidation Bonds.....	6	2,727,000			2,727,000
State debt proper.....	6	439,000			439,000
Northwest Lunatic Asylum.....	6	200,000			200,000

STATE DEBT—Continued.

SERIES.	Rate per cent	Outstanding January 1875.	Issued in 1875 and 1876.	Retired in 1875 and 1876.	Outstanding January 1, 1876.
University.....	6	201,000			201,000
Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch (guaranteed).....	7	1,589,000		1,589,000	
State Funding.....	6	400,000	600,000		1,000,000
State Bank stock refunding.....	6	104,000			104,000
Renewal funding.....	6		3,512,000		3,512,000
Penitentiary Indemnity.....	6		41,000		41,000
School Fund certificate of indebtedness.....	6	900,000			900,000
Total.....		\$17,839,000	\$4,153,000	\$4,744,000	\$17,248,000

The reduction of the annual interest during the past two years has been as follows:

On account of five hundred and ninety-one bonds retired..... \$35,460 00
 On account of difference of interest on 1,589 seven per cent. bonds retired.. 15,890 00

Total reduction.....\$51,350 00

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF BONDS MATURING EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	Amount.
1877.....	\$838,000
1878.....	490,000
1882.....	17,000
1883.....	422,000
1885.....	3,000
1886.....	1,922,000
1887.....	3,242,000
1888.....	3,251,000
1889.....	863,000
1890.....	242,000

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF BONDS—Continued.

YEAR.	Amount.
1892.....	\$401,000
1894.....	504,000
1895.....	3,728,000
1896.....	425,000
Indefinite—School Fund certificate of indebtedness.....	900,000
Total... ..	\$17,248,000

During the years 1875 and 1876, we have paid out on account of matured bonds and interest, the following amounts :

For matured bonds.....	\$4,744 000 00
For interest.....	2,097,491 53
Balance January 1, 1877, in the State Sinking Fund.....	3,000 00
Balance January 1, 1877, in the State Interest Fund.....	214,343 86

For the payment of matured bonds, funds were raised from the transfers from the State Interest Fund, and the sale of six hundred funding bonds issued under act approved March 30, 1874, and the sale of thirty-five hundred and twelve renewal funding bonds issued under act approved March 29, 1875. The average rate received on the sale of the whole lot of 4,112 bonds being \$988.73 per bond. The highest rate received \$1,045.30, and the lowest \$950 per bond.

We wish to say that we have not paid the State's fiscal agent in New York, the National Bank of Commerce, for services rendered the State in the payment of bonds and interest for the past two years ; neither has their account been settled for several years past, for the reason the law only allows the Fund Commissioners to pay one-tenth of one per cent. for such services, and the bank refused to attend to it for less than one-fourth of one per cent. Under the law the Fund Commissioners have the right to change the State's fiscal agency. This we could have done and placed the funds in banks that would have transacted the business for the per cent. allowed by law, but as the National Bank of Commerce had been the State's agent so long, and as we had confidence in its management of the State's funds, we declined making any change, believing it would be detrimental to the State's interests, by checking the steady and rapid advance of our stocks.

We desire to suggest, however, that such recommendations should be made to the Legislature as would enable the incoming Fund Com-

missioners to either settle the account at the bank's rate of commission or remove the funds to some bank that would transact the business for the per cent. allowed by law, as they would not likely desire to assume so great a responsibility without definite instructions from the General Assembly.

By reference to the table of bonds maturing each year, it will be seen that in 1877, eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand, and in 1878, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars of our State bonds become due, and that no bonds fall due either in 1879 or 1880. In consideration of the expense attending the issue and sale of bonds, and the further consideration of the fact that no bonds mature in 1879 and 1880, and in order that the transfers required to be made annually to the State Sinking Fund may be utilized, and not remain in the Treasury idle, we would suggest that for the purpose of meeting the State debt that matures in 1877 and 1878, that the Fund Commissioners be authorized to make a temporary loan for such funds as may be necessary for that purpose, after they shall have exhausted the transfers to the Sinking Fund.

In conclusion, we wish to congratulate the citizens of our commonwealth upon the prosperous condition of our finances. Our stocks are regarded as the most valuable in the money centers of our nation. During the past two years they have advanced from 95 cents to 105 on the dollar, and are to-day standing side by side with the best securities in the market.

Very respectfully,

JOS. W. MERCER,

State Treasurer.

THOS. HOLLADAY,

State Auditor.

} *Fund Commissioners.*

STATEMENT OF BONDS ISSUED AND SOLD DURING THE
YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

1875.						Dr.
January	1.....	To issue of 600 State funding bonds.....				\$600,000 00
April	1.....	" " 41 Penitentiary indemnity bonds*.....				41,000 00
May	1.....	" " 260 Renewal funding bonds.....				260,000 00
July	1.....	" " 540 " " " "				540,000 00
Dec.	1.....	" " 2287 " " " "				2,287,000 00
1876.						
July	1.....	" " 200 " " " "				200,000 00
Dec.	1.....	" " 225 " " " "				225,000 00
		Total.....				\$4,153,000 00
1875.						Cr.
March	3.....	By proceeds of sale of 600 State funding bonds.....				\$571,075 00
April	1.....	By amount paid Meyberg & Wangelin, and Hancock, Roache & Co*.....				41,000 00
June	14.....	By proceeds of sale of 260 Renewal funding bonds....				259,109 60
July	3.....	" " 540 " " " "				534,600 00
Dec.	9.....	" " 2287 " " " "				2,258,961 90
1876.						
July	1.....	" " 200 " " " "				209,006 00
Dec.	4.....	" " 225 " " " "				232,945 31
Dec.	30.....	By loss on sale of bonds.....				46,302 19
		Total.....				\$4,153,000 00

* This lot of bonds were not sold, but were issued to Meyberg & Wangelin, and Hancock, Roaché & Co., for damages sustained by them by reason of the State annulling a certain contract for convict labor and other privileges.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE OF MISSOURI.

1875.		Dr.
January 1.....	To balance as shown per voucher No. 1158 Auditor's office.....	\$809,572 17
January	To remittances per State Treasurer.....	37,000 00
February	“ “ “ “	386,000 00
March	“ “ “ “	82,000 00
April	“ “ “ “	198,000 00
June	“ “ “ “	114,000 00
July	“ “ “ “	1,004,000 00
December.....	“ “ “ “	500,000 00
Total.....		\$3,130,572 17
1875.		Cr.
April	By 807 State bonds and fractional interest.....	\$817,339 71
April	By 1584 coupons, \$35.00 each.....	55,440 00
April	By 14679 coupons, \$30.00 each.....	440,370 00
October	By 742 State bonds and fractional interest.....	748,976 75
October	By 1574 coupons, \$35.00 each.....	55,090 00
October	By 14807 coupons, \$30.00 each.....	444,210 00
October	By 260 coupons, \$10.00 each.....	2,600 00
Dec. 31.....	By balance.....	566,545 71
Total.....		\$3,130,572 17
1876.		Dr.
January 1.....	To balance brought down.....	566,545 71
January	To remittance per State Treasurer.....	2,475,000 00
March	“ “ “ “	179,000 00
June	“ “ “ “	112,000 00
July	“ “ “ “	440,000 00
August	“ “ “ “	273,000 00
October	“ “ “ “	191,000 00
December.....	“ “ “ “	631,000 00
Total.....		\$4,867,545 71
1877.		Dr.
January 1	To balance.....	\$698,232 86
1876.		Cr.
March	By 2440 State bonds and fractional interest.....	\$2,443,709 34
May	By 2 manuscript bonds.....	2,000 00
June	By 156 State bonds and fractional interest.....	157,818 45
June	By 1604 coupons, \$35.00 each.....	56,140 00
June	By 15329 coupons, \$30.00 each.....	459,870 00
June	By 358 coupons, \$5.00 each.....	1,790 00
November.....	By 592 State bonds and fractional interest.....	601,712 63
November.....	By 14334 coupons, at \$30.00 each.....	430,020 00
November.....	By 5 coupons, at \$35.00 each.....	175 00
December	By 16 State bonds and fractional interest.....	16,277 43
Dec. 30.....	By balance.....	698,232 86
Total.....		\$4,867,545 71

STATE INTEREST FUND.

1875.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1	By balance.....		\$303,882 69
	By receipts during 1875.....		1,375,040 90
	To disbursements on Auditor's warrants	\$1,022,495 55	
	To transfer to State Sinking Fund.....	250,000 00	
	To balance January 1, 1876.....	406,428 64	
		\$1,678,923 59	\$1,678,923 59
1876.			
January 1	By balance.....		\$406,428 04
	By receipts during 1876.....		1,330,760 32
	To disbursements on Auditor's warrants	\$1,079,537 08	
	To transfer to State Sinking Fund	443,307 42	
	To balance January 1, 1877.....	214,343 86	
		\$1,737,188 36	\$1,737,188 36

STATE SINKING FUND.

1875.		Dr.	Cr.
January 1	By proceeds of sale of 3,687 bonds.....		\$3,623,746 50
	By transfer from State Interest Fund.....		250,000 00
	To disbursements on Auditor's warrants	\$3,697,938 97	
	To balance January 1, 1876.....	175,807 53	
		\$3,873,746 50	\$3,873,746 50
1876.			
January 1	By balance.....		\$175,807 53
	By proceeds of sale of 425 bonds.....		441,951 31
	By transfer from State Sinking Fund.....		443,307 42
	To disbursements on Auditor's warrants	\$1,058,066 26	
	To balance January 1, 1877	3,000 00	
		\$1,061,066 26	\$1,061,066 26

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of February 22, 1851, December 25, 1852, December 10, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1852 January 15	Twenty years.....	1 to 50.....	50	50	.....	1872 January.....	.....
February 23.....	"	51 to 100.....	50	50	.....	February 23.....	.....
April 9.....	"	101 to 150.....	50	50	.....	April 9.....	.....
May 18.....	"	151 to 200.....	50	50	.....	May 18.....	.....
July 10.....	"	201 to 250.....	50	50	.....	July 10.....	.....
July 29.....	"	251 to 300.....	50	50	.....	July 29.....	.....
August 20.....	"	301 to 350.....	50	50	.....	August 20.....	.....
September 18.....	"	351 to 400.....	50	50	.....	September 18.....	.....
October 25.....	"	401 to 450.....	50	50	.....	October 25.....	.....
November 24.....	"	451 to 500.....	50	50	.....	November 24.....	.....
1853 February 2.....	"	501 to 550.....	50	50	.....	February 2.....	.....
February 18.....	"	551 to 600.....	50	50	.....	February 18.....	.....
March 8.....	"	601 to 650.....	50	50	.....	March 8.....	.....
March 23.....	"	651 to 700.....	50	50	.....	March 23.....	.....
April 25.....	"	701 to 750.....	50	50	.....	April 25.....	.....
May 13.....	"	751 to 800.....	50	50	.....	May 13.....	.....
July 8.....	"	801 to 850.....	50	50	.....	July 8.....	.....
July 22.....	"	851 to 900.....	50	50	.....	July 22.....	.....
August 16.....	"	901 to 950.....	50	50	.....	August 16.....	.....
September 7.....	"	951 to 1000.....	50	50	.....	September 7.....	.....
October 12.....	"	1001 to 1050.....	50	50	.....	October 12.....	.....
November 12.....	"	1051 to 1100.....	50	50	.....	November 12.....	.....
November 26.....	"	1101 to 1150.....	50	50	.....	November 26.....	.....
December 17.....	"	1151 to 1200.....	50	50	.....	December 17.....	.....
1854 January 5.....	"	1201 to 1250.....	50	50	.....	January 5.....	.....
February 4.....	"	1251 to 1300.....	50	50	.....	February 4.....	.....
March 3.....	"	1301 to 1350.....	50	50	.....	March 3.....	.....
May 5.....	"	1351 to 1400.....	50	50	.....	May 5.....	.....
May 20.....	"	1401 to 1450.....	50	50	.....	May 20.....	.....

June 20.....	Twenty years.....	1451 to 1500..	50	50	June 20.....	.....
July 10.....	"	1501 to 1550..	50	50	July 10.....	.....
August 9.....	"	1551 to 1600..	50	50	August 9.....	.....
August 19.....	"	1601 to 1650..	50	50	August 19.....	.....
August 24.....	"	1651 to 1700..	50	50	August 24.....	.....
September 6.....	"	1701 to 1750..	50	50	September 6.....	.....
September 27.....	"	1751 to 1800..	50	50	September 27.....	.....
October 19.....	"	1801 to 1850..	50	50	October 19.....	.....
October 25.....	"	1851 to 1900..	50	50	October 25.....	.....
November 16.....	"	1901 to 1950..	50	50	November 16.....	.....
November 23.....	"	1951 to 2000..	50	50	November 23.....	.....
1855 February 10.....	"	2001 to 2200..	200	200	1875 February 10.....	.....
February 12.....	"	2201 to 2300..	100	100	February 12.....	.....
February 16.....	"	2301 to 2350..	50	50	February 16.....	.....
February 24.....	"	2351 to 2450..	100	100	February 24.....	.....
February 27.....	"	2451 to 2500..	50	50	February 27.....	.....
March 24.....	"	2501 to 2600..	100	100	March 24.....	.....
April 3.....	"	2601 to 2700..	100	100	April 3.....	.....
April 27.....	"	2701 to 2750..	50	50	April 27.....	.....
June 20.....	"	2751 to 2900..	150	150	June 20.....	.....
July 19.....	"	2901 to 3000..	100	100	July 19.....	.....
1856 March 17.....	Thirty years.....	3001 to 4700..	1700	471	1886 March 17.....	.....
1857 March 10.....	"	4701 to 5700..	1000	225	1887 March 10.....	.....
May 29.....	"	5701 to 5860..	160	46	May 29.....	.....
July 19.....	"	5861 to 5955..	95	29	July 19.....	.....
July 28.....	"	5956 to 6000..	45	16	July 28.....	.....
September 24.....	"	6001 to 6380..	380	97	September 24.....	.....
December 7.....	"	6381 to 6500..	120	18	December 7.....	.....
December 24.....	"	6501 to 6780..	280	74	December 24.....	.....
1859 March 7.....	"	6781 to 7000..	220	53	1889 March 7.....	.....
Total.....			7000	4029		2971

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—SOUTHWEST BRANCH—DIRECT.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest six per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of March 3, 1857, November 19, 1857, and March 2, 1861.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	No. of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing	When due.	Remarks.
1853 December 7...	Twenty years.	1 to 200....	200	65	135	1877 December 7..	The Bond Register in the office of the State Auditor, in which these bonds are registered, shows that all of this series of bonds become due in 20 years after date, but owing to the fact that all the bonds outstanding January 1, 1875, numbered 1269 to and including 3489, became due January 1, 1876, and have been retired, we are satisfied there is an error in their registry. After examining the register of retired bonds in the Treasurer's vault, made by a legislative committee, we are of the opinion that all bonds of this series, between numbers 1 and 1268, inclusive, become due in 20 years after date thereof, as here reported. There is another mistake in the numbering of these bonds, as the last bond issued on May 3, 1861, is numbered on the register 2039, and the first bond issued on May 4, 1861, is numbered 3000, a difference of 900 bonds. Funds have been placed in the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., for the payment of the following numbers of this series, which, up to the date of this report, have not been presented for payment, viz.: 1277, 1597.
December 18....	"	201 to 500....	300	104	196	December 7..	
1858 March 4.....	"	501 to 768....	268	122	146	1878 March 4..	
June 2.....	"	769 to 868....	100	46	54	June 2.....	
June 21.....	"	869 to 968....	100	34	66	June 21.....	
October 16....	"	969 to 1068....	100	36	64	October 16....	
October 26....	"	1069 to 1168....	100	29	71	October 26....	
November 20..	"	1169 to 1268....	100	48	52	November 20..	
1861 April 1.....	Until Jan'y 1, 1876..	1269 to 1470....	202	202	.....	1876 January 1....
April 5.....	"	1471 to 1738....	268	268	.....	"
April 6.....	"	1739 to 1788....	50	50	.....	"
April 8.....	"	1789 to 1822....	34	34	.....	"
April 11.....	"	1823 to 1842....	20	20	.....	"
April 16.....	"	1843 to 1892....	50	50	.....	"
April 19.....	"	1893 to 1967....	75	75	.....	"
April 22.....	"	1968 to 1997....	30	30	.....	"
April 25.....	"	1998 to 2084....	87	87	.....	"
May 3.....	"	2085 to 2099....	15	15	.....	"
May 4.....	"	3000 to 3058....	59	59	.....	"
May 22.....	"	3059 to 3108....	50	50	.....	"
May 25.....	"	3109 to 3158....	50	50	.....	"
May 29.....	"	3159 to 3246....	188	188	.....	"
June 6.....	"	3247 to 3356....	10	10	.....	"
March 22.....	"	3357 to 3361....	5	5	.....	"
1863 February 26...	"	3362 to 3366....	5	5	.....	"
June 11.....	"	3367 to 3376....	10	10	.....	"
June 1.....	"	3377 to 2386....	10	10	.....	"
October 1.....	"	3387 to 3396....	10	10	.....	"
1864 February 9....	"	3397 to 3399....	3	3	.....	"

1864	July 12.....	3400 to 3402.....	3	3	“	.....	“	.....	“
1865	February 3....	3403	1	1	“	.....	“	.....	“
	March 15.....	3404 to 3405	2	2	“	.....	“	.....	“
	March 20.....	3406 to 3410.....	5	5	“	.....	“	.....	“
	May 1.....	3411 to 3414.....	4	4	“	.....	“	.....	“
	May 18.....	3415 to 3419.....	5	5	“	.....	“	.....	“
	July 14.....	3420 to 3424.....	5	5	“	.....	“	.....	“
	August 3.....	3425 to 3434.....	10	10	“	.....	“	.....	“
	August 28.....	3435 to 3444.....	10	10	“	.....	“	.....	“
	September 27..	3445 to 3465.....	21	21	“	.....	“	.....	“
	September 28..	3466 to 3470.....	5	5	“	.....	“	.....	“
	January 26.....	3471 to 3479.....	9	9	“	.....	“	.....	“
1866	February 3....	3480 to 3485.....	6	6	“	.....	“	.....	“
	February 16...	3486 to 3489.....	4	4	“	.....	“	.....	“
	Total.....	.....	2589	1805		784			

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination \$1000. Interest six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 11, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	No. of bonds.	No. issued.	No. Retired.	No. out- standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1857 August 12	Twenty years.....	1 to 100.....	100	55	45	1877 August 12.....	.....
October 17	"	101 to 180.....	80	37	43	October 17 .....	.....
1858 December 1.....	"	181 to 250.....	70	33	37	1878 December 1.....	.....
1859 April 16.....	Thirty years.....	251 to 350.....	100	31	69	1889 April 16.....	.....
July 25.....	"	351 to 650.....	300	102	198	July 25.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	650	238	392	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination \$1000. Interest six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 25, 1852, February 23, 1853, March 3, 1855, December 10, 1855, March 3, 1857, and March 9, 1859.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	No. of bonds.	No. issued.	No. Retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1854 September 15.	Twenty years.	1 to 50	50	50	1874 September 25	Funds have been placed in the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., for the payment of the following numbers of this series, which, up to the date of this report, have not been presented for payment, viz: 21, 46, 413, 482, 620, 661, 698, 699, 793, 806, 821, 844, 845, 856, 881, 1000, 1039, 1055, 1056, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1120, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1135, 1140, 1151, 1152, 1177, 1186, 1198, 1216, 1217, 1234, 1250.
1855 January 25.	"	51 to 72	22	22	.....	1875 January 25.
January 26.	"	73 to 100	28	28	.....	January 26.
July 23.	"	101 to 400	300	30	.....	July 23.
1856 March 7.	"	401 to 691.	291	291	.....	1876 March 7.
June 12.	"	692 to 750.	59	59	.....	June 12.
August 7.	"	750 to 993.	243	243	.....	August 7.
October 27.	"	994 to 1260.	267	267	.....	October 27.
1857 March 17.	"	1261 to 1400.	140	41	99	1877 March 17.	
April 13.	"	1401 to 1500.	100	32	68	April 13.	
April 13.	Thirty years	1501 to 1600.	100	38	62	1887 April 13.	
June 2.	"	1601 to 1800.	200	71	129	June 2	
June 20.	"	1801 to 2000.	200	63	137	June 20	
August 5.	"	2001 to 2200.	200	64	136	August 5	
September 9.	"	2201 to 2400.	200	78	122	September 9.	
October 12.	"	2401 to 2600.	200	60	140	October 12	
October 16.	"	2601 to 2800.	200	56	144	October 16.	
December 11.	"	2801 to 3276.	476	152	324	December 11	
May 16	"	3277 to 3501.	225	58	167	1889 May 16.	
Total.	3501	1973	1528	

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of December 25, 1852, February 23, 1853, March 3, 1855, December 10, 1855, March 3, 1857, March 9, 1859.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired..	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1854	June 20.....	1 to 50.....	50	50	.....	1874	For bonds No. 175, 191, 196, duplicates were issued July 10, 1867, on thirty year blanks. We infer that as the original bonds were issued March 13, 1855, that the duplicates matured March 13, 1885. As an evidence that they did not mature March 13, 1875, we have paid the coupons for interest due July 1, 1875, January 1, 1876, and July 1, 1876.
	October 13.....	51 to 100.....	50	50	.....	October 13...	
	December 15.....	101 to 150.....	50	50	.....	December 15...	
1855	March 13.....	151 to 275.....	125	122	3	1875	
	July 26.....	276 to 600.....	325	325	.....	July 26.....	
	December 31.....	601 to 759.....	159	159	.....	December 31...	
1856	January 31.....	760 to 927.....	168	168	.....	January 31....	
	June 10.....	928 to 1035.....	108	108	.....	June 10.....	
	August 15.....	1036 to 1127.....	92	92	.....	August 15....	
	June 13.....	1128 to 1241.....	114	30	84	1886	
1857	January 28.....	1242 to 1323.....	82	82	.....	1877	
1858	August 22.....	1324 to 1523.....	200	67	133	1886	
	September 5.....	1524 to 1636.....	113	113	.....	1876	
1857	January 28.....	1637 to 1735.....	89	89	.....	1877	
1856	September 5.....	1736 to 2411.....	686	210	476	1886	
1857	January 28.....	2412 to 2541.....	130	13	117	1877	
	May 18.....	2542 to 2709.....	168	62	106	1887	
	July 1.....	2710 to 2909.....	200	64	136	1887	
	August 1.....	2910 to 3150.....	241	95	146	1877	
	November 15.....	3151 to 3350.....	200	38	162	1887	
	November 30.....	3351 to 3600.....	250	75	175	1888	
1858	June 3.....	3601 to 3800.....	200	57	143	June 3.....	
	August 4.....	3801 to 4000.....	200	55	145	August 4.....	
	October 13.....	4101 to 4200.....	200	87	113	October 13...	
	November 13.....	4201 to 4350.....	150	27	123	November 13...	
Total.....	.....	.....	4350	2405	1945	.....

NOTE.—For this series of bonds funds have been placed in the National Bank of Commerce, New York for the payment of the following numbers, which up to the date of this report have not been presented for payment, viz: 802, 805, 845, 883, 1044, 1114, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1275, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1288, 1289, 1292, 1293, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1319, 1322, 1524, 1525, 1549, 1577, 1590, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1660, 1661, 1664, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1682, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1708, 1709, 1713, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2421, 2423, 2424, 2426, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2447, 2450, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2480, 2481, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2498, 2503, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 3519, 2520, 2521, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536.

STATE BONDS PROPER.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest both payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of February 24, 1853, and January 26, 1864.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued..	No. retired..	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1853 April 1.....	Thirty years.....	1 to 70.....	70	16	54	1883 April 1.....	.....
April 15.....	"	71 to 200.....	130	27	103	April 15.....	.....
1863 August 7.....	Twenty years.....	201 to 300.....	100	.....	100	August 7.....	.....
May 1.....	"	301 to 400.....	100	10	90	May 1.....	.....
April 1.....	"	401 to 404.....	4	4	.....	April 1.....	.....
1862 July 1.....	"	405.....	1	.....	1	1882 July 1.....	.....
October 1.....	"	406 to 414.....	9	.....	9	October 1.....	.....
July 1.....	"	415 to 417.....	3	1	2	July 1.....	.....
1863 January 1.....	"	418 to 424.....	7	.....	7	1883 January 1.....	.....
1862 October 1.....	"	425.....	1	.....	1	1882 October 1.....	.....
July 1.....	"	426.....	1	1	.....	July 1.....	.....
1863 January 1.....	"	427 to 428.....	2	2	.....	1883 January 1.....	.....
April 1.....	"	429 to 431.....	3	3	.....	April 1.....	.....
1862 July 1.....	"	432 to 435.....	4	.....	4	1882 July 1.....	.....
1863 April 1.....	"	436.....	1	.....	1	1883 April 1.....	.....
May 1.....	"	437 to 508.....	72	5	67	May 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	508	69	439	.....	.....

PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued..	No. retired..	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1859 August 4.....	Thirty years.....	1 to 103.....	103	28	75	1889 August 4.....	.....
October 10.....	".....	104 to 150.....	47	19	28	October 10...	.....
November 22..	".....	151 to 200.....	50	9	41	November 22	.....
November 23..	".....	201 to 250.....	50	7	43	November 23	.....
November 24..	".....	251 to 300.....	50	6	44	November 24	.....
December 7...	".....	301 to 350.....	50	19	31	December 7..	.....
January 26....	".....	351 to 400.....	50	8	42	January 26...	.....
February 22...	".....	401 to 450.....	50	17	33	February 22..	.....
March 6.....	".....	451 to 500.....	50	22	28	March 6.....	.....
May 17.....	".....	501 to 550.....	50	7	43	May 17.....	.....
June 18.....	".....	551 to 600.....	50	12	38	June 18.....	.....
August 7.....	".....	601 to 650.....	50	26	24	August 7.....	.....
November 17..	".....	651 to 700.....	50	16	34	November 17	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	700	196	504	.....	.....

NORTHWEST LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 28, 1872.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired..	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1872 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 200.....	200	.....	200	1892 July 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....

STATE UNIVERSITY BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 29, 1872.

Date of issue	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1872 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 201.....	201	.....	201	1892 July 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	201	.....	201	.....	.....

CONSOLIDATION BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act approved March 12, 1867.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1868 January 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 4000	4000	1273	2727	1888 January 1.....	
Total.....		.....	4000	1273	2727		.....

STATE BANK STOCK REFUNDING BONDS.

One hundred and four of these bonds are of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and one is of the denomination of \$410. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under authority of an act approved March 11, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1874 April 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 105 inclusive	105	1	104	1894 April 1.....	
Total.....		.....	105	1	104		.....

STATE FUNDING BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 30, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1874 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 400.....	400	.....	400	1894 July 1.....	.....
1875 January 1.....	Twenty years.....	401 to 1000.....	600	.....	600	1895 January 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	1000		

RENEWAL FUNDING BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 29, 1875.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1875 May 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 260.....	260	.....	260	1895 May 1.....	These bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after five years from the date thereof.
July 1.....	Twenty years.....	261 to 800.....	540	.....	540	July 1.....	
December 1...	Twenty years.....	801 to 3087.....	2287	.....	2287	December 1...	
1876 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	3088 to 3287.....	200	.....	200	1896 July 1.....	
December 1....	Twenty years.....	3288 to 3512.....	225	.....	225	December 1....	
Total.....	.....	.....	3512	.....	3512		

PENITENTIARY INDEMNITY BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under the act of March 29, 1875.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1875 April 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 41.....	41	.....	41	1895 April 1.....	These bonds were issued to Meyberg & Wangelin and Hancock, Roach & Co., contractors, for damages sustained by them on account of the annulling by the State of a certain contract they held with the State for convict labor and other privileges.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD GUARANTEED BONDS.

Seven per cent. All of this series of bonds matured January 1, 1876, and funds have been placed in New York for their payment. The following numbers have not been presented for payment, viz: 925, 1405, 1406, 1407, 2054.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD STATE RENEWAL BONDS.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under authority of an act of March 21, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1874 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 500.....	500	.....	500	1894 July 1.....	Bonds number 286 to 500 were ex-
1875 July 1.....	“ “.....	501 to 703.....	203	.....	203	1895 July 1.....	changed for old bonds during the
1876 January 1.....	“ “.....	704 to 868.....	165	.....	165	1896 January 1.....	year 1875.
July 1.....	“ “.....	869 to 1482.....	614	.....	614	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1482	.....	1482	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Missouri 6 per cent. State bonds maturing in	1877.	1878.	1882.	1883.	1885.	1886.	1887.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad series.....	\$167,000						\$1,134,000
Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch, direct series.....	331,000	\$453,000					
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	88,000	37,000					
North Missouri Railroad.....	252,000				\$3,000	\$693,000	473,000
State debt proper.....			\$17,000	\$422,000			
Pacific Railroad.....						1,229,000	1,575,000
Consolidation.....							
Platte County Railroad.....							
State University.....							
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum.....							
State Bank Stock Refunding.....							
State Funding.....							
Penitentiary Indemnity.....							
Renewal Funding.....							
School Fund, certificate of indebtedness (indefinite)....							
Total bonds maturing each year.....	\$838,000	\$490,000	\$17,000	\$422,000	\$3,000	\$1,922,000	\$3,242,000

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Missouri 6 per cent. State bonds maturing in	1888.	1889.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad series.....	\$167,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,528,000
Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch, direct series....	784,000
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	267,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	\$524,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945,000
State debt proper.....	439,000
Pacific Railroad.....	167,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,971,000
Consolidation.....	2,727,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,727,000
Platte County Railroad.....	262,000	\$242,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	504,000
State University.....	\$201,000	.....	.....	.....	201,000
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000
State Bank Stock Refunding.....	\$104,000	.....	.....	104,000
State Funding.....	400,000	\$600,000	.....	1,000,000
Penitentiary Indemnity.....	41,000	.....	41,000
Renewal Funding.....	\$8,087,000	425,000	3,512,000
School Fund certificate of indebtedness (indefinite).	900,000
Total bonds maturing each year.....	\$3,251,000	\$863,000	\$242,000	\$401,000	\$504,000	\$3,728,000	\$425,000	\$17,248,000

DUPLICATE MISSOURI STATE BONDS OUTSTANDING JANUARY FIRST, 1877.

These duplicates were issued (except as hereinafter stated) under the provisions of section 70, chapter 10, General Statutes of Missouri, 1865, and section 70, chapter 137, Wagner's Statutes of Missouri, 1872.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
2017	1867 December 6.....	1881 September 5.....	.....
2134	1872 February 21.....	September 5.....	.....
2158	February 21.....	September 5.....	.....
2160	February 21.....	September 5.....	.....
2236	February 21.....	September 5.....	.....
2270	1870 June 22.....	September 5.....	.....
2273	June 22.....	September 5.....	.....
2804	1872 February 21.....	1887 July 1.....	.....
3018	1867 November 1.....	1877 August 1.....	.....
3208	July 9.....	1887 November 4.....	.....
3416	1875 March 12.....	November 30.....	.....
3585	1870 May 19.....	November 19.....	.....
4320	November 25.....	1888 November 13.....	.....

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
1277	1869 November 6.....	1877 March 17.....	.....
1565	1867 November 7.....	1877 April 13.....	.....
1773	1871 February 20.....	June 21.....	.....
1774	February 20.....	June 21.....	.....
1816	1868 March 17.....	June 20.....	.....
2132	1871 February 20.....	August 5.....	.....
2691	May 5.....	October 16.....	.....
2700	1868 April 26.....	October 16.....	.....
2739	1870 May 19.....	October 16.....	.....
2892	1867 February 8.....	December 11.....	.....
3152	1870 May 19.....	December 11.....	.....

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD—DIRECT.

No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
333	1872 February 21.....	1877 December 18.....	.....
375	1871 September 23.....	December 18.....	.....
377	1870 January 11.....	December 18.....	.....
651	1867 October 24.....	December 4.....	.....
714	1869 August 17.....	March 4.....	.....
1114	1866 August 27.....	October 26.....	.....
1116	1866 April 27.....	October 26.....	.....
1225	1871 October 26.....	November 29.....	.....

PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD.

No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
38	1869 November 6.....	1889 August 4.....	.....
63	1875 March 12.....	August 4.....	.....

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—2971.

3000	90	58	47	26	2	85	78	55	25
1	91	59	48	27	4	86	80	56	26
2	92	61	49	28	5	91	81	57	27
3	93	63	51	29	6	93	83	58	28
4	94	65	52	32	7	94	84	59	29
5	95	68	53	33	8	95	85	60	30
6	96	69	54	34	9	96	89	61	31
7	97	70	55	36	10	97	90	62	32
8	98	72	56	39	14	98	91	63	33
9	99	75	57	41	17	3500	92	66	34
10	3100	76	58	42	18	1	93	69	35
11	1	78	59	43	19	2	94	70	36
12	2	79	60	44	20	6	95	71	37
13	3	81	62	45	21	7	96	72	38
15	4	82	63	46	22	9	98	75	42
16	5	83	64	47	23	11	99	76	43
17	6	84	66	48	24	12	3600	77	44
18	7	89	67	50	25	13	1	78	45
19	8	91	68	52	27	14	3	79	47
20	9	92	69	53	29	15	4	80	48
21	10	93	70	54	31	17	5	81	50
22	11	94	71	55	32	18	6	82	51
23	12	95	72	56	33	19	7	83	52
24	13	96	73	57	34	20	8	84	53
26	14	97	75	58	36	22	9	85	54
37	15	98	76	59	40	23	10	86	55
38	17	99	77	60	42	27	11	87	56
40	18	3200	82	61	43	29	12	88	57
43	19	1	84	63	44	31	14	89	58
52	20	2	85	64	45	32	15	90	59
53	21	3	87	65	46	35	16	91	60
54	22	4	90	68	47	37	17	92	61
55	23	5	92	69	48	38	19	93	62
56	24	9	94	70	49	39	20	94	63
59	25	10	95	71	52	40	23	95	64
60	28	11	96	73	53	41	24	96	65
64	29	12	97	74	54	42	25	97	66
65	30	13	98	75	55	43	26	98	67
66	31	16	99	76	56	44	27	99	68
67	32	21	3300	77	58	46	30	3700	70
68	33	22	1	78	59	47	32	1	71
69	34	25	2	83	60	51	33	3	72
70	35	26	5	84	61	52	34	4	73
71	36	27	6	86	62	53	36	5	75
72	37	28	8	88	63	56	37	6	76
73	39	29	10	89	64	57	38	7	77
74	40	31	12	90	65	58	39	10	78
75	41	32	13	91	66	59	40	11	79
76	42	36	14	92	67	62	41	12	80
77	43	37	15	93	69	63	42	13	83
81	44	38	16	94	72	68	43	17	84
82	45	39	17	95	73	69	45	18	85
83	49	40	18	96	75	70	49	19	86
84	50	41	19	97	76	72	50	20	87
85	53	42	20	98	77	73	51	21	88
86	54	43	21	99	78	75	52	22	89
87	55	44	24	3400	83	76	53	23	91
89	57	45	25	1	84	77	54	24	92

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

93	91	75	80	65	70	47	40	29	10
94	92	76	81	66	72	48	41	30	11
97	93	77	82	67	73	49	42	31	12
98	94	78	84	68	74	50	45	33	14
3800	95	79	86	69	75	51	46	34	15
2	96	81	87	70	76	52	47	35	16
3	97	82	88	71	77	53	48	36	19
5	98	83	90	72	78	56	49	38	22
8	99	85	91	74	79	58	50	40	24
9	3900	86	93	76	80	59	51	41	25
15	3	87	95	77	81	60	52	42	26
16	6	92	96	78	82	61	57	43	27
19	7	97	97	79	83	62	59	44	28
20	8	98	4100	80	84	63	60	45	29
25	9	4001	2	82	85	64	61	48	30
26	12	2	3	83	86	71	63	50	33
27	13	4	4	84	88	72	67	53	36
28	14	5	5	85	89	73	68	54	37
29	15	6	6	92	90	74	69	55	38
30	16	8	7	94	91	75	70	56	39
32	17	9	8	99	92	76	71	57	41
33	18	11	9	4201	93	77	72	58	42
36	19	17	11	2	94	78	74	59	43
37	20	18	13	3	95	79	76	60	45
39	21	20	14	5	96	80	79	61	47
40	22	21	15	7	98	81	80	62	50
41	23	22	16	9	99	82	81	64	51
42	24	23	17	10	4302	83	82	65	52
43	26	24	18	11	4	84	83	66	53
45	27	25	22	13	5	85	85	67	54
46	28	27	23	14	6	88	86	69	55
49	29	29	24	15	8	89	87	70	56
51	30	30	25	17	9	91	89	71	58
52	31	31	26	19	10	92	91	72	60
53	32	33	29	21	11	93	92	73	61
54	33	34	30	24	12	94	93	74	62
55	34	35	31	25	13	95	94	75	63
56	35	37	32	26	14	96	95	76	66
57	37	38	33	29	15	97	96	77	67
58	38	39	34	31	16	98	98	78	68
59	40	41	35	33	18	99	99	79	69
60	41	42	36	38	19	4400	4500	80	72
62	42	43	39	39	20	2	1	81	74
64	45	46	40	40	21	3	2	82	75
65	46	48	41	41	23	7	3	83	76
66	48	50	42	42	24	8	4	84	79
69	51	51	43	43	25	9	5	85	80
70	52	55	44	44	26	10	6	86	82
72	53	56	45	45	27	11	8	87	83
75	54	58	46	46	28	12	9	88	84
76	55	59	48	47	29	15	12	91	85
77	56	60	49	48	30	19	13	95	86
78	57	66	50	49	31	20	14	96	87
79	58	67	51	50	32	21	15	97	88
80	61	68	52	51	33	22	16	98	89
81	62	70	53	52	35	23	17	99	90
82	64	71	54	53	36	24	18	4660	91
83	67	72	55	54	37	25	19	1	92
84	68	73	56	55	39	26	20	2	93
85	69	74	58	56	40	27	22	3	95
86	70	75	59	57	42	28	23	5	96
87	71	76	61	58	43	29	24	6	98
88	72	77	62	59	44	34	25	7	99
89	73	78	63	60	45	35	26	8	4700
90	74	79	64	61	46	39	28	9	1
				68					2

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

3	84	69	48	39	32	15	99	80	70
4	87	70	49	40	35	16	5300	81	71
5	88	71	50	41	36	18	1	82	74
6	90	72	51	42	37	20	2	83	75
7	91	73	52	44	38	22	3	85	78
8	92	76	53	45	39	24	4	86	79
9	93	77	54	46	40	25	5	87	81
14	94	78	56	49	41	26	6	88	82
17	95	79	59	50	42	27	7	90	83
18	96	80	61	51	44	28	8	92	84
19	97	81	62	52	45	29	9	94	85
20	98	82	63	53	47	30	10	97	86
21	99	83	67	54	48	31	11	98	87
24	4800	84	68	56	49	32	12	99	88
25	1	85	71	57	50	33	13	5400	89
26	3	86	72	58	51	34	17	1	90
27	4	87	77	59	52	35	18	2	91
28	5	90	79	61	53	36	19	3	92
29	6	92	81	62	54	37	20	5	93
33	8	93	82	65	56	38	22	6	94
34	9	94	83	70	57	39	23	8	95
35	10	95	86	71	58	40	24	9	98
36	11	98	87	72	59	41	25	10	99
37	12	99	89	73	60	45	26	11	5500
38	13	4900	93	74	61	50	27	12	1
39	14	1	94	75	63	51	28	13	3
40	16	2	95	76	64	52	29	15	4
41	17	5	96	77	65	53	30	16	5
42	18	6	98	79	69	54	31	17	6
43	19	7	99	81	71	56	32	19	8
44	22	8	5000	83	72	57	33	20	9
45	24	9	1	84	73	61	36	21	11
46	25	10	2	85	74	62	37	22	12
47	27	11	3	86	76	63	38	23	14
48	28	12	4	87	77	64	39	24	16
49	29	13	5	88	78	65	40	28	19
51	31	14	6	89	79	66	41	29	20
52	32	15	7	90	80	67	42	31	21
53	33	16	8	91	81	68	44	32	22
55	34	17	9	93	82	69	45	33	23
56	35	20	10	95	83	70	47	36	25
57	36	21	11	96	86	71	48	37	28
58	38	22	12	98	87	72	49	38	29
60	39	23	13	99	89	73	51	39	30
61	40	25	14	5100	90	74	53	40	31
62	42	26	15	2	91	75	55	42	33
63	43	27	16	3	92	77	56	43	34
64	44	28	17	4	93	78	57	44	35
65	46	29	18	5	95	79	58	45	36
66	48	30	19	6	96	80	59	46	37
67	49	31	20	7	97	81	60	47	38
68	50	32	21	11	98	82	62	48	39
69	51	33	22	12	99	83	63	50	40
70	54	34	23	13	5200	85	64	51	42
71	55	35	24	14	1	86	66	54	43
72	56	36	25	15	2	87	68	55	44
73	57	37	26	16	3	88	69	56	45
74	58	38	27	19	4	89	70	57	46
75	60	39	28	20	5	90	71	58	47
76	61	40	29	21	6	91	72	59	51
77	62	41	30	22	7	92	73	60	52
78	63	42	31	23	8	93	74	61	53
79	64	43	32	24	9	94	75	62	55
80	65	44	33	25	10	95	76	63	57
81	66	45	35	26	11	96	77	64	58
82	67	46	36	29	12	97	78	66	59
83	68	47	37	31	13	98	79	69	60

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

62	52	52	41	39	30	19	97	90
65	54	53	43	41	31	20	98	91
66	55	55	44	42	32	21	99	92
68	56	56	45	43	34	22	6201	94
69	60	57	47	44	35	24	2	98
70	62	58	48	45	37	27	3	99
71	63	59	49	46	38	28	5	6300
72	64	60	51	47	39	29	6	2
73	65	61	52	48	40	30	7	3
74	66	62	53	49	41	31	10	4
75	68	63	54	50	42	32	11	5
76	69	64	56	51	43	33	16	7
78	71	68	57	53	44	34	17	9
79	72	70	58	54	45	35	19	10
81	73	71	59	55	46	36	20	11
82	76	72	60	56	47	37	21	12
84	77	73	61	57	48	38	24	13
85	79	74	62	59	50	39	25	14
86	80	75	64	60	51	40	26	17
87	81	77	67	61	53	41	27	20
89	82	78	68	62	55	42	29	21
91	83	79	69	63	57	43	32	22
92	84	80	70	65	58	44	33	23
93	85	83	73	66	59	45	34	24
94	86	85	74	68	61	46	35	25
96	87	86	75	69	62	47	36	26
97	88	88	76	70	63	48	37	29
98	89	90	77	73	64	50	38	30
99	90	92	78	74	66	51	39	32
5600	91	94	79	76	67	53	40	33
2	92	95	80	80	69	54	41	37
3	95	96	81	81	70	55	42	40
4	97	97	84	82	71	56	43	41
5	98	98	85	83	74	57	45	42
7	99	99	87	84	75	58	46	43
10	5700	5800	89	87	76	59	48	45
11	1	1	90	90	77	60	49	46
12	3	2	91	91	78	61	50	47
13	4	3	92	92	79	63	51	48
14	5	4	95	93	80	64	55	49
15	8	5	96	94	85	65	56	51
17	9	7	99	95	86	66	58	52
18	10	8	5902	96	87	67	59	53
19	12	9	4	99	88	68	60	54
20	14	11	5	6001	90	69	61	56
21	17	12	6	2	91	70	62	57
23	19	14	7	3	93	71	63	58
24	22	15	8	4	94	72	64	62
25	23	16	11	7	95	73	65	65
26	26	20	16	8	97	74	67	66
27	27	21	17	9	98	75	68	67
29	28	22	19	10	6100	76	69	69
30	29	23	20	11	1	77	70	71
31	31	24	21	12	2	79	71	73
32	32	25	22	13	3	80	73	74
33	33	27	23	15	5	85	74	76
34	34	28	24	16	6	86	77	77
35	35	29	25	18	7	87	78	78
36	36	30	26	19	8	88	79	80
37	38	32	27	21	9	89	80	81
38	39	33	28	22	10	90	81	82
39	40	34	31	23	11	91	83	83
40	41	35	32	24	12	92	84	84
44	42	36	33	25	15	93	85	85
45	47	37	34	26	16	94	86	87
48	50	39	35	27	17	95	88	88
50	51	40	37	28	18	96	89	89

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

90	46	6501	64	19	93	57	16	76	35
91	47	3	65	21	94	64	17	77	36
92	48	4	66	23	95	65	19	78	38
94	49	5	67	24	97	66	20	79	41
95	50	7	68	25	6700	67	21	80	42
96	51	8	69	26	4	68	22	81	43
97	52	9	71	27	5	69	23	83	44
98	53	10	73	28	8	70	24	85	47
99	54	11	74	29	9	71	25	86	48
6400	55	12	75	30	10	72	26	87	50
2	56	13	76	32	11	73	27	88	53
3	57	14	77	33	12	74	29	89	54
4	58	15	78	34	13	75	30	91	55
6	59	16	79	39	14	76	31	92	56
8	60	18	80	40	15	77	33	93	58
9	61	19	81	43	16	78	34	94	59
11	62	21	82	44	17	79	35	97	60
12	63	23	83	47	18	80	36	98	61
13	64	24	84	49	19	81	38	99	62
14	65	25	85	50	20	82	40	6900	63
15	67	26	86	52	21	83	41	6	64
17	70	32	87	55	22	84	42	7	65
18	71	34	88	57	23	85	43	8	66
21	72	37	90	58	28	86	44	9	70
22	73	38	91	59	29	87	45	10	71
24	75	39	92	60	30	89	46	11	72
25	76	40	93	61	31	90	47	12	73
26	77	41	94	62	34	93	49	13	75
27	78	42	95	65	35	94	51	15	76
28	79	43	97	67	38	95	53	16	77
29	80	44	98	69	39	96	54	17	78
30	81	46	99	70	40	97	55	18	79
31	82	49	6601	71	41	98	57	19	80
32	83	50	2	72	42	99	58	20	81
33	84	51	3	73	43	6800	59	21	83
34	85	52	4	74	44	1	61	22	86
35	86	53	5	75	45	2	62	23	89
36	87	54	6	77	46	3	63	24	92
37	88	55	7	82	47	5	64	25	93
38	89	56	8	83	49	6	65	26	94
39	90	57	9	84	50	7	68	27	95
40	92	58	11	85	51	8	69	28	96
41	93	59	12	87	52	10	70	29	97
42	95	60	13	89	53	12	71	30	98
43	96	61	15	90	54	13	73	32	99
44	98	62	16	91	55	14	74	33	7000
45	99	63	17	92	56		75		

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—784.

1	82	74	55	43	30	500	82	10	11
2	83	75	56	44	31	1	83	11	13
4	84	76	57	48	32	2	84	12	14
6	85	77	59	49	33	3	87	14	15
7	86	78	60	51	34	4	88	15	16
8	87	79	61	52	35	5	91	18	17
9	88	80	62	55	36	6	604	21	18
11	89	81	63	56	37	7	5	25	19
13	90	82	66	57	38	8	6	29	20
14	91	83	68	58	39	9	7	34	21
16	92	84	69	65	42	10	8	36	22
17	93	86	70	69	43	11	12	37	23
18	94	87	73	72	44	12	13	38	25
20	100	88	74	73	45	16	14	39	26
21	1	89	76	74	46	17	16	40	27
23	2	91	77	75	47	18	18	41	28
24	3	92	78	77	48	21	19	42	29
26	8	93	79	78	49	22	20	44	30
30	9	94	82	79	50	24	21	46	31
31	10	95	83	80	51	25	22	47	32
32	11	96	84	82	53	28	23	48	33
34	12	97	85	83	54	29	24	49	35
36	13	98	86	84	55	30	25	50	39
38	14	99	87	85	56	31	26	51	40
40	15	200	89	88	58	36	28	52	41
42	20	2	90	89	60	38	31	53	44
44	21	4	91	90	64	40	33	54	47
45	23	7	92	91	65	42	34	55	48
46	24	9	93	92	70	43	36	57	49
50	25	10	97	93	71	45	37	59	51
52	29	11	300	94	72	49	39	60	53
53	31	12	1	96	73	50	40	62	54
54	33	13	2	97	75	51	41	64	56
56	34	17	5	98	76	52	42	65	57
57	35	18	7	99	77	53	43	66	58
58	36	19	8	400	78	54	44	67	67
59	37	20	10	1	79	55	46	68	69
60	38	21	12	2	80	57	48	70	71
61	39	23	13	4	81	58	50	71	79
62	41	24	14	5	82	59	51	72	80
63	43	26	17	6	84	60	54	73	81
64	46	29	19	8	85	61	55	74	82
65	47	30	20	10	86	62	59	76	83
66	48	31	21	12	87	63	60	77	85
67	49	32	22	17	88	65	61	84	86
68	51	33	23	18	89	66	62	86	87
69	52	37	24	19	90	67	65	94	88
70	58	41	25	21	91	71	71	95	89
71	60	42	26	22	93	73	72	98	90
72	64	44	31	23	94	75	75	800	91
73	66	45	33	25	95	76	76	2	92
74	69	47	34	26	96	77	77	3	93
76	70	48	35	27	97	78	78	4	94
77	71	52	41	28	98	79	85	5	95
78	73	53	42	29	99	81	709	9	96

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

97	33	70	8	43	79	9	44	74	12
98	35	73	9	44	80	10	45	75	15
99	36	74	10	45	82	11	46	76	18
900	38	76	11	46	84	14	47	77	20
1	40	77	12	50	85	16	48	78	22
2	41	79	13	51	86	19	49	79	24
3	43	81	14	52	87	20	51	81	25
4	44	84	15	53	88	21	52	82	27
5	45	86	16	54	91	22	53	83	29
9	46	88	17	55	93	24	57	84	31
11	47	90	18	58	94	26	58	88	40
12	49	91	19	59	95	27	59	89	41
13	50	92	24	62	96	28	61	90	43
15	52	93	26	64	97	33	62	91	46
16	55	95	27	66	98	34	63	92	50
17	57	96	31	67	99	36	65	95	51
18	59	98	33	68	1100	37	66	96	54
24	60	1000	35	72	1	38	67	99	55
25	61	1	36	73	2	39	68	1201	60
26	62	3	37	74	4	40	69	2	61
27	63	5	38	76	6	41	70	3	63
28	66							4	65
30	67	6	41	77	7	42	71	6	67
31	69	7	42	78	8	43	73	8	68

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD BONDS—392.

1	66	14	70	10	62	4	40	83	20
2	67	17	71	11	63	5	41	85	21
3	69	18	72	19	64	6	43	86	22
4	71	19	73	24	65	8	45	89	23
5	72	20	74	25	67	9	46	91	25
6	73	25	77	26	71	11	47	92	26
9	74	26	79	27	72	12	51	94	27
16	75	27	80	28	73	13	53	95	32
29	76	30	81	29	74	14	54	96	35
25	77	31	83	30	76	16	57	98	36
26	78	34	84	37	77	17	58	400	37
27	79	40	85	40	78	18	60	2	38
28	82	41	87	41	82	19	62	3	39
29	83	43	89	42	84	20	65	4	40
30	87	44	90	44	85	21	67	5	41
35	90	51	91	45	88	22	69	6	42
37	91	52	96	46	89	23	70	7	43
40	95	53	97	48	90	24	71	8	44
44	101	54	99	51	91	25	72	9	45
45	3	56	200	52	92	26	73		47
46	4	58	3	53	93	27	74	10	48
50	8	59	4	54	94	29	76	11	49
51	9	60	5	55	95	31	77	13	50
52		61	6	57	96	34	78	14	51
56	10	62	7	59	97	36	79	15	52
61	12	64	8	60	300	38	80	17	53
64	13	69	9	61	1	39	81	18	55

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

56	74	96	13	32	51	65	88	9	25
58	75	97	14	34	52	67	91	11	26
63	80	98	15	35	54	68	92	13	30
64	81	99	16	37	55	74	93	14	32
65	82	500	17	38	56	75	96	17	34
66	83	1	18	39	57	76	99	18	37
67	85	2	19	40	58	77	602	19	38
68	86	4	21	42	59	81	3	20	39
69	87	5	22	43	60	81	4	21	40
70	90	6	25	45	61	83	5	22	45
71	91	7	27	48	62	85	6	23	46
72	94	11	30	48	62	86	6	23	46
73	95	12	31	50	63	87	7	24	48

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—152S.

1261	16	71	28	81	36	1600	57	16	79
62	17	72	30	82	37	1	58	17	80
63	21	73	31	83	41	2	59	18	81
64	25	74	32	85	42	4	60	19	83
66	27	75	33	86	46	5	61	20	84
67	28	76	34	88	47	6	62	21	85
68	29	77	36	89	49	7	63	22	89
70	30	78	37	90	50	9	64	24	90
71	31	79	38	91	52	10	65	25	91
72	32	80	39	95	53	11	66	30	92
76	33	84	41	96	54	12	67	32	93
77	35	85	45	97	55	16	68	33	94
79	36	86	46	98	57	17	69	34	95
80	37	87	47	99	58	18	72	35	96
81	39	88	48	1500	59	19	74	36	98
82	40	89	49	1	60	20	76	43	99
83	41	90	50	3	62	21	77	45	1801
84	42	92	51	4	63	22	78	46	4
85	44	95	52	5	64	24	79	52	5
86	45	96	53	6	65	27	80	53	9
87	49	97	54	7	67	28	83	54	15
88	52	99	56	8	68	29	84	55	16
89	53	1400	57	9	69	30	85	57	17
90	54	5	58	10	71	31	86	58	18
91	55	7	59	11	72	35	89	60	19
92	56	8	60	12	73	36	90	61	20
93	57	9	61	15	74	38	91	63	22
94	58	10	62	17	77	39	92	65	26
1302	59	11	63	19	79	40	97	67	28
3	60	12	71	21	83	41	1700	68	29
4	61	13	73	22	87	46	2	70	33
6	62	14	74	23	89	49	5	71	34
7	63	15	75	24	90	50	6	72	35
8	64	16	76	25	91	52	7	73	44
9	66	20	77	26	92	53	8	74	47
10	68	22	78	27	95	54	9	75	48
11	69	26	79	28	97	55	14	76	49
12	70	27	80	33	99	56	15	77	59

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

51	37	41	27	49	39	42	31	19	12
53	38	44	28	50	40	43	32	22	13
54	41	45	30	51	41	44	33	23	14
55	42	46	31	52	42	45	34	24	17
56	43	47	32	53	43	47	35	26	18
57	44	48	34	54	44	49	36	27	21
58	45	49	38	55	45	50	37	29	22
59	46	50	39	56	47	52	38	30	23
60	50	51	42	58	48	53	39	31	24
61	51	52	43	59	49	54	40	32	25
62	52	53	45	60	50	55	41	33	26
63	58	54	49	61	51	57	42	34	27
64	59	55	50	62	52	58	43	35	30
65	61	56	51	64	53	59	44	36	31
66	62	57	52	65	57	60	46	37	38
67	63	58	53	66	61	61	47	38	39
68	64	59	54	69	62	62	48	39	40
69	65	60	55	72	64	63	49	40	41
70	66	62	56	73	65	64	50	41	43
71	68	63	57	74	66	65	51	42	44
73	69	64	58	75	68	66	52	44	45
74	71	65	59	82	69	67	53	45	46
75	72	66	60	83	70	68	54	47	47
77	73	68	61	86	71	70	55	48	48
78	74	69	62	88	72	73	56	50	49
80	75	71	63	89	73	74	57	51	50
82	76	72	64	90	75	75	58	56	51
83	77	73	65	91	76	76	59	57	52
85	78	74	67	93	78	81	61	58	55
86	79	75	69	94	79	82	62	60	56
87	80	76	70	97	80	84	63	61	57
88	81	77	71	98	81	85	67	63	58
89	82	78	72	99	82	86	68	67	59
92	83	79	74	2300	83	87	69	68	60
93	84	80	75	1	84	88	70	69	61
96	85	81	76	4	86	89	73	71	62
97	86	82	77	5	88	91	74	72	63
98	87	83	78	6	89	92	77	73	64
1900	88	84	79	7	94	93	78	74	65
1	89	85	81	8	95	94	79	75	66
2	90	86	82	9	97	95	81	76	67
4	91	88	83	10	98	96	85	77	68
7	93	90	84	11	99	97	86	79	69
9	95	92	87	13	2400	98	87	80	70
11	96	98	88	15	1	99	88	81	71
12	97	99	89	16	4	2500	89	84	72
13	98	2101	91	17	6	1	90	85	73
14	99	2	92	18	7	2	91	89	75
15	2000	5	93	19	8	3	92	90	76
16	1	7	94	20	11	4	93	91	77
17	2	8	95	21	12	5	95	92	80
18	7	9	96	22	13	6	98	93	81
19	8	10	99	24	14	8	99	94	83
20	9	11	2207	25	15	9	2601	95	85
23	10	12	8	26	16	11	2	96	86
24	14	14	10	27	17	13	3	97	87
25	15	15	12	28	19	14	4	99	91
27	19	17	15	29	20	16	5	2760	92
28	20	19	16	30	21	17	6	1	93
29	21	20	32	31	31	18	7	2	94
30	23	21	33	32	32	19	9	4	95
32	25	22	35	33	34	22	13	5	96
33	27	23	46	34	35	23	14	8	98
34	28	24	41	35	39	27	16	9	99
35	33	25	47	37	40	29	17	10	2800
36	38	26	48	38	41	30	18	11	1

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

2	65	48	25	94	67	30	2	80	39
3	66	49	26	95	68	31	3	81	40
4	67	50	27	96	70	32	4	82	41
5	69	51	28	97	71	34	5	83	42
9	71	52	29	98	72	36	6	84	43
10	73	53	32	3102	73	40	7	85	45
11	74	54	34	3	74	41	8	86	46
12	75	55	35	4	75	42	9	87	47
13	76	57	37	6	76	43	10	88	49
16	78	58	38	7	78	46	11	89	50
17	80	61	39	8	79	47	12	90	51
19	83	62	40	9	80	49	14	91	52
20	85	63	41	10	81	50	16	92	54
21	86	64	44	11	82	52	21	93	55
22	87	65	45	12	83	55	22	94	57
23	88	70	47	13	84	56	23	96	58
24	90	71	48	14	88	58	25	97	60
25	91	74	49	15	89	59	28	98	61
26	92	77	56	16	91	60	33	3401	63
27	93	79	57	17	92	64	36	4	64
28	94	80	59	18	93	65	38	6	65
29	96	81	60	19	95	66	39	8	66
30	97	83	61	20	96	68	40	9	68
31	99	84	62	21	97	70	41	12	69
32	2901	86	63	22	98	72	45	13	70
33	3	87	64	25	99	73	46	14	71
34	5	91	65	26	3200	74	47	15	72
37	6	92	66	27	1	75	48	16	75
38	8	93	67	28	2	76	51	17	76
39	9	95	71	29	3	77	52	18	77
40	12	96	73	30	4	79	53	19	79
41	13	97	74	31	5	80	54	20	80
42	17	99	75	32	6	81	55	21	81
43	18	3001	76	34	7	82	60	22	82
44	20	2	77	35	8	83	61	23	84
46	21	3	78	39	10	85	63	24	85
47	22	4	79	40	11	86	64	25	86
49	23	6	80	41	13	87	65	26	88
51	24	7	82	42	14	88	66	27	90
52	26	8	83	43	16	89	67	28	91
54	28	9	84	44	17	92	68	29	92
55	36	10	85	46	18	93	69	30	93
56	37	11	86	47	19	95	70	31	95
57	38	12	87	49	20	96	72	32	96
59	40	14	89	52	21	97	73	33	97
61	41	20	90	53	24	98	74	34	98
62	43	21	91	54	25	99	76	35	99
63	46	23	92	55	26	3300	77	37	3500
64	47	24	93	56	28	1	78	38	1

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—1945.

175	6	62	64	48	33	23	14	96	70
191	7	63	65	51	34	24	15	97	71
196	8	64	66	52	35	25	16	98	76
1128	9	65	67	56	37	27	17	99	77
29	11	66	69	57	41	28	18	2100	78
32	13	68	70	58	42	29	19	1	79
33	14	69	71	61	43	30	20	2	80
34	15	70	72	62	45	31	21	3	81
35	16	71	74	63	46	33	23	4	83
39	19	75	75	64	47	35	26	5	85
40	20	77	76	65	48	37	27	6	86
43	21	78	77	66	49	38	28	7	87
45	22	80	78	67	50	39	29	10	88
46	23	81	79	68	55	40	30	11	89
47	24	82	81	69	57	41	32	12	90
48	25	83	82	70	58	42	35	13	91
49	26	84	83	71	59	44	36	15	93
50	27	85	84	75	61	46	37	16	94
51	28	88	85	76	64	47	38	17	95
52	29	91	86	78	65	48	39	18	97
54	30	92	87	79	67	49	40	19	98
55	31	93	88	83	69	51	41	21	2200
57	32	95	89	84	73	52	42	27	1
58	33	97	90	86	74	56	45	28	3
59	34	98	91	87	75	58	46	29	4
60	35	99	93	88	76	59	47	30	5
61	37	1400	95	89	78	60	48	33	6
62	39	3	97	90	79	65	49	34	7
63	40	5	99	91	80	66	50	35	8
64	41	6	1501	92	82	67	51	36	9
1326	7	2	93	93	83	68	52	38	10
68	31	9	3	94	84	70	53	39	12
69	33	11	4	95	85	73	54	40	13
70	34	12	5	96	87	74	57	41	14
71	35	13	6	98	88	77	59	42	15
72	36	15	7	1800	90	79	61	44	16
73	37	17	8	2	96	80	62	46	17
74	38	18	9	3	97	81	63	48	18
75	39	21	10	5	98	82	66	49	19
76	40	22	11	6	99	83	68	50	20
77	41	23	13	9	1900	86	69	51	21
81	42	25	14	11	1	89	70	52	22
84	43	26	15	13	3	90	72	53	23
85	44	27	16	14	5	92	74	54	24
89	45	28	18	15	6	93	75	55	27
90	46	30	23	16	8	94	76	56	28
91	47	31	1731	17	9	98	79	57	29
94	48	32	33	18	10	99	82	58	30
95	49	35	34	19	11	2000	83	59	31
96	50	36	35	20	12	2	84	60	33
97	52	37	36	21	14	4	85	61	34
98	54	40	37	22	15	5	87	62	36
99	56	41	38	23	16	6	88	64	37
1200	57	42	39	24	17	7	89	65	38
1	58	44	40	25	18	8	90	66	39
2	59	42	45	27	20	10	91	67	40
4	60	56	46	28	21	11	92	68	41
5	61	60	47	32	22	13	95	69	42

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

43	39	80	82	82	88	91	12	93	73
45	40	81	85	83	89	95	15	94	74
46	41	82	86	89	90	96	16	95	75
47	42	85	87	90	91	98	17	96	76
48	48	89	88	91	92	99	18	97	77
50	49	91	89	95	93	3001	19	98	78
51	50	95	90	96	94	3	21	99	79
52	53	96	91	97	95	4	22	3200	80
53	54	97	92	98	96	6	23	1	81
54	55	98	93	99	97	9	24	2	82
55	56	99	94	2802	98	18	26	3	83
56	57	2600	95	3	99	41	27	4	85
58	58	1	96	4	2900	42	28	5	88
59	59	2	97	5	1	43	29	6	89
64	61	4	2702	6	2	44	31	7	90
65	63	5	3	9	3	46	32	8	93
66	65	6	6	10	4	47	33	9	94
67	67	7	8	12	8	48	34	11	95
68	68	8	10	14	10	49	35	14	96
69	69	9	11	15	11	50	38	15	97
70	72	10	12	17	12	51	39	16	98
71	75	11	15	18	13	53	40	17	3301
73	79	12	16	19	14	54	41	19	3
74	80	13	17	20	16	56	42	20	5
75	81	14	18	21	27	57	43	21	6
76	82	15	20	22	28	59	44	24	7
77	83	16	21	23	29	61	45	25	8
78	85	19	22	25	30	63	47	26	9
80	86	21	23	26	31	64	49	27	10
81	87	22	24	27	32	65	49	28	11
82	88	25	25	29	33	66	51	29	12
84	89	26	26	31	35	67	52	30	13
85	92	27	27	34	38	69	53	31	14
86	93	28	31	35	39	70	54	35	15
87	95	29	32	36	41	71	54	36	16
88	96	33	33	37	42	72	55	37	17
89	97	34	34	38	43	73	56	38	20
90	98	36	35	39	47	74	57	39	21
91	99	37	36	40	48	75	57	40	22
92	2401	38	37	41	51	78	58	41	24
93	2	39	39	42	52	80	59	42	25
95	4	41	40	43	53	81	60	43	26
96	5	42	43	44	54	82	61	44	28
98	7	43	44	45	55	83	63	45	29
99	8	45	45	47	56	85	64	46	31
2300	9	46	49	48	57	86	65	47	32
4	10	48	50	50	58	87	66	48	34
5	11	49	51	51	59	88	67	49	35
8	42	51	52	52	62	90	68	50	36
13	44	53	53	53	63	92	69	51	37
14	45	54	54	57	64	93	71	52	39
15	46	55	55	58	65	94	72	53	40
16	47	57	57	59	66	95	73	54	41
19	48	58	58	62	67	96	75	55	42
20	50	59	60	63	70	97	76	59	44
21	51	60	62	64	71	98	77	60	45
22	52	61	63	66	72	99	78	61	46
24	54	62	64	67	76	3101	80	62	48
27	55	67	65	70	79	2	81	63	49
28	58	68	66	71	82	3	82	64	50
29	59	70	68	72	83	5	83	65	53
30	62	71	69	73	84	6	84	66	54
32	64	72	71	74	85	7	85	67	55
34	66	73	72	75	86	8	86	68	56
35	68	74	77	76	87	9	87	69	58
36	70	78	78	77	88	10	89	70	59
37	72	79	79	82	89	11	90	71	60
38	73	81	80	83	90		91	72	

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

61	62	51	61	47	34	15	17	67	37
62	63	52	62	48	35	17	21	68	38
64	64	53	63	49	38	18	22	69	39
66	65	54	64	50	40	19	23	70	42
67	66	57	66	51	41	20	24	71	43
68	67	58	67	52	42	21	25	72	44
69	68	63	68	55	43	22	26	73	45
72	70	65	69	56	44	25	30	74	46
73	71	66	70	57	47	27	31	76	48
74	73	67	71	60	48	28	32	77	49
75	74	73	73	62	49	29	34	78	50
76	75	74	74	63	50	31	35	79	51
77	77	75	75	64	52	32	46	80	52
79	79	76	76	65	53	33	47	81	53
80	80	77	77	67	54	34	48	82	54
81	81	78	78	69	55	36	49	83	55
83	82	81	79	71	56	39	50	84	56
84	83	83	80	72	57	40	58	85	58
85	84	85	81	74	59	41	61	86	59
86	87	86	84	75	60	43	67	87	60
87	88	87	85	76	61	44	69	88	61
90	89	88	86	77	62	46	70	89	62
92	90	89	88	78	64	47	71	90	63
93	91	90	89	79	65	50	72	91	64
94	93	91	90	80	66	51	73	92	66
98	94	92	91	81	67	52	74	93	67
99	95	93	97	82	68	55	75	94	68
3400	96	94	3700	84	71	61	78	95	69
1	3501	95	1	85	73	62	79	96	70
2	2	96	2	86	75	64	80	97	71
6	4	97	3	87	76	65	83	98	72
7	5	98	4	88	77	66	84	99	73
9	6	99	5	89	78	67	85	4200	74
11	7	3600	6	90	79	69	86	1	75
13	9	3	7	91	80	70	88	2	76
14	11	4	8	92	82	71	89	3	77
15	14	6	9	93	83	72	90	4	78
16	15	7	10	94	84	73	91	5	79
17	16	8	11	95	85	78	92	6	80
19	17	9	12	96	86	81	95	7	81
20	18	10	13	97	87	82	96	8	82
21	19	12	14	98	88	83	97	9	83
22	20	17	16	99	89	84	99	10	84
23	22	18	17	3801	90	85	4100	11	85
25	23	19	18	2	91	86	35	12	86
26	24	23	19	3	92	87	36	13	87
27	26	24	20	4	93	88	37	14	88
28	27	25	21	5	94	89	38	15	89
29	28	28	22	6	95	90	39	16	90
32	30	29	23	7	96	91	40	17	91
34	31	31	24	9	97	92	41	18	92
36	32	36	25	14	98	93	43	19	93
37	33	37	26	15	99	95	45	20	94
38	34	38	27	16	3900	96	46	21	95
41	35	39	28	17	1	4001	47	22	96
42	36	41	29	18	2	2	51	23	97
45	37	45	33	19	3	3	52	24	98
46	38	46	34	20	4	4	56	25	99
47	40	49	35	21	5	5	57	26	4300
48	41	50	36	23	6	6	58	29	2
49	42	51	37	24	7	7	60	30	4
50	44	52	41	26	9	9	61	31	7
51	45	53	42	27	10	10	62	32	8
53	46	56	43	28	11	11	63	33	10
59	47	58	44	29	12	13	64	34	12
60	48	59	45	31	13	14	65	35	13
61	50	60	46	33	14	15	66	36	14

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—Continued.

15	19	22	24	29	31	35	37	39	49
16	20	23	28	30	34	36	38	44	50
17	21								

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS—504.

1	72	38	10	69	39	4	79	47	12
3	73	51	11	73	40	5	82	48	14
4	75	52	12	74	42	6	83	49	16
6	77	53	13	75	43	7	84	50	18
9	78	54	14	76	45	8	85	51	22
14	79	56	15	77	46	9	87	52	25
17	80	58	16	79	47	10	88	53	26
18	81	59	17	80	50	12	89	54	27
19	82	60	18	81	52	13	90	55	28
20	83	61	19	82	53	14	91	56	29
22	84	64	21	83	54	15	95	57	36
24	85	67	22	84	55	16	505	60	37
26	86	68	23	85	56	17	6	61	46
29	88	69	24	86	57	20	7	62	47
30	89	70	27	87	58	21	8	64	49
31	90	71	28	88	59	22	9	65	50
32	92	72	29	89	60	23	10	66	52
33	94	73	31	90	61	24	11	67	54
34	96	74	33	91	63	25	12	68	58
37	97	75	35	92	64	26	13	69	59
38	98	76	36	93	65	27	14	72	61
39	100	77	37	94	68	28	15	73	62
40	1	79	39	95	69	29	16	74	64
41	2	80	40	96	70	30	17	80	65
42	4	82	41	97	71	39	19	81	66
43	5	84	42	98	72	40	20	82	67
44	6	85	43	99	73	42	21	83	68
45	7	86	44	301	74	43	22	84	69
46	8	87	45	2	75	44	23	85	70
47	9	88	46	3	76	45	24	86	71
48	10	89	47	4	77	48	25	87	72
49	11	90	48	5	80	49	27	88	75
50	12	91	49	6	81	50	29	89	76
51	14	92	50	7	82	52	30	90	77
52	17	93	51	8	83	53	31	91	78
53	18	94	52	10	84	54	32	92	79
55	19	95	53	14	85	56	33	94	80
56	20	96	54	23	86	58	34	96	81
57	21	97	55	25	87	61	35	97	82
58	22	98	56	26	88	62	36	98	85
59	23	99	57	27	89	64	37	99	87
60	24	200	58	28	90	65	38	600	88
62	25	1	59	30	91	68	39	1	89
63	26	2	60	31	92	69	40	2	90
65	27	3	61	32	93	70	41	3	92
66	28	4	62	33	94	73	42	4	93
67	30	5	63	34	96	74	43	5	94
68	31	6	64	36	97	76	44	6	97
69	32	7	65	37	98	77	45	10	98
70	34	8	66	38	400	78	46	11	700
71	37	9	67						

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

STATE BONDS PROPER—439.

1	56	10	67	19	63	7	61	9	60
2	57	11	68	20	64	8	62	10	61
3	58	12	69	21	65	9	63	11	62
4	59	13	70	22	66	10	64	12	63
5	62	14	71	23	67	11	65	13	64
7	64	18	72	24	68	12	66	14	65
8	66	20	74	25	69	13	67	15	66
9	67	21	76	26	70	14	68	17	67
10	68	22	77	27	71	15	69	18	68
11	69	23	79	28	72	16	70	19	69
12	70	24	80	29	73	17	71	20	70
13	71	25	81	30	74	18	72	21	71
14	72	26	82	31	75	19	73	22	72
15	73	27	83	32	76	20	74	23	73
17	74	28	85	33	77	21	75	24	76
18	75	29	86	34	78	22	76	25	77
19	77	32	87	35	79	23	77	32	78
21	78	34	89	36	80	24	78	33	82
26	79	35	91	37	81	25	79	34	83
27	80	37	94	38	82	26	80	35	84
28	81	38	95	39	83	27	81	36	85
29	82	39	96	40	84	28	82	37	86
30	83	40	97	41	85	29	83	38	87
31	84	41	98	42	86	30	84	39	88
32	85	42	99	43	87	31	85	40	89
33	86	43	200	44	88	32	86	41	90
34	87	44	1	45	89	33	87	42	91
37	88	45	2	46	90	34	88	43	92
38	89	47	3	47	91	35	89	44	93
39	90	49	4	48	92	36	90	45	94
42	92	50	5	49	93	37	91	46	95
43	94	51	6	50	94	38	92	47	96
44	96	52	7	51	95	39	93	48	97
45	98	53	8	52	96	40	94	49	98
46	99	54	9	53	97	41	95	50	99
47	101	56	10	54	98	42	96	51	50
48	2	57	11	55	99	43	97	52	1
49	3	58	12	56	300	44	98	53	2
51	4	60	13	57	1	45	99	54	3
52	5	61	14	58	2	46	400	55	4
53	6	63	15	59	3	57	5	56	5
54	7	64	16	60	4	58	6	57	6
54	8	65	17	61	5	59	7	58	7
55	9	66	18	62	6	60	8	59	8

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—2727.

1	14	75	35	2	66	52	15	88	54
2	15	76	36	3	85	53	16	89	55
3	16	77	37	4	88	54	17	90	56
4	17	78	38	5	89	55	18	91	57
5	18	79	39	6	90	56	19	92	58
6	19	80	40	7	92	57	20	93	59
62	20	81	42	8	93	58	21	94	60
63	21	82	43	9	95	59	22	95	61
64	22	83	44	11	96	60	23	96	62
65	23	84	45	12	97	61	24	97	63
66	24	85	46	13	98	62	25	98	64
67	25	86	47	14	99	63	26	601	65
68	26	87	48	15	400	64	27	2	66
69	27	88	49	17	1	65	28	3	67
70	28	89	50	18	2	66	29	4	68
71	29	90	51	19	3	67	30	5	69
72	30	91	52	20	4	68	31	6	70
73	31	92	53	21	5	69	32	7	71
74	32	93	55	22	9	70	33	8	72
75	33	94	56	24	10	71	34	9	73
76	34	95	57	26	11	72	35	10	74
77	38	96	58	27	12	73	36	11	75
78	39	97	59	28	13	74	37	12	76
79	40	98	60	29	16	75	38	13	79
80	41	99	61	30	17	76	39	14	80
81	42	200	62	31	18	77	40	15	81
82	43	1	63	32	19	78	41	16	82
83	44	2	64	33	20	79	42	17	83
84	45	3	65	34	21	80	47	18	84
85	46	4	66	35	22	81	49	19	706
86	47	5	67	36	23	82	50	21	8
87	48	6	69	37	24	83	51	22	9
88	49	7	70	38	25	84	52	23	10
89	50	8	71	39	26	85	53	24	15
90	51	9	72	40	28	86	54	25	16
91	52	10	73	41	29	87	60	26	17
92	53	12	74	42	30	90	61	28	18
93	54	13	76	43	31	91	63	29	19
94	55	14	78	45	32	92	64	30	20
95	56	15	79	46	33	93	65	31	21
96	57	16	80	47	34	94	66	32	22
97	58	17	82	48	35	95	67	36	23
98	59	18	83	49	36	96	68	37	24
99	60	19	84	50	37	97	69	38	26
100	61	20	86	51	38	501	70	39	27
1	62	21	87	52	39	2	71	40	28
2	63	22	88	53	40	3	72	42	29
3	64	23	89	54	41	4	74	43	30
4	65	24	90	55	42	5	77	44	31
5	66	25	91	57	43	6	78	45	32
6	67	26	92	58	44	7	79	46	33
7	68	27	93	59	45	8	80	47	34
8	69	28	94	60	46	9	81	48	37
9	70	29	95	61	47	10	82	49	38
10	71	30	98	62	48	11	84	50	39
11	72	32	99	63	49	12	85	51	40
12	73	33	300	64	50	13	86	52	41
13	74	34	1	65	51	14	87	53	42

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—Continued.

44	29	41	25	1100	81	37	67	54	25
45	30	42	26	1	82	62	68	55	26
46	31	43	27	2	83	63	69	56	27
47	32	44	28	3	84	64	70	57	28
48	33	45	29	4	85	65	71	58	31
49	34	46	30	5	86	67	72	59	32
50	35	47	31	6	87	93	73	60	33
51	38	48	32	7	88	94	74	61	34
52	39	49	33	8	1219	96	75	62	35
53	40	50	34	9	20	97	76	63	36
54	41	51	35	10	21	98	77	64	37
55	42	52	36	11	22	99	78	65	38
56	43	59	37	13	23	1400	79	66	39
57	44	60	38	14	24	1	80	67	40
58	45	63	39	15	25	3	81	68	41
60	46	64	40	16	26	4	82	69	42
61	48	65	42	17	27	7	84	70	43
62	49	66	44	18	28	8	85	71	44
64	50	67	45	21	29	9	86	72	45
65	51	68	46	22	31	10	90	73	46
66	52	69	47	23	34	12	91	74	47
67	53	70	48	24	35	13	92	75	48
68	54	71	49	29	36	14	93	76	49
69	55	72	50	30	73	15	94	77	50
70	56	73	51	32	74	16	95	78	51
71	57	74	52	33	75	17	97	79	52
72	58	75	53	34	76	18	98	80	53
73	59	76	54	35	80	19	99	81	54
78	60	77	56	38	81	20	1500	82	55
79	61	78	60	39	82	21	1	83	56
80	62	79	61	40	83	22	2	84	57
81	63	80	62	41	84	23	3	85	58
82	64	81	63	42	85	24	4	86	59
83	65	82	64	43	86	26	5	87	60
84	66	83	65	44	87	27	6	88	62
85	67	84	66	45	88	28	7	89	63
86	68	85	67	46	89	29	8	90	65
87	69	86	68	47	91	30	11	91	66
88	70	87	69	48	92	31	12	92	67
89	71	88	70	49	93	32	13	93	69
90	72	89	71	50	94	33	14	94	70
92	73	90	72	51	95	34	15	95	72
93	74	95	73	53	96	35	16	96	73
94	75	96	74	54	97	36	19	97	74
95	76	97	75	55	98	37	20	98	75
96	77	98	78	56	99	38	22	99	76
97	78	99	79	57	1302	39	23	1000	77
98	79	1000	80	58	3	40	34	1	78
99	80	1	81	59	4	41	35	2	79
800	81	2	82	60	5	42	36	3	80
3	82	3	83	61	6	43	37	4	81
4	84	4	84	62	7	44	38	5	82
5	85	5	85	63	8	45	39	6	83
6	90	7	86	64	9	46	40	7	84
8	91	8	87	65	10	47	41	8	85
9	92	9	88	68	11	53	42	9	87
10	93	13	89	69	12	54	43	10	86
11	94	14	90	70	13	55	44	12	88
12	95	16	91	71	14	56	45	15	89
13	96	17	92	72	19	57	46	16	90
15	97	18	93	74	20	58	47	17	91
17	912	19	94	75	31	59	48	18	92
18	14	20	95	76	32	60	49	19	93
19	15	21	96	77	33	61	50	21	94
20	16	22	97	78	34	62	51	22	95
22	39	23	98	79	35	65	52	23	96
27	40	24	99	80	36	66	53	24	97

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—Continued.

93	81	82	91	74	57	84	93	7	22
94	82	83	93	75	58	85	94	8	25
95	83	84	94	76	59	86	95	9	26
96	84	85	95	77	61	95	96	11	27
97	85	86	3100	78	62	96	98	13	28
98	86	87	1	79	63	97	99	14	29
99	88	88	2	80	64	98	3500	17	30
2800	89	89	3	81	65	99	1	18	32
1	2900	90	4	82	66	3400	2	19	33
4	1	91	5	83	67	1	3	20	34
5	3	92	6	84	68	2	4	22	35
7	6	93	7	86	77	3	6	24	36
11	7	95	8	87	87	4	7	26	37
12	8	96	9	88	88	5	8	33	38
15	9	97	10	90	89	6	13	34	39
16	10	98	11	91	90	7	14	35	40
17	11	99	12	93	91	8	15	36	41
18	12	3000	13	94	92	9	16	37	42
19	13	1	14	95	93	12	17	38	43
20	14	2	15	96	96	17	18	39	44
21	15	3	16	97	97	37	19	40	45
22	16	4	17	98	98	38	26	41	46
23	17	10	18	3200	99	39	27	42	50
24	18	11	19	4	3300	40	28	43	51
25	19	18	20	7	2	41	29	45	52
26	20	19	21	8	5	42	30	46	54
27	22	20	23	9	6	43	31	47	55
30	23	21	24	10	7	44	32	48	56
31	24	27	26	11	9	45	33	49	58
32	26	28	30	12	10	53	34	50	59
33	27	29	31	13	11	54	35	51	62
34	28	30	32	14	12	55	36	53	63
35	35	31	33	15	13	56	37	54	65
36	36	32	34	16	14	57	38	55	66
37	37	33	35	17	15	58	39	56	69
38	38	35	36	18	16	59	40	57	72
39	39	36	37	19	17	60	41	58	73
40	40	39	38	21	18	61	64	59	74
41	41	40	39	22	19	63	65	60	77
42	43	41	40	23	20	64	66	61	78
43	44	42	41	24	21	65	67	62	79
44	45	48	42	25	22	66	68	63	80
45	46	49	43	26	23	67	72	64	81
46	49	50	44	27	24	68	73	65	83
47	56	51	45	28	27	69	74	66	86
48	57	52	46	29	28	70	75	67	87
49	60	53	47	30	29	71	76	69	88
50	61	54	48	31	30	72	77	71	89
51	62	55	49	33	33	73	78	72	91
53	63	56	54	34	34	74	79	73	92
58	64	58	55	35	35	75	80	74	95
60	65	59	56	36	36	76	81	75	96
61	66	60	57	37	37	77	83	76	97
62	67	61	59	40	38	78	85	85	98
63	68	62	60	41	39	79	87	3706	99
67	69	67	61	42	46	80	88	7	3801
68	70	68	62	43	49	81	89	8	7
69	71	71	63	44	55	82	90	9	8
70	72	73	64	45	56	83	91	10	9
71	73	74	65	46	57	84	92	11	10
72	74	77	66	47	67	85	96	12	11
73	75	80	67	48	68	86	97	14	12
74	76	81	68	49	69	87	98	15	14
76	77	82	69	51	73	88	99	16	15
77	78	83	70	52	74	89	3600	17	16
78	79	84	71	53	76	90	1	18	17
79	80	86	72	54	77	91	2	19	18
80	81	89	73	56	79	92	3	21	19

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—Continued.

20	34	46	58	70	84	99	11	22	34
23	35	47	59	72	85	3900	12	23	35
24	36	48	60	73	86	1	13	24	36
25	37	49	61	74	87	2	14	25	37
26	38	50	62	75	88	3	15	26	38
27	39	51	63	76	89	4	16	27	39
28	40	52	64	78	91	5	17	28	40
29	41	53	65	79	93	6	18	29	41
30	42	54	66	80	94	7	19	31	42
31	43	55	67	81	96	8	20	32	43
32	44	56	68	82	96	8	20	32	43
33	45	57	69	83	98	9	21	33	44

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES, OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

RENEWAL FUNDING BONDS—3,512.

Numbers 1 to 3,512, both inclusive.

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES, OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

STATE FUNDING BONDS—1,000.

Numbers 1 to 1,000, both inclusive.

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES, OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

STATE BANK STOCK REFUNDING BONDS—104.

Numbers 1 to 104, inclusive of both.

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES, OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1877.

PENITENTIARY INDEMNITY BONDS—41.

1	6	11	16	21	26	30	34	38
2	7	12	17	22	27	31	35	39
3	8	13	18	23	28	32	36	40
4	9	14	19	24	29	33	37	41
5	10	15	20	25				

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,

TO THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE

YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

HOUSE—Received, and 2,500 copies ordered printed; 1,000 for the Appendix and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House, and 500 for the use of the members of the Senate.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk.*

JANUARY 16, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE PENITENTIARY¹⁹

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

JOSEPH W. MERCER, State Treasurer.

THOMAS HOLLADAY, State Auditor.

JOHN A HOCKADAY, Attorney General.

WARDEN,
JOHN P. SEBREE.

CLERK,
B. F. STUART.

PHYSICIAN,
J. A. EAGAN, M. D.

MATRON,
MRS. MARTHA E. HALL.

CHAPLAIN,
REV. T. W. BARRETT.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 2, 1877. }

To the Honorable the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

The following is respectfully submitted by the Board of Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary as their biennial report of the government and management of that institution for the years 1875 and 1876.

The present board took charge of the Penitentiary on the first day of January, 1875. At that time it was operating under the leasing system, and so continued until November 22, 1875, when the lease was abandoned, and the management of the institution fell back upon the State.

We deem it but just to ourselves and other officers of the institution, as well as the administration, of which we composed a part, to here state that the surrender of the lease was in nowise occasioned by the action of any official connected with its management. To the contrary, it was the studied aim of all of its officers to sustain the lessees as far as they were authorized to do so under the law, and to give them every encouragement in their numerous difficulties.

But when it is once understood that it requires a large amount of ready available means to successfully conduct such an institution, it is not strange that a company of adventurers, but with meagre capital, should soon succumb under the pressing demands made for funds to defray its actual expenses.

We feel safe in the assertion then, that the failure of the leasing experiment in Missouri cannot be attributed to any particular fault in the system itself, but rather to a want of ready means and good credit from which to supply the necessary appliances for profitably utilizing its large working force, and promptly meeting its daily wants.

We do not hesitate in the belief that a well devised leasing sys-

tem might be made a success; but only in the hands of industrious business men of abundant means and unquestioned credit.

But the present location of our Penitentiary—remote as it is from trading centers, and at a point where the raw material must be transported and prepared for practical use, and then re-shipped to find a ready market, does not invite men of means to risk their capital in the hazards incident to a lease.

Hence, we are driven to the conclusion that the leasing system is not likely to be successful as long as the Penitentiary remains where it is.

But the large amount already expended here, with its increased facilities, at once make futile any suggestions looking to its removal. Its future government must, therefore, be upon the recognized fact that it is a fixture where it is, and all plans for reform in its management must rest upon that hypothesis.

The question is frequently asked: Can the Penitentiary be made self-supporting under the management of the State?

An experience of two years in its supervision enables us to give the inquiry an affirmative answer. At least we venture such an opinion, founded upon facts and figures within our own knowledge and observation for the past twelve months.

The great desideratum in the successful management of such an institution is rigid economy. And as a concomitant of this, there should be a well devised and perfectly wrought system, both in the detail of its operations as well as in its general management.

It has been the aim of the present administration to adopt and enforce these indispensable pre-requisites to the fullest possible extent.

It has been ascertained that an average expenditure of nine and 9-10 cents per day will supply each convict with an abundance of good wholesome food. Some months for the past year, the amount per day has even been less. This enables us to fix the aggregate cost of feeding each convict per year at \$36.15. There are now in the Penitentiary thirteen hundred and sixty-one convicts, whose annual cost for food is \$47,290.07½. By like experiment we are also enabled to fix the annual cost of clothing for each convict at \$8.97, making the total sum, per annum, necessary for clothing for the whole institution, \$11,486.84. The annual cost for fuel and other expenses, amounts to \$49,556. Thus it will be found that the total cost, under the present system, of operating the Penitentiary amounts to \$108,332.91 per annum.

If each convict could be hired at the average rate of forty cents

per day, which is the customary rate for which they are let, the institution would realize annually an average sum of one hundred and twenty dollars per head, or the gross sum of one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars for the entire laboring force, making proper allowance for sickness, discharges and the admission of new and inexperienced hands. Thus it will be seen, that could the full laboring force of the institution be hired, it could readily be operated without cost to the State, with the prospect of affording a small revenue at no distant time in the future.

It is true, there are at present difficulties in the way of practically utilizing all the labor at our command. This we are compelled to say, is occasioned more from a want of confidence in the public of the stability of the present system of operating the institution, than a want of enterprising contractors to take the hands.

Business men and manufacturers will not make permanent investments in costly machinery, and expend their means in the preparation for an extensive and permanent manufacturing business at our Penitentiary, when at each session of the Legislature the system is subjected to radical changes, which may at any moment close their work shops and prostrate their business.

When once public confidence is established in the belief that the State will continue to exercise the absolute management of the Penitentiary, and that contractors can safely make permanent arrangements for working hands for stated periods, we predict that it will not be long before every convict will find employment in the work shops of the institution, and the consumption of idle bread will soon cease within its walls.

We feel safe in asserting then, that all to day that prevents the Penitentiary from being self supporting, is a want of employment for all its available working force.

APPROPRIATIONS—HOW EXPENDED.

The 28th General Assembly passed an act on the 18th of March, 1875, constituting the Inspectors and Governor a special commission to adjust and allow the claim of the lessees for certain improvements done by them in the years 1873 and 1874, not contemplated under the leasing act.

In obedience to the requirements of said act, this commission met and organized on the 23d day of May, 1875, and proceeded to hear evidence in support of said claim. After a session of five days, and at the conclusion of the testimony of a large number of witnesses, the commission found the amount due the lessees from the State to be

forty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, and made an order for its payment, after deducting set-offs in favor of the State amounting in the aggregate to \$1,330.00,

Out of the amount of this allowance it is also proper to add that the debt due the State from the lessees for purchase of property, amounting to \$14,234.83, was fully paid off and discharged as required by section four of the above mentioned act.

Under the provisions of this act there was also appropriated the further sum of ten thousand dollars annually, to be employed in the erection of such permanent improvements at the Penitentiary as in the judgment of the Governor and Inspectors might be deemed necessary.

In addition to the above, there was likewise appropriated at the same session of the General Assembly, by an act approved March 31st, 1875, the further sum of ninety thousand dollars to be employed in the erection of a new hospital; to the extension of the female prison and enclosing the same by a stone wall, and in the construction of such other improvements as in the judgment of the Governor and Inspectors might be deemed advisable.

The contract for erecting the hospital, female prison, extending walls and repairing dining hall and old cell building, was awarded to the lessees at the sum of sixty-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

The extension of the walls was the only one of these three contracts completed by the lessees.

At the surrender of the lease, the other contracts above named were in an unfinished condition, but have since been completed by the State. The sum paid the lessees for work done on their several contracts amounted to \$57,960.26, including \$6,495.00 paid on contract for new cell building, and \$527.00 for new sewer, and was based upon estimates furnished by General James Harding, the architect. The amount expended by the State for their completion was \$8,885.60.

In addition to these valuable improvements, it was found necessary to make others of equal importance to the institution.

The rapid increase of male convicts for the past four years, found us at the beginning of the present year much in need of additional cell room.

Estimating the increase for the ensuing two years from the experiences of the past two, the erection of an additional cell building for male convicts seemed imperative. During the past summer, therefore, under the direction of the Governor and Inspectors, a large, commodious building for the accommodation of male convicts has been erected at a cost of \$24,633.58.

This building has a capacity for lodging six hundred and forty additional convicts, which will afford ample room for some time to come. Besides this, under the same direction, two new boilers have been purchased, the old ones being condemned as unsafe both to life and property.

A large part of the grounds have been thoroughly graded and macadamized; the sewerage repaired and made more efficient; the premises thoroughly drained; the roofs of the older structures repaired and made secure from leakage, and the buildings and premises generally put in good order, and made more promotive of good health, comfort and durability.

The sanitary condition of the institution, by reason of these outlays, has been greatly improved, and the sick list ratably reduced.

For the items of costs for the above and other improvements, reference is made to exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, hereto appended and made part of this report.

THE SURRENDER OF THE LEASE.

When the Penitentiary came back upon the State under the abandonment of the lease, it was in a dilapidated and poverty-stricken condition. Scarcely a day's rations were on hand for feeding the prisoners; the fuel was exhausted, and the convicts scantily clothed, and uncomfortably lodged for want of sufficient bedding. This forced a heavy outlay upon the part of the State at once. The meagre appropriation of \$4,000 per month, with which to equip and run it, occasioned serious apprehensions as to whether additional legislation would not be necessary to supply deficiencies in its operating expenses. All of the personal property in and about the premises, was owned by the lessees, even to the clothing upon the persons of the convicts. And as a further embarrassment, this property had all been seized under writs of attachment upon the part of creditors of the lessees. The State, as a matter of dire necessity, set up her claim under the leasing act of a prior right to the property by purchase, which was finally conceded both by the lessees and attaching creditors. A commission of appraisers was therefore appointed, as provided by the leasing act, to value the property, and such portions of it as the State found it necessary to have, was selected and appropriated at its appraised value.

To avoid any difficulties as to title, an arrangement was perfected between the lessees and attaching creditors by which it was agreed that the State should take the property at the value fixed by the appraisers, and any litigation in the premises should be over the proceeds instead of the property itself.

The property thus purchased by the State amounted to \$8,009.54, for which a certificate of indebtedness was issued by the Auditor, at the instance of the Inspectors—the monthly appropriations being insufficient to liquidate it after defraying current expenses.

We respectfully ask that an appropriation be made at once to discharge this obligation, the creation of which will be readily conceded to have been imperative and fully justified under the then existing emergencies.

Under the leasing act provision was made for reimbursing the State in the contingency of a forfeiture, by exacting of the lessees a bond of \$200,000 security.

When the present Inspectors came into office, this bond had been taken and approved by their predecessors, and was pronounced by a committee of the 28th General Assembly, after a searching investigation, as amply good and sufficient, (vide House Journal, page 543).

The present Inspectors accepted the verdict of this committee, and hence made no movement towards exacting a new bond.

Upon a forfeiture of the lease, suit was instituted against the principal and securities in the bond, and is now pending in the circuit court of Cole county.

In further conformity with the provisions of the leasing act, immediately upon the surrender of the lease, the Inspectors advertised and made the necessary efforts to re-lease the Penitentiary. But no offers for it were made, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees of ability to successfully operate it; nor was there any bond presented that met the approval of the Inspectors. Hence the proposition of Messrs. Elizur D. Parsons, et al—(the only parties making a bid for it) was rejected.

DISCIPLINE.

For the past year the conduct of the prisoners has been remarkably good. Since the return of the institution to the control of the State, no revolts or insurrections have arisen, nor does there seem to be any disposition upon the part of the convicts to threaten or incite insubordination or lawlessness of any character.

Occasional instances of refractory conduct upon the part of individual convicts have occurred, but every case of the kind has been speedily suppressed by the infliction of reasonable punishment; and so far as we have been able to judge, these exceptional cases have usually failed to elicit any manifestations of sympathy upon the part of other prisoners.

In this respect, the government and control of the institution by the State is highly preferable over the leasing system. The latter is *unpopular with the convicts themselves*.

Whilst their intelligence teaches them that a violation of law justifies government in imposing and executing penalties, and whilst they concede the right of the State to exact labor at their hands, and impose upon them rigid restrictions in the exercise of the rights and liberties of the unoffending citizen, there seems to be an innate aversion to being farmed out by the State to other less considerate masters, for speculative purposes.

This prevailing sentiment, together with a degree of neglect of comforts and necessities that sometimes characterize the leasing system, accounts for the prejudice existing against that system upon the part of the convicts themselves.

The propriety of substituting moral suasion in the discipline of our penal institutions instead of corporal punishment, has of late years been the subject of serious consideration. Many of the professed philanthropists and humanitarians of the day have not unsparingly denounced the latter as unchristian, inhumane and repugnant to enlightened civilization. This we are willing to concede is not without some force as a theory, nor is it altogether barren of plausibility when viewed as such. But *the practical* experience of those who have had the discipline of this abandoned class, composed largely of men of the most depraved instincts and appetites, is that nothing short of certain punishment will subdue or deter such characters from the perpetration of the most desperate deeds upon the slightest opportunity. Whilst there are some well disposed men in the Penitentiary, yet a large majority, are totally abandoned to vice, and are utterly hopeless to reform.

Thirteen hundred of such, congregated together, cannot be kept in subjection, except from fear of certain punishment for every violation of prison law.

LADIES' MISSION.

We feel it our duty to give some public expression of our appreciation of the efforts of the ladies of Jefferson City and other parts of the State to ameliorate the condition of this abandoned class of our race, by the distribution of moral and religious reading matter, and in their personal visitations at Chapel service, and upon the sick. We would be loath to admit that any of our race or sex could become so lost to gentler influences, or abandoned to vice, that the kindly offices

of woman would not awaken some of the better emotions of the most depraved, and arouse the finer sensibilities of the most obdurate.

To many of the younger class of convicts, we are satisfied that the visits and kind admonitions of the ladies have been highly beneficial, and trust that their efforts in this direction will be continued.

HEALTH, FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Under this head we are gratified to report the health of the Penitentiary as unprecedentedly good. It is true, that during the past spring the institution was visited by an epidemic which was followed for a few weeks by a degree of mortality at one time alarming, but it was of short duration, and soon brought under the control of the Physician.

No complaint has come to us for more than a year on account of food or clothing. The convicts have the best that the market affords of both, in kind and quality as prescribed by law. This department, we may further add, has been reduced almost to a perfect system under the supervision of the efficient Commissary, Major John B. Ruthven, whose services we regard as almost indispensable to the economic government and prosperity of the institution.

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS.

It affords us pleasure to attest the efficiency and faithful discharge of duty upon the part of all the officers of the Penitentiary, from the Warden down to the general force. With but occasional exceptions, we have heard no complaint from any source. The aim of each seems to have been to discharge his duty well and faithfully, and it is but just to accord to them all our highest commendation.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

For an itemized statement of the current expenses since the surrender of the lease on the 22d of November, 1875, to the 31st day of December, 1876, together with the present financial condition of the Penitentiary, you are respectfully referred to the Warden's report, together with the accompanying exhibits. We also join in the recommendations of the Warden for appropriations for additional buildings and improvements mentioned in his report, and trust your body will readily see the propriety of making them at once.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

The act providing for the lease of the Penitentiary repealed portions of the general law regulating the government of that institution, and left portions of it in force. When the lease was surrendered and the leasing act became inoperative, it left the institution to a great

extent without the legal machinery under which to systematically operate it. An amendment to the original leasing act, approved March 28, 1874, simply provided, in case the lease should be surrendered, that the Warden, under the supervision of the Inspectors, should take charge of and run it, for the expenses of which a monthly appropriation of four thousand dollars was made. The subordinate offices of Deputy Warden, Clerk and Factor had all been abolished, and the above is the sole authority under which the Penitentiary has been operated for the past year.

Such subordinate officers as we have, are merely the arbitrary appointees of the Warden, whose powers, duties and authority are undefined, except as he may lay down rules for their government under existing exigencies. The relative powers and duties of the Inspectors are not fixed or defined as the law now stands, and the result is, that oftentimes in the discharge of official obligations, it is difficult to determine whose duty it is to act in certain contingencies, and upon whom responsibilities should properly fall.

These considerations will at once suggest to you the necessity of revising the entire law for the management and government of the Penitentiary. The act creating the necessary subordinate offices should clearly define their powers and duties, thereby preventing conflict of authority, and fixing responsibilities where they properly belong. Under such a law, we see no difficulty in conducting the affairs of the institution successfully and harmoniously.

In order to more intelligibly embrace in one report the various subjects covered by section 7, page 982, of Wagner's Statutes, we have prepared tables corresponding with the requirements of the various subdivisions of that section, numbered from one to twelve, inclusive, which we hereto append and make part of this report.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the reports of the Warden, Physician, Matron and Chaplain, which are also hereto attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. W. MERCER, *State Treasurer.*

THOS. HOLLADAY, *State Auditor.*

JOHN A. HOCKADAY, *Attorney General.*

Ex-officio Inspectors of Mo. Penitentiary.

EXHIBIT A.

ERECTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AT MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,
APPROVED MARCH 31, 1875.

Amount of appropriation.....		\$90,000 00
Expended.....		89,610 18
Balance December 31, 1876.....		\$389, 82
Amount expended.....		\$89,610 18
April, 1875, to January, 1877—		
On account of Hospital.....	\$23,303 80	
Female prison.....	15,504 00	
Enclosing walls.....	18,529 26	
New cell building.....	24,633 58	
Receiving room.....	1,411 80	
Sewer.....	527 00	
Architect, Supt. draughtsman and book-keeper.....	3,063 50	
New pest house.....	465 88	
Repairs Warden's house.....	220 30	
Brick office purchased for Lessee.....	1,000 00	
Tools and implements.....	951 06	
Total.....	\$89,610 18	\$89,610 18

EXHIBIT B.

Amount of appropriation.....		\$90,000 00
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Co., contractors.....		57,960 26
Balance unexpended at time of settlement with St. Louis Manufacturing Company.....		\$32,039 74
Balance on hand December 31, 1876.....		389 82
Am't expended after forfeiture of St. L. M'fg Co., as follows:		
On account of Hospital.....	\$8,875 60	
New cell buildings.....	18,138 58	
Pest house.....	465 88	
Repairs Warden's house.....	145 30	
Architect, Sup't, draftsman and book-keeper.....	3,063 50	
Tools and implements.....	951 06	
Receiving rooms.....	10 00	
Total.....	\$31,649 92	\$31,649 92
Total amount expended.....		\$89,610 18
Amount paid to St. Louis Manufacturing Co.....	\$57,960 26	
Amount paid other parties.....	31,649 92	
Total.....	\$89,610 18	\$89,610 18

EXHIBIT C.

HOSPITAL.

Amount paid to St. Louis Manufacturing Company, contractors for erection of new buildings, as follows:

On account of female prison.....	\$15,504 00
On account of brick office.....	1,000 00
On account of enclosing walls.....	18,529 26
On account of hospital.....	14,428 20
On account of sewer.....	527 00
On account of new cell building.....	6,495 00
On account of receiving rooms.....	1,401 80
On account of repairing Warden's house.....	75 00

Total..... \$57,960 26

\$57,960 26

EXHIBIT D.

HOSPITAL.

Amount expended.....		\$ 23,303 80
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Company, labor and materials.....	\$14,428 20	
Amount paid Jno. P. Sebree, Warden.....	4,289 50	
Amount paid Martin Regan, gas fitting.....	111 10	
Amount paid H. Kemp, doors and sash.....	560 85	
Amount paid Norton & Weider, glass and paint.....	576 80	
Amount paid Jno. Goodin, plumbing and sewer.....	2,043 95	
Amount paid C. L. Bush, lumber.....	796 06	
Amount paid Jno. J. Tower, locks.....	169 35	
Amount paid Graff, Bennett & Co., iron.....	327 99	

\$23,303 80

\$23,303 80

FEMALE PRISON.

Amount expended.....		\$15,504 00
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Company, (contract)	\$15,504 00	

RECEIVING ROOMS.

Amount expended.....		\$1,411 80
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Company, (contract)	\$1,401 80	
Amount paid Martin Regan gas fitting.....	10 00	

\$1,401 80

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Amount expended.....	
Amount paid F. P. Corby & Co.....	\$775 00
Amount paid J. R. Wilcox & Co.,.....	176 06

Total..... \$951 06

\$951 06

EXHIBIT E.

ENCLOSING WALLS.		
Amount expended.....		\$18,529 26
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Co., (contract).....	\$18,529 26	
SEWER.		
Amount expended.....		\$527 00
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Co., (contract).....	\$527 00	
PEST HOUSE.		
Amount expended.....		\$465 88
Amount paid C. L. Busch, (lumber).....	\$412 60	
Amount paid J. K. Wilson & Co., (hardware).....	24 78	
Amount paid Ross & Price, (painting).....	27 50	
Total.....	\$465 88	\$465 88
REPAIRS OF WARDEN'S HOUSE.		
Amount expended.....		\$220 30
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Co., (labor).....	\$75 00	
Amount paid C. L. Busch, (lumber).....	93 25	
Amount paid J. K. Wilson & Co., (hardware).....	13 55	
Amount paid Ross & Price, (painting).....	38 50	
Architect and Superintendent and Book-keeper.....		\$3,063 50
James Harding, (Architect and Superin't and Book-keeper *.)	\$2,990 00	
Wm. Vogdt, draftsman.....	73 50	
Totals.....	\$3,063 60	\$3,063 50

* Book-keeper in addition to duties of Architect and Superintendent from November, 22, 1875.

EXHIBIT F.

NEW CELL BUILDINGS—"CENTENNIAL HALL."		
Amount expended.....		\$24,633 58
Amount paid St. Louis Manufact'g Co., (labor and materials)	\$6,495 00	
Amount paid Jno. P. Sebree, Warden, (labor and materials)	10,470 00	
Amount paid Pacific Railroad Co., (freight on iron).....	228 90	
Amount paid Graff, Bennett & Co., (iron).....	4,582 84	
Amount paid C. L. Busch, (lumber).....	1,681 29	
Amount paid Norton & Weider, (glass).....	296 80	
Amount paid J. K. Wilson & Co., (iron roofing).....	878 75	
Totals.....	\$24,633 58	\$24,633 58
BRICK OFFICE.*		
Amount expended.....		\$1,000 00
Amount paid St. Louis Manufacturing Co	\$1,000 00	

* Purchased from St. Louis Manufacturing Co., and torn down, to make room for new female prison.

EXHIBIT G.

EXPENSES MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

Expended as follows.....		\$9,934 73
Repairs new building, inside yard.....	\$1,489 36	
" dining hall building and old hall.....	2,829 02	
Purchase of tools and implements.....	338 02	
New boilers.....	2,800 00	
Repairs of pump, new water pipe and fixtures.....	286 74	
Repairs of engine.....	560 55	
Iron for cots, female prison.....	29 54	
General repairs.....	1,601 50	
Total.....	\$9,934 73	
Repairs new building, inside yard, amount expended, as follows.....		\$1,489 36
Paid C. L. Busch, lumber.....	23 40	
J. K. Wilson, tin work.....	28 40	
St. Louis Manufacturing Company, new iron roof and gutters.....	1,437 56	
Total.....	\$1,489 36	\$1,489 36
Repairs dining hall building and old hall.....		\$2,829 02
Paid C. L. Busch, lumber, roof.....	\$522 68	
C. L. Busch, lumber, floors.....	720 00	
Graff, Bennett & Co., iron and nails*.....	118 49	
J. P. Seabee, iron—labor.....	494 97	
J. K. Wilson & Co., iron roofing.....	962 88	
Total.....	\$2,829 00	\$2,892 02

*Nails included in this item were also used in general repairs.

EXHIBIT H.

REPAIRS.

Tools and implements.....		\$338 02
Paid J. P. Seabee.....	\$196 92	
J. R. Willis.....	141 10	
Total.....	\$338 02	\$338 00
Machinery.....		\$3,647 29
Paid Jno. Goodin, new boilers and fixtures.....	\$2,800 00	
Jno. Goodin, repair engine.....	560 55	
Jno. Goodin, repair pumps and new water pipe, etc.....	286 74	
Total.....	\$3,647 29	\$3,647 29

EXHIBIT H—Continued.

Iron cots, female prison.....		\$29 54
Paid F. P. Corby & Co.....	\$29 54	
General repairs.....		\$1,601 50
Paid C. L. Busch, lumber.....	\$1,549 02	
F. P. Corby & Co., iron.....	52 48	
	\$1,601 50	\$1,601 50
Repairs as follows :		
Chain shop, floors, windows and partition.....	\$165 40	
Machine shop, ceilings and repairs.....	216 60	
Foundry, partitions and repairs.....	64 40	
Saddle tree shop, new gravel roof.....	132 30	
“ “ new roof.....	97 00	
“ “ flooring.....	169 68	
New tan-house and roof to old house.....	65 50	
New slaughter house.....	82 60	
New tables and benches, dining room and repairs.....	214 30	
New stairs, shoe and cabinet shop and old hall.....	95 00	
Scaffolding for new stack and new roof for boiler house.....	165 00	
Bunks.....	27 92	
New guard houses.....	105 80	
Total.....	\$1,601 50	\$1,601 50

R E P O R T
OF THE
WARDEN, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,
TO THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., JANUARY 1, 1877.

To the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my biennial report of the condition, government, discipline and general operations of the Missouri Penitentiary for the years 1875 and 1876.

Under the act of the General Assembly of March, 1873, the Penitentiary passed to the control of the lessees, on the 29th day of May, 1873, and so continued until the 22d day of November, 1875, at which time, by the forfeiture of the lease, the institution came again under the control of the State.

Since my last report, a new hospital building has been erected, also a new cell building for female prisoners and one for males, and the walls have been extended so as to include hospital and female cell building. As you have already had full information on this subject, and the work was mostly done under your direct supervision, I do not deem it necessary to furnish information in detail in regard thereto. These improvements are all of the most approved and substantial character. There is now cell room sufficient for two thousand prisoners, and shop room, including the warehouse outside the walls, sufficient for the working of seven hundred and forty hands.

Since the 22d day of November, 1875, in addition to work done in and about the construction of the new cell building, a large amount of work has been done in improvements and repairs, among which may be mentioned the grading and macadamizing of the street leading to the river, and of the landing at the river; grading and paving of entrance at main gate; paving yard of female prison; paving and flagging around hospital building, and guttering and paving along the walls; building of three new guard houses; laying of new floors in dining room building, and new roof in same building; repairing roof of old hall; ceiling upper story of machine shop; filling with brick the pannels in chain shop, and putting windows and floor in same; partitions and new tables and benches complete in

dining room; erection of new slaughter house; addition to tan house, and roof on old tan house; new roof on saddle tree covering shop, and an addition to this shop; new roof on engine room and new boiler house; new steam pump at the river; building of dressing room, in connection with receiving room and bath room in same; building of branch sewers, one cistern 800 barrels capacity, in hospital yard; one cistern 1,200 barrels capacity, in front of old hospital, and one of 1,400 barrels capacity, near round house; partitions in old cabinet shop and stairs to same; new floors of flagging laid in kitchen soap boiling and washing kettles set in old blacksmith shop; wall finished and coping set between guard tower at main entrance and warden's office; new floor in saddle tree shop; new ice house of 1,000 tons capacity; engines thoroughly overhauled and repaired and new boilers and appurtenances put in; roof of warden's office repaired; new smoke stack 78 feet high built; new coal house; partition in foundry building; new privy tower at machine shop, and general repairs of wear and tear.

In the brick yards two and a half millions of brick were made and burned, except one kiln of two hundred and fifty thousand. In stone quarries all the stone used in construction of new building was quarried, and there is a large amount of valuable dimension and building stone now in quarries ready for hauling to stone sheds. A large amount of wood has been chopped, and there are still some 1,200 cords to be hauled in. All the lime used in construction of new building was burned by prisoners, and no materials have been bought that could be supplied by prison labor. All the new stone used in new building was cut by prison labor.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS HIRED OUT TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS, AND THE NUMBER OF DAYS LABOR PERFORMED.

By whom employed.	How employed.	Day's work.
G. M. & Co., and Priesmyer & Co....	Manufacturing boots and shoes.....	59,930
J. S. Sullivan & Co.....	" saddle trees.....	91,632
E. L. Noland.....	" ax handles.....	1,049
Jeff. Wagon Co., and J. P. Seabee, Jr.	" wagons.....	6,873
W. C. Boon.....	" chairs.....	1,039
A. Macfarlane.....	Chopping wood.....	3,991
St. Louis Manufacturing Co.....	Contract.....	3,313
W. K. Bradbury.....	Furniture.....	1,209
Capt. Wear.....	On steamer Tom Stevens.....	3,693
	To various citizens as day laborers, servants, etc.....	7,725
Total.....		110,474

THE FOLLOWING TABLE WILL SHOW THE NUMBER OF DAY'S LABOR PERFORMED FOR THE STATE, AND THE KIND OF WORK DONE, VIZ:

Kind of work performed.	No. of days.
On new cell building.....	29,978
In brick yards.....	12,058
In stone quarries.....	11,754
Grading and macadamizing.....	7,807
At stable and as teamsters.....	5,719
In machine and blacksmith shops.....	1,801
Carpenters.....	2,004
Lime kilns.....	3,674
New cisterns.....	659
Ice house.....	1,125
Wood choppers.....	3,061
Digging potatoes.....	415
Boating wood and sand.....	5,186
Grading Main street.....	515
In tailor shop.....	11,312
In harness shop.....	344
In woolen factory.....	3,096
In tin shop.....	1,032
At pump house.....	688
At round house.....	7,224
At commissary.....	2,064
At office.....	344
In cooper shop.....	1,032
In engine room.....	2,064
Subsistence department—kitchen.....	
Bakers, waiters, etc.....	26,633
Prison expense—policing yard.....	
White washing, cleaning yard, washing, etc.....	8,820
Paint shop.....	792
Broom shop.....	694
At hospital, cooks, nurses, etc.....	4,472
Total.....	157,867

From the above the following results appear, viz.:

Total number of days labor performed from Nov. 22, 1875, to December 31, 1876.....		268,341
For contractors and others	110,474	
For State.....	157,867	
Average number of hands employed daily.....		780
By contractors and others	321.14	
By State.....	458.86	

For current expenses from November 22, 1875, to December 31, 1876, (not including pay of officers and employees), the following amounts have been received:

From the State.....	\$55,917 05
From contractors and others.....	60,825 72
Total.....	\$116,742 77

For a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures, I refer you to a table hereto attached marked "A."

For current expenses from November 22, 1875, to December 31, 1876, the Penitentiary now owes \$3,389.43, to meet which it has available assets amounting to \$8,470.00, leaving the institution practically free from debt so far as current expenses are concerned.

The prisoners have been well fed and clothed. Since November 22, 1875, the average daily cost, per capita, for feeding them, has been nine cents and nine mills; of clothing them, two cents and four and one half mills. For detailed information on this subject, I refer you to tables hereto attached, marked B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I.

The discipline of the prison has been excellent. In regard to its sanitary condition I refer you to the report of the Physician, and as to the library, to the report of the Chaplain.

For detailed information on various other subjects, on which it is made my duty to report, I respectfully refer you to tables hereto attached, as follows, viz.:

- No. 1. Showing number of prisoners received, discharged, etc.
- No. 2. Showing ages of convicts received.
- No. 3. Showing nativity of convicts.
- No. 4. Showing periods for which sentenced.
- No. 5. Showing crimes for which sentenced.
- No. 6. Showing counties in which convicted.

- No. 7. Showing convicts under sentence for life.
- No. 8. Showing former occupation and trades.
- No. 9. Showing punishments inflicted and extent.
- No. 10. Showing classification.
- No. 11. Showing relations, characters, etc.
- No. 12. Showing sex and color.

I estimate that it will require, to meet current expenses for the ensuing two years (pay of officers and employes not included), the sum of five thousand dollars per month, and that there will be required for the purchase of new machinery, repair of old, and for various other repairs in and about the prison, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

I respectfully recommend the erection of the following new buildings, viz.:

First. A building 276 feet long by 50 feet wide, with three stories and a basement. The basement to be used as a kitchen and for store rooms and other purposes, connected with the subsistence department. The first story to be used as a dining room, and the second and third stories as work shops. A dining room of the above dimensions will conveniently seat 2,000 prisoners. The present dining room will not seat the number now in prison, and we are compelled to divide and seat them in different rooms. Looking to an increase in the number, I consider a new dining room almost indispensable. If a new one is erected, the present dining room can be used as a work shop.

Second. One building, 135 feet long by 60 feet wide, and another 135 feet long by 45 feet wide, three stories high, to be used for work shops.

The present supply of water is not sufficient, for the reason that the pump and water pipes now used are too small. We need a new pump, with capacity sufficient to force a column of water at least six inches in diameter one hundred feet high. The estimated cost of these improvements, not including convict labor that would be employed, is sixty thousand dollars.

With these three buildings completed, and including those now finished, the prison will have a capacity to work within the walls fifteen hundred convicts. There seems to be a constant and increasing demand for convict labor, and I feel certain that within the next four years all the available labor of the prison can be hired out, and that the institution, under the present system, can be made self-sustaining. Looking to the result, I consider it of the first importance to provide shop room sufficient to supply every demand that may be made for convict labor.

I feel it to be no more than right to acknowledge my obligations for the faithful and efficient services of the officers and men severally, who have been under my control. I am especially indebted to General James Harding, acting clerk and architect; Major John B. Ruthven, who has had charge of the subsistence department; Capt. W. H. Bradbury, Deputy Warden, and Mrs. M. E. Hall, the Matron, for their prompt, intelligent and faithful services.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. SEBREE,
Warden Missouri Penitentiary.

LIST OF TABLES, STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS

OF

BIENNIAL REPORT OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,

ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1876.

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AT DATE OF LAST REPORT, NUMBER RECEIVED SINCE, NUMBER THAT HAVE DIED, BEEN
PARDONED AND SENTENCE EXPIRED.

Number in prison, December 5, 1874.....	1,069.....	Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	.....	35.....
Number received from Dec. 5, 1874, to Dec. 22, 1876....	1,428.....	Number pardoned by Gov. Silas Woodson.....	8.....	.....
		Number pardoned by Gov. Chas. H. Hardin.....	14.....	.....
		Number pardoned under three-fourths rule.....	.....	854.....
		Number pardoned by U. S. Grant.....	7.....	.....
		Number released by Adjutant General.....	4.....	.....
		Number released by act of Congress.....	10.....	.....
		Number released on writs.....	2.....	.....
		Number sent to Insane Asylum.....	2.....	.....
		Number escaped.....	61.....	.....
		Number died.....	107.....	.....
		Number transferred to Fort Leavenworth.....	32.....	.....
		Number remaining in prison December 22, 1876.....	.....	1,361.....
Total.....	2,497.....	Total.....	.....	2,497.....

TABLE No. 2.

AGES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN PRISON FOR THE YEARS 1875, '76.

Years.	No.
From 16 to 20.....	327
20 to 25.....	484
25 to 30.....	260
30 to 40.....	214
40 to 50.....	96
50 to 60.....	39
60 to 70.....	7
70 to 80.....	1
Total	1,428

TABLE No. 3.
STATES OF WHICH CONVICTS ARE NATIVES.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Austria.....	2	Iowa.....	29	Ohio.....	70
Arkansas.....	15	Indiana.....	39	Pennsylvania.....	44
Alabama.....	13	Kentucky.....	82	Prussia.....	6
Bavaria.....	2	Kansas.....	1	Rhode Island.....	3
Bohemia.....	1	Louisiana.....	19	Scotland.....	7
Canada.....	16	Missouri.....	511	At sea.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	Mississippi.....	17	Switzerland.....	1
California.....	3	Maryland.....	14	South America.....	6
District Columbia.....	1	Michigan.....	8	South Carolina.....	2
Delaware.....	2	Massachusetts.....	5	Tennessee.....	3
England.....	24	Mexico.....	2	Texas.....	88
France.....	15	Minnesota.....	2	Unknown.....	5
Germany.....	60	North Carolina.....	16	Virginia.....	23
Georgia.....	5	New York.....	76	Wisconsin.....	51
Ireland.....	43	New Jersey.....	4	Vermont.....	1
Italy.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1	Wisconsin.....	10
Indian Territory.....	2	Norway.....	2	Total.....	1,428
Illinois.....	62				

TABLE No. 4.

PERIODS FOR WHICH CONVICTS WERE SENTENCED FOR THE YEARS 1875
AND 1876.

	Years.	Months.	No.
For.....	1	.....	6
For.....	2	.....	911
For.....	2	6	13
For.....	3	.....	196
For.....	3	6	4
For.....	4	.....	52
For.....	4	6	1
For.....	5	.....	108
For.....	6	.....	17
For.....	7	.....	16
For.....	8	.....	10
For.....	9	.....	2
For.....	10	.....	46
For.....	11	.....	3
For.....	12	.....	4
For.....	15	.....	4
For.....	16	.....	1
For.....	19	.....	1
For.....	20	.....	11
For.....	24	.....	1
For.....	25	.....	4
For.....	30	.....	2
For.....	30	6	1
For.....	33	.....	1
For.....	40	.....	1
For.....	45	.....	1
For.....	70	.....	1
For.....	Life.	.....	10
Total.....	.....	.....	1,428

TABLE NO. 5.

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson.....	11	Grand larceny.....	883	Passing counterfeit money.....	5
Assault to rape.....	19	Incest.....	4	Assault to rob.....	1
Assault to kill.....	85	Killing stock.....	2	Embezzling U. S. mail.....	5
Bigamy.....	9	Murder.....	9	Having forged letters in possession...	1
Burglarly and larceny.....	94	Murder 2d degree.....	44	Selling liquor to Indians.....	1
Burglarly.....	68	Manslaughter.....	21	Failing to report illicit distillery....	2
Breaking custody.....	15	Not stated.....	5	Crime against nature.....	1
Concealing birth.....	13	Obstructing railroad.....	2	Violating revenue law.....	2
Counterfeiting.....	3	Poisoning.....	2	Concubinage.....	1
Embezzlement.....	15	Perjury.....	1	Gambling.....	1
Forgery.....	33	Robbery.....	18		
Felonious assault.....	17	Rape.....	11	Total.....	1,428
False pretense.....	13	Receiving stolen property.....	5		

TABLE NO. 6.
COUNTIES AND PLACES WHERE CONVICTS WERE CONVICTED.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adair.....	3	Crawford.....	1	Lewis.....	6	Ralls.....	12
Andrew.....	7	Dade.....	11	Lincoln.....	8	Randolph.....	29
Archison.....	4	Davies.....	5	McDonald.....	1	Reynolds.....	2
Audrain.....	12	Dent.....	8	Macon.....	11	St. Charles.....	20
Barry.....	1	Douglas.....	1	Marion.....	7	St. Clair.....	6
Barton.....	8	Dunklin.....	3	Marion.....	39	St. Francois.....	5
Bates.....	6	Franklin.....	18	Mercer.....	4	Ste. Genevieve.....	2
Benton.....	3	Gasconade.....	6	Miller.....	2	St. Louis.....	427
Bollinger.....	1	Gentry.....	3	Mississippi.....	9	Saline.....	17
Boone.....	20	Greene.....	33	Monroe.....	8	Schuyler.....	6
Buchanan.....	63	Grundy.....	4	Monroe.....	7	Scotland.....	3
Butler.....	1	Harrison.....	13	Montgomery.....	5	Scott.....	22
Caldwell.....	4	Henry.....	4	Morgan.....	5	Shannon.....	3
Callaway.....	11	Hickory.....	1	New Madrid.....	6	Shelby.....	7
Camden.....	1	Holt.....	3	Newton.....	21	Stoddard.....	13
Cape Girardeau.....	12	Howard.....	12	Nodaway.....	14	Sullivan.....	3
Carroll.....	6	Iron.....	14	Oregon.....	2	Texas.....	2
Cass.....	6	Jackson.....	76	Osaage.....	3	Vernon.....	8
Cedar.....	2	Jasper.....	23	Putnam.....	1	Warren.....	7
Chariton.....	10	Jefferson.....	4	Pemiscot.....	2	Washington.....	4
Christian.....	8	Johnson.....	8	Perry.....	5	Wayne.....	6
Clark.....	7	Knox.....	3	Pettis.....	29	Webster.....	3
Clay.....	1	Laclede.....	8	Phelps.....	16	Worth.....	2
Clinton.....	5	Lafayette.....	20	Pike.....	27	Wright.....	3
Cole.....	27	Lawrence.....	11	Platte.....	18	State of Texas—military	6
Cooper.....	14	Linn.....	5	Polk.....	2	Total.....	1,428
		Livingston.....	11	Pulaski.....	2		

TABLE NO. 7.

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE FOR LIFE.

Number of prisoners remaining in prison December 5, 1874.....	19		
Number received from December 5, 1874 to December 22, 1876.....	10		
Total.....			29
<i>Discharged from December 5, 1874 to December 22, 1876.</i>			
Pardoned by Secretary of War.....	1		
Transferred.....	2		
Remaining December 22, 1876.....	26		
Total.....			29

TABLE NO. 8.

FORMER OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM DECEMBER 5, 1874, TO DECEMBER 22, 1876.

OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number...	OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number...
Blacksmiths.....	42	Farmers.....	34	Stonecutters.....	17
Barbers.....	23	Gardeners.....	4	Saddle-tree makers. . .	2
Butchers.....	11	Gamblers.....	1	Seamstresses.....	4
Bakers.....	13	House servants.....	36	School teachers.....	1
Brickmakers.....	10	Harnessmakers.....	8	Sailors.....	2
Broommakers.....	4	Lawyers.....	2	Soldiers.....	6
Cigarmakers.....	4	Laundresses.....	2	Teamsters.....	3
Cabinet workmen.....	15	Laborers.....	926	Tinners.....	4
Coopers.....	8	Masons.....	2	Tailors.....	3
Carpenters.....	31	Machinists.....	5	Telegraph operators.....	3
Chairmakers.....	7	Moulders.....	5	Waiters.....	2
Clerks.....	20	Miners.....	6	Wagonmakers.....	8
Cooks.....	29	Painters.....	27	Weavers.....	1
Capmakers.....	1	Physicians.....	6	Wood carders.....	4
Carriage trimmers.....	2	Plasterers.....	1	Wood turners.....	4
Druggists.....	1	Paper hangers.....	3	Watchmakers.....	5
Electro platers.....	1	Plumbers.....	2		
Engineers.....	14	Printers.....	5	Total.....	1,428
Firemen.....	3	Shoemakers.....	45		

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED, THE OFFENCES AND THE EXTENT OF PUNISHMENT.

OFFENCES.	Punishments															Total.
	5 hours in dungeon.	10 hours in dungeon.	12 hours in dungeon.	15 hours in dungeon.	20 hours in dungeon.	24 hours in dungeon.	267 hours in dungeon.	5 stripes.	10 stripes.	15 stripes.	20 stripes.	30 stripes.	35 stripes.	40 stripes.	50 stripes.	
Attempt to kill.....	1								3	1	1			1		
Blasphemy.....									2	2	2					
Disobedience.....																
Drunkenness.....																
Destroying work.....									4						1	
Attempting to escape.....									6	3	15	3		4		
Fighting.....									1	5	1	2				
Insolence.....									19	7	8	4	2			
Impudence.....									25	7	1					
Impudence.....									1		4				1	
Laziness.....									6							
Mutiny.....									1		4					
Quarrelling.....									7	7	14	10			1	
Refusing to work.....									3					8	3	
Stealing.....	1								3	1	10					
Stealing work.....									5	2	1	2			1	
Violating rules.....									1							
Spilling tools.....	6	9	17	9	11	6		150	117	30	15	4			2	
Total.....	8	9	27	9	12	6	1	205	199	58	74	25	2	13	2	658

TABLE No. 10.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN 1875 AND 1876.

State prisoners.....	1,407	
United States prisoners (civil)	16	
“ “ (military)	5	
Total.....		1,428
<i>Classification of Convicts remaining in Prison on December 22, 1876.</i>		
State prisoners.....	1,347	
United States (civil).....	14	
Total.....		1,361

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS RELATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

Read and write.....	544	
Read only.....	96	
Illiterate.....	721	
Total.....		1,361
<i>Conjugal Relations.</i>		
Single.....	921	
Married.....	440	
		1,361
<i>Parental Relations.</i>		
Father living.....	805	
Father dead.....	516	
Unknown.....	40	
		1,361
Mother living.....	807	
Mother dead.....	504	
Unknown.....	50	
		1,361

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN PRISON,
DECEMBER 22, 1876.

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males.....	1,313	
Females.....	48	
Total.....		1,361
White males.....	903	
White females.....	31	
Black males.....	410	
Black females.....	35	
		1,361

EXHIBIT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, NOV. 22, 1875, TO DEC. 31, 1876.

Total cash received.....	\$141,748 81	
“ “ disbursed.....	141,100 54	
Balance on hand December 31, 1876.....	\$648 27	
RECEIPTS.		
Received from appropriation, \$4,000 monthly.....	\$53,200 00	
“ “ Penitentiary Fund.....	27,723 09	
“ “ contract new building.....	14,579 29	
“ “ United States, keeping prisoners.....	4,790 25	
“ “ labor account and sales.....	41,456 18	
		\$141,748 81
DISBURSEMENTS.		
*Paid into Penitentiary Fund.....	\$25,006 04	
“ for subsistence.....	58,199 93	
“ for forage.....	1,442 28	
“ on account new building.....	8,440 37	
“ on shoes and clothing.....	18,636 02	
“ on light and fuel.....	10,482 64	
“ on rewards.....	1,264 85	
“ on discharged convicts.....	2,650 20	
“ on hospital.....	5,524 74	
“ on general expense.....	6,866 30	
“ on discount and warrants.....	2,587 17	\$141,100 54
Balance on hand December 31, 1876.....		\$648 27

* This amount was collected from contractors and others, and paid into Treasury to credit of Penitentiary Fund, and then drawn out on Warden's requisition. The amount is included twice in totals.

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES RECEIVED, ISSUED AND REMAINING ON HAND AT COMMISSARY, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, FROM NOVEMBER 22, TO DECEMBER 31, 1875.

	White sugar....	Lbs	325	10	92	.....
	Red pepper.....	Lbs	38	4½	18½	2½
	Black pepper...	Lbs	95	21	63½	84½
	Rice.....	Lbs	2344	507	852	1859
	Cabbage.....		4566	1109	2324	3433
	Turnips.....	Bus.	116-23	.....	57-45	58-35
	Potatoes.....	Bus.	1317-51	321	927-06	1248-06
	Onions.....	Lbs.	2325	439½	1521¾	1961
	Molasses.....	Gal	1181	208½	814¾	1023
	Dried apples....	Lbs	250	.....	.....	250
	Corn meal.....	Bus	635	159	476	635
	Fine flour.....	Lbs	160 2942	603	1705	2308
	Flour	Lbs.	41, 160	9, 800	31, 172	40, 972
	Coffee.....	Lbs.	2, 829	480	1, 712½	2, 192½
	Beans.....	Lbs	3782	.....	1270	1270
	Barley	Lbs	453	30	423	453
	Pork.....	Lbs	864	.....	864	864
	Bacon.....	Lbs	1900	.....	1900	1900
	Pork bones.....	Lbs	4700	.....	4700	4700
	Fresh beef.....	Lbs.	60, 804	14, 251	43, 775	59, 026
	Total in prison		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 22 to 30, 1875.....			11, 450	.....	.....	.....
December.....			39, 917	43, 775	4700	1900
To expense.....			.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			51, 376	59, 026	4700	1900
Balance on hand.....			1, 778	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—Continued.

	Cost.		\$	c.
Green apples...	Bus	29	\$6,898	08½
Allspice	Lbs.	1	3	\$1,396 03
Sauerkraut.....	Lbs.	990 1	26	4,680 90½
Hominy.....	Lbs.	300	90	
Milk.....	Gals.	180		
Pumpkins.....		217		
Salt.....	Lbs.	6,511		
Tallow.....	Lbs.	1,826		
Cream tartar...	Lbs.	35		
Lard.....	Lbs.	303½		
Butter.....	Lbs.	245½		
Eggs.....	Dozs.	154		
Chickens.....		32		
Vinegar.....	Gal	184		
Green tea.....	Lbs	59		
Black tea.....	Lbs	63		
Crackers.....	Lbs.	344		
Hops.....	Lbs	75		
Soda	Lbs.	273		
Brown sugar...	Lbs.	635½		
Total.....				
Nov. 22 to 30, 1875.....				
December.....				
To expense.....				
Total.....				
Balance on hand.....				

RECAPITULATION.

Gross cost.....	\$6,076 93½
Credit by sale of hides, tallow, etc.—subsistence property.....	88 89½
Net cost.....	\$5,988 04½

I certify that the above is correct.
JNO. B. RUTHVEN, Commissary Prison.

EXHIBIT C.

REPORT OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES RECEIVED, ISSUED AND REMAINING ON HAND AT THE COMMISSARY, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

	Onions.....	Lbs.	364	23735
	Molasses.....	Gall's.	158	6779½
	Dried currants.	Lbs.	20	20
	Dried peaches..	Lbs.	20	20
	Dried apples....	Bus.	250	341½
	Corn meal.....	Lbs.	5203	5203
	Fine flour.....	Lbs.	634	9408
	Flour.....	Lbs.	188	317616
	Otto Cuhvey....	Lbs.	3866	317804
	Coffee.....	Lbs.	636½	14385
	Beans	Lbs.	2512	19286
	Sausage.....	Lbs.	407	407
	Mutton.....	Lbs.	1636	1636
	Pigs feet.....	Lbs.	4650	4650
	Pork bones.....	Lbs.	7495	7495
	Bacon.....	Lbs.	26826	26826
	Pork.....	Lbs.	5124	5124
	Fresh beef.....	Lbs.	1778	471005
	Total in prison.			
Balance.....				
Received.....				
Total.....				
January.....				
February.....				
March.....				
April.....				
May.....				
June.....				
July.....				
August.....				
September.....				
October.....				
November.....				
December.....				
Expense.....				
Sold.....				
Total.....				
Balance on hand				

REPORT OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES--Continued.

	Cost.....		\$820 24½ 52,787 54½	
Beef tongues...	Lbs.	25	17	
Tapioca	Gall.	935	25	
Buttermilk	Gall.	2077½	935	
Milk.....	Gall.	2077½	2077½	
Pickles.....	Lbs.	2050	2050	
Sage.....	Lbs.	166¾	166¾	
Corn starch.....	Lbs.	130	130	
Oat meal.....	Lbs.	459	459	
Hominy.....	Lbs.	19210	19210	
Sauerkraut.....	Lbs.	320	320	
Salt.....	Lbs.	1701 320 56792 2140	1701 320 56792 2140	
Tallow	Lbs.	439	439	
Lard	Lbs.	281 3463 2175 3463	281 3463 2175 3463	
Crackers.....	Lbs.	141½ 281 2175 3463	141½ 281 2175 3463	
Cream tartar...	Lbs.	35 5	35 5	
Soda	Lbs.	91¼ 1910	91¼ 1910	
Hops.....	Bushels	45 251	45 251	
Green apples...	Bushels	49½ 49½	49½ 49½	
Butter.....	Lbs.	20 4307½	20 4307½	
Eggs.....	Doz.	1 1984	1 1984	
Chickens		476 1985	476 1985	
Balance				
Received				
Total.....				
January.....				
February.....				
March.....				
April.....				
May.....				
June.....				
July.....				
August.....				
September.....				
October.....				
November.....				
December.....				
Expense.....				
Sold.....				
Total.....				
Balance on hand				

RECAPITULATION.

Gross cost.....	\$52,123 04½
Credit by sales of hides, tallow, tongues, etc., etc.—subsistence property.....	4,882 97
Net cost.....	\$47,290 07½

DETAILS.

Yearly cost.....	\$47,290 07½
Monthly cost.....	3,940 84
Daily cost.....	129 60
Yearly cost per capita.....	9 and 8½ mills.
Amount food per capita per day.....	36 15
	5 lbs. and 2 oz.

I certify that the above is correct.

JNO. B. RUTHVEN, C. Mo. P.

EXHIBIT D.

REPORT OF CLOTHING ISSUED—TAILOR SHOP—MO. PENITENTIARY, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Month.	Total in prison...	Pants.....	Jackets.....	Caps	Shirts.....	Undershirts.....	Drawers.....	Socks.....	Mitts.....	Shoes.....	Slippers.....	Bed ticks.....	Pillow ticks.....	Sheets.....	Pillow slips.....	Striped blankets..	Gray blankets.....	Towels.....	Cost.....
January.....	38,411	160	81	42	345	33	.....	1219	.....	116	3	47	44	44	.....	.....	.....	76	\$919 82
February.....	37,525	225	2	105	293	22	38	69	15	137	5	67	34	.....	22	.....	.....	72	674 43
March.....	39,044	235	76	304	136	12	12	15	65	206	11	63	69	.....	18	.....	.....	119	860 38
April.....	38,214	123	59	61	387	.....	.....	76	5	196	.....	83	92	40	8	.....	.....	89	771 52
May.....	40,448	262	52	65	.....	.....	.....	7	1	176	10	72	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	694 24
June.....	38,752	199	33	42	225	.....	127	19	.....	217	20	108	123	124	36	.....	.....	119	873 84
July.....	39,688	192	28	32	553	.....	.....	15	.....	114	5	30	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	670 35
August.....	39,072	108	28	22	318	.....	.....	3	2	216	6	28	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	515 05
September.....	37,260	279	50	40	43	.....	.....	.....	1	227	.....	45	45	.....	25	25	.....	120	838 05
October.....	39,132	270	153	71	325	56	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	81	75	.....	3	.....	.....	115	961 68
November.....	37,874	235	150	73	458	8	8	1294	293	216	1	70	63	.....	.....	255	560	89	2,870 26
December.....	40,114	231	137	106	206	18	16	91	325	154	3	106	106	.....	.....	15	.....	114	837 17
Totals.....	465,534	2519	849	1023	3291	149	252	2808	707	2188	64	800	819	208	112	296	560	1243	\$11,486 84

DETAILS.

Yearly cost.....	\$11,486 84	Monthly cost.....	\$957 24	Daily cost.....	\$31 40	Yearly cost per capita...	\$8 97	Daily cost per capita..	2.4½
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I certify that the above is correct.

W. W. HUTCHINSON.

EXHIBIT E.

Report of subsistence supplies received, issued and remaining on hand, female prison, Missouri Penitentiary, during the year ending December 31, 1876.

Months.	Ins.	Outs.	Fresh beef...	Pork	Bacon	Pig's feet	Mutton	Sausage	Beans	Coffee	Otto Chuvey.	Flour	Fine flour	Corn meal	Dr'd apples	Dr'd peaches	Molasses	Onions	Potatoes
			Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Bu.	Lbs	Lbs	Gall.	Lbs	Bu.
Total received.....	.....	.....	8,392	329	469	30	50	9	256	468	36	4,332	325	63	28	9	81	350	63
January.....	1953	550½	1814	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57½	.....	562	38	10	.....	.....	17	64	8-05
February.....	1758	473	1290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	55	.....	534	30	8	.....	.....	14	20	7-20
March.....	1804	564	1093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	58¾	.....	496	10	8	.....	.....	10	42	5-25
April.....	1751	716½	881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	36	11	417	25	5	8	.....	8	48	5-10
May.....	1712	916½	565	.....	131	.....	9	.....	40	32	20	345	25	2	.....	9	2	21	3
June.....	1600	748	541	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	20	30	5	337	42	3	.....	.....	5	25	6
July.....	1612	890	545	.....	129	50	.....	.....	20	44	.....	847	60	4	20	.....	3	25	6
August.....	1593	674½	509	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	15	56	.....	288	25	5	.....	5	5	25	6
September.....	1460	916	443	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	229	20	8	.....	5	5	35	3
October.....	1436	892½	415	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	228	20	8	.....	2	10	2	.....
November.....	1434	671	382	70	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	267	20	5	.....	3	3	20	5
December.....	1502	595½	414	179	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	24¾	.....	282	10	7	.....	5	5	25	8
Total.....	19,615	10,467	8,392	329	469	30	50	9	256	468	36	4,332	325	63	28	9	81	350	63

P R—4.

Months.	Cost.	\$	c	Total received.....																							
				31	20	16	10	0-54	273	1371	190	451	51	35													
January.....				5-32	6	50-20	83	5	25	3	451	51	35	7	16	72	114	7	461	1390	349	348	15	1 40	5	879 29	
February.....				3-50	...	0-34	17	410	10	...	...	...	...	5	9	1	5	...	...	22	63	58	60	15	...	5	117 22
March.....				32	...	...	33	...	26	1	...	...	...	6	9	1	10	...	...	...	20	38	30	47	...	...	122 05
April.....				29	2	25	...	3	...	...	2	6	...	21	...	...	...	16	40	15	...	...	...	105 42
May.....				10	6	25	2	21	...	...	4	4	...	10	...	...	...	20	23	40	...	...	...	86 40
June.....				28	20	29	...	1	...	...	5	5	...	13	...	...	...	7	40	20	...	...	...	78 75
July.....				26	15	15	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	71 49
August.....				27	110	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	50	20	...	...	...	...	76 13
September.....				25	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	20	...	...	...	58 32
October.....				10	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	10	20	...	...	...	40 64
November.....				5	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	30	...	...	...	39 02
December.....				1	21	...	...	3	...	...	10	10	20	...	...	...	39 46
Total.....				31	20	16	10	0-54	273	1371	190	451	51	35	72	114	7	461	1390	349	348	15	1 40	5	\$879 29		

RECAPITULATION.

Gross cost.....	\$879 29
Credit by sale of hides, tallow, tongues, etc., subsistence property.....	112 06
Net cost.....	\$767 23

DETAILS.

Yearly cost.....	\$767 23
Monthly cost.	66 94
Daily cost.....	2 10
Daily cost per capita	7½
Yearly cost per capita	26 84
Amount of food per capita per day.....	2 lbs. 9 ozs.

The calculations of per capita cost of subsistence is made from the number of "Ins," as set out in this report. The "Outs," those working out, being fed by the employer, in addition to the wages paid.

I certify that the above is correct.

M. E. HALL, Matron.

EXHIBIT F.

LABOR REPORT, FEMALE PRISON, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Months.	Total in prison.			Deduct.		Add Sundays worked.....	Total actual work days.....	Worked.			Days lost for want of work	How employed male prison.		
	Total.....	Ins.....	Outs.....	Sundays.....	Sick.....			For pay.....	For male prison.....	For female prison...		Mending old shirts.	Making new shirts..	Washing.....
January.....	1,953	1,402½	550½	315	42	105	1,702	550½	90	181	880½	22	42	26
February.....	1,758	1,285	473	243	137	75	1,453	473	46	232	702	21	.....	25
March.....	1,804	1,240	564	232	101	90	1,561	564	45	249	703	18	.....	27
April.....	1,751	1,034½	716½	290	97	180	1,494	716½	52	230	495½	27	.....	25
May.....	1,712	795½	916½	221	87	121	1,525	916½	102	244	262½	75	.....	27
June.....	1,600	748	852	215	81	127	1,431	852	64	236	279	38	.....	26
July.....	1,612	722	890	260	35	148	1,465	890	80	181	314	54	.....	26
August.....	1,593	674½	918½	206	33	126	1,480	918½	113	182	266½	86	.....	27
September.....	1,460	544	916	195	30	132	1,367	916	83	186	182	57	.....	26
October.....	1,436	543½	892	234	36	162	1,328	892½	107	205	123½	81	.....	26
November.....	1,434	671	763	192	55	122	1,309	763	95	223	228	69	.....	26
December.....	1,502	806½	695½	242	47	139	1,352	695½	89	236	331½	63	.....	26
Totals.....	19,615	10,467	9,148	2,845	780	1,477	17,467	9,148	966	2,555	4,768	611	42	313

LABOR REPORT, FEMALE PRISON, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY—Continued.

Months.	How employed, female prison.							Work done, male prison.		Average price per day of hired labor.....	What could have been realized had all available labor been employed at same price.....	Value of all labor done at average price.....	Earnings	Receipts.....
	Cooks.....	Hall tenders.....	Turnkeys.....	Washing	Trusty	Nurses	Night watch.....	Shirts made	Shirts mended.....	Pieces washed.....				
January.....	62	31	31	26	31	62	.....	120	297	854	.....	.....	.....	\$101 70
February.....	58	29	29	25	29	62	.....	.....	214	841	.....	.....	.....	88 70
March.....	62	31	31	27	31	67	.....	.....	208	918	.....	.....	.....	104 20
April.....	60	30	30	25	30	55	.....	.....	316	754	.....	.....	.....	137 30
May.....	62	31	31	27	31	62	.....	.....	803	768	.....	.....	.....	173 70
June.....	60	30	30	26	30	60	.....	.....	456	880	.....	.....	.....	200 00
July.....	62	31	31	26	31	.....	.....	.....	654	838	.....	.....	.....	200 50
August.....	62	31	31	27	31	10	.....	.....	1,024	1,038	.....	.....	.....	199 60
September.....	60	30	30	26	30	24	.....	.....	692	803	.....	.....	.....	183 40
October.....	62	31	31	26	31	24	.....	.....	962	955	.....	.....	.....	174 30
November.....	60	30	30	26	30	30	17	.....	827	773	.....	.....	.....	156 20
December.....	62	31	31	26	31	24	31	.....	750	842	.....	.....	.....	137 40
Totals.....	732	366	366	313	366	394	48	120	7,293	10,284	\$3,003 80	\$2,567 20	\$2,050 20	\$1,857 00

I certify that the above is correct,

M. E. HALL, Matron.

EXHIBIT G.

REPORT OF CLOTHING MATERIAL USED IN FEMALE PRISON, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, INCLUDING CLOTHING AND CASH FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

[illegible]

REPORT OF CLOTHING MATERIAL—Continued.

Months.	Discharged Prisoners.														
	No. discharged	Shawls	Calico.....	Shoes	Stockings	Thread	Buttons	Paste board.....	Average cost, cloth- ing discharged prisoners.....	Total cost, clothing discharged prisoners	Cash paid dis- charged prisoners..	Average cost, dis- charged prisoners.	Total cost, dis- charged prisoners	Total cost per cap- ita per year.....	Total cost.....
Total received.....	11	Yds. 243½	Pairs. 9	Pairs. 37	Spool 40	84	12	\$62 37	\$150 00	\$212 37	\$583 33				
January.....	5	2	16	12	12	36	12	7 75	25 00	32 75	134 50				
February.....	3	4	21	4	4	10	10	10 35	15 00	25 35	25 85				
March.....	4	2	60	4	12	24	24	10 10	20 00	30 10	32 10				
April.....	2	15	1	2	2	24	24	3 10	10 00	13 10	23 60				
May.....	3	41	2	3	12	12	12	6 65	15 00	21 65	33 07				
June.....	2	31½	3	4	4	12	12	7 34	10 00	17 34	2 40				
July.....	4	59	24	24	24	12	12	15 00	15 00	15 00	17 34				
August.....	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	26 08	20 00	26 08	33 48				
September.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 00	15 00	26 00	49 40				
October.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 00	15 00	5 00	12 00				
November.....	21	11	243½	9	37	40	84	12	\$62 37	\$212 37	\$381 37				
December.....											\$201 96				
Total expended.....											\$7 31				
Balance on hand.....															

I certify that the above is correct.

M. E. HALL, Matron.

EXHIBIT H.

REPORT OF LIGHTS, FUEL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, FEMALE PRISON, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Months.	Total in prison...	Soft soap.....	Palm soap.....	Coal oil.....	Lye.....	Matches.....	Brooms.....	No. 1 burners.....	No. 2 burners.....	No. 3 burners.....	No. 1 chimneys...	No. 2 chimneys...	No. 3 chimneys...	No. 1 wicks.....	No. 2 wicks.....	No. 3 wicks.....	Table knives.....	Table forks.....	Tables.....	Benches.....	Hand bells.....	Wash boards.....	Clothes pins.....	Stands.....
Total received.		Lbs. 10160	Lbs. 171	Gals. 138	Box's 6	Box's 127	36	20	7	2	94	19	24	24	14	18	15	15	1	1	1	8	144	83
January.....	1,953	900	.....	14	2	16	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1,758	1,000	.....	16	2	18	.....	19	4	1	72	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	83
March.....	1,804	800	78	18	2	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	1,751	1,000	.....	8	.....	20	6	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1,712	1,000	.....	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1,600	1,200	.....	10	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	1,612	940	.....	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	1,593	710	30	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	1,460	600	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	1,436	600	63	8	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	1,434	710	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1,502	700	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19,615	10,160	171	138	6	127	36	20	7	2	94	19	24	24	14	18	15	15	1	1	1	8	144	83

REPORT OF LIGHTS, FUEL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Months.	Stools.....	Split brooms.....	Tubs.....	Water cups.....	Water buckets....	Night buckets.....	Keelers.....	W. W. Brushes...	Quart cups.....	Stove Pipes.....	Elbows.....	Chain pumps.....	Buck saws.....	Tobacco.....	Whiskey.....	Mustard.....	Starch.....	Cook stoves.....	Blueing.....	Wood.....	Coal.....	Per capita cost— per year.....	Total cost.....
Total rec'd	14	76	1	56	50	48	49	2	3	J's, 24	2	1	2	Lbs, 210	Gals, 1	Lbs, 2	Lbs, 23	1	Lbs, 6	Cords 20	Bus, 480	.....	\$320 55
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 77
February.....	14	70	1	56	50	48	49	2	3	24	2	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	.....	70 21
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	63	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	90	.....	18 26
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	15 19
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9 08
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7 18
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	76 61
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6 41
September...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19 52
October.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10 80
November ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24 22
December...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23 30
Totals	14	76	1	56	50	48	49	2	3	24	2	1	2	210	1	2	23	1	6	20	480	\$6 22	\$320 55

I certify that the above is correct.

M. E. HALL, Matron.

LIST OF FULL PARDONS GRANTED FROM JANUARY 12TH, 1875, TO JANUARY 5TH, 1877, BY
GOVERNOR HARDIN.

Date of Pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length of sentence.	Reasons for pardon.
1875. March 10.	Thomas Spears.	Cooper.....	Circuit	Burglary and larceny.	Febr'y, 1874	5 years.....	The facts and opinions presented by the Judge who presided at the trial, and the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted, as well as of many good and reliable citizens, authorized the conclusion that Spears was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted.
March 10.	William Fagan.	Cooper.....	Circuit	Same as above...	Febr'y, 1874	5 years.....	Same as above.
March 17.	William Motley.	Buchanan	Circuit.....	Grand larceny...	March, 1874	2 years.....	Low condition of health, without probability of his surviving the remainder of his term of sentence.
May 12....	Asberry Pogue.	Marion.....	Circuit	Grand larceny...	July, 1874	2 years.....	Low condition of health, and probability that he would survive but a few months.
July 27....	Logan French...	Buchanan	Circuit	Burglary and larceny.	March, 1875	2 years.....	He was only fourteen years and eight months old, being under the age required by law at the time of his sentence to Penitentiary.
Sept. 2....	Edward Hines...	St. Louis.....	Court of criminal correction.	Petit larceny.....	June, 1875	6 months in city work house, at St. Louis.	On recommendation of the Judge of the court and ill health of the prisoner.
Sept. 25...	Henry Hensick.	St. Charles.....	Circuit	Forgery in third degree.	third Sept., 1875	2 years.....	Low condition of health, and the recommendation of the judge and jury who tried the case.

LIST OF FULL PARDONS GRANTED—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length of sentence.	Reasons for pardon.
1875. Dec. 27.....	John Lange.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny...	Nov., 1874...	2 years.....	On recommendation of the Judge, Circuit Attorney, Assistant Circuit Attorney, grand jury, and other citizens of St. Louis county, and his long imprisonment in the county jail.
1876. Feb. 11.....	Joseph Hoover...	Saline.....	Circuit...	Embezzlement...	Sept., 1875...	2 years.....	Doubts as to guilt of prisoner from evidence presented, and the recommendation of the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, who tried the cause, that he be pardoned.
March 15..	Fred Sauerwald	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny...	Nov., 1876...	2 years.....	Prisoner did not have a fair trial, as shown by the papers presented.
March 28..	Preston Smith..	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.	May, 1875..	6 years.....	Was an important witness in the trial of Hart and others, for the murder of George W. Davis, at Marshfield, and public policy required his pardon for this reason.
March 28..	Wm. Kerr.....	Greene.....	Probate and common pleas	Same as above.	May, 1875..	6 years.....	Same as above.
May 1.....	A. J. Wagoner	Jackson.....	Criminal	Making a false affidavit.	Nov., 1875..	6 months in county jail.	Low state of health, and the further fact that the prisoner had already been confined before and since the sentence for a longer term than the sentence.

July 14....	Geo. Gambrill..	Buchanan.. ..	Circuit.....	Receiving stolen goods.	March, 1875	2 years.....	Low state of health, and near expiration of term of sentence under three-fourths rule.
July 14....	Winston Barnes	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.	Dec., 1875	2 years.....	The punishment was excessive, and he had already been sufficiently punished for the offense.
August 18 1877.	Thos. Sattlefield	Shannon	Circuit.....	Grand larceny..	May, 1876..	2 years.....	
Jan. 1.....	Jno. D. Holden	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Arson in third degree.	Oct., 1874..	5 years.....	Because he consented to and did continue in jail after conviction and before sentence, for a long time, to bear testimony against his accomplices, and that the whole time of his jail imprisonment, from arrest to sentence, was 18 months, which, with his imprisonment in Penitentiary, nearly made up his three-fourths time.

LIST OF COMMUTATIONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR HARDIN, FROM JANUARY 12, 1875, TO
JANUARY 5, 1876.

Date of commutation.	Names.	County.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Sentence.	Commutation.	Reasons for commutation.
1875. Feb. 3.....	Michael Scanlan	St. Louis.....	Murder in first degree.	May, 1874.....	Death.....	To imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.	On the recommendation of the Judge who presided at the trial, and facts presented which led to the conclusion that the evidence was not of such a character as to warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree, and that material facts had not been brought out on the trial.
Sept. 3.....	Jacob Meyer....	Marion... ..	Felonious assault.	May, 1875.....	6 months in county jail.	To 4 months ...	On the recommendation of the Judge, jury and prosecuting attorney who tried the case.
Dec. 15.....	Anna Hollenschelt.....	Gasconade.....	Murder in first degree.	Novem'ber, 1875	Death.....	To imprisonment for life in Penitentiary.	In consideration of her sex, and grave doubts of her being guilty of murder in first degree.
1876. Jan. 21.....	Noah Mallet....	Harrison	Escape from jail.	Sept., 1875.....	6 months in county jail.	To 4 months....	On the recommendation of the Judge and the prosecuting attorney, and the fact that he was acquitted of the offense for which he was under arrest.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE THREE-FOURTHS RULE BY GOVERNOR HARDIN FROM
JANUARY 12, 1875, TO JANUARY 5, 1877.

Date of pardons.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court—when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1875.						
January 14.....	Joshua Russ.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2 years.....
14.....	Rufus Fugate.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Breaking jail.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
15.....	Joel Bolh.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Bigamy.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
15.....	Lewis T. Davis.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
17.....	Ben. Shock.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	October, 1872.....	3.....
18.....	George Davis.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
18.....	John Collins.....	De Kalb.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	September, 1872.....	2.....
18.....	George Morrill.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	March, 1871.....	5.....
19.....	Francis Kane.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
19.....	Frank Shulte.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
19.....	John Collins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
19.....	Joseph Simmons.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	December, 1872.....	4.....
22.....	L. Canifax alias Davis.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	September, 1872.....	3.....
26.....	Thomas Wall.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	Mary Burns.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	Alexander Preston.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	R. C. Joseph.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	Henry C. Larew.....	Harrison.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	Wm. Stevens.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and Larceny.....	October, 1872.....	3.....
30.....	Henry Holmes.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	June, 1873.....	2.....
February 1.....	James Brown.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
5.....	Doc Cooper.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
8.....	Henry Johnson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
8.....	George Richards.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	July, 1873.....	2.....
9.....	Com'odore P. Arnold.....	Knox.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
9.....	John Wright.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	Special term, Oct. 1872.....	3.....
10.....	Robert Chambers.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	March, 1873.....	2.....
11.....	Sanford Probes.....	Monroe.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and Larceny.....	May, 1871.....	5.....
12.....	John F. Horney.....	Warren.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	October, 1872.....	3.....

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of Pardons	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court—when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1873.						
Feb.						
19....	Wm. Bierman.....	Henry	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2 years.....
19....	Larcus Powell.....	Henry	Circuit.....	Felonious Assault.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
20....	Michael Mingo.....	Buchanan	Circuit.....	Burglary and Larceny ..	November, 1872.....	3.....
21....	Ely Vickers.....	St. Francois.	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	Aug. 1873, Aug. Term....	2.....
21....	John McDonald.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	October, 1872.....	3.....
24....	Chas. Buschman.....	St. Louis ..	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	January, 1872.....	4.....
24....	A. B. Collins.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
25....	Wm. Coleman.....	Clinton.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	April, 1873.....	2.....
25....	Stewart Morehead.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
27....	Frank Baskin.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	Special Term, May, 1871.	5.....
27....	Joseph W. Brown.....	Lawrence	Circuit.....	Felonious Assault.....	May, 1871.....	5.....
2....	William Payne.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	November, 1872.....	3.....
2....	John Slaughter.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	May, 1871.....	5.....
6....	J. Durbin alias Duty ..	Wright.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
6....	James Whittington.....	Wright.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
8....	Lum Briscoe.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Grand Larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
9....	Thomas B. Twitty.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Attempting to ravish female child under 12 yrs	.....	.....
9....	John Stevens.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
9....	Henry Rosterholz.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand Larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
10....	John Long.....	Lewis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	4 years commuted by Gov. Woodson to 2 yrs, March 7, 1874.
12....	John Jones.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
13....	Henry Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
13....	Charles Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
13....	Horace Bassford.....	Kalls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
16....	S. S. Jewell.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
20....	Edw. Callivan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
23....	Alfred Halsen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
23....	James Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
24....	Thomas Johnson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
24....	James Lucas.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
24....	Henry Brunkaw.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2.....
24....		St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1872.....	3.....

25.....	Louis M. Jull, alias Jos. Brown.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1872.....	4.....
26.....	Margaret Finney.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
27.....	John Carter.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Bigamy.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
28.....	Isem Lewis.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	M. G. C. Laforce.....	New Madrid.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny..	September, 1873.....	2.....
30.....	William Dixon.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
31.....	Nellie McGivney.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
32.....	Hiram Clark.....	DeKalb.....	Circuit.....	Obstructing railroad..	March, 1872.....	4.....
33.....	Samuel Parker.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1871.....	5.....
34.....	Henry Williams.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	May, 1871.....	5.....
10.....	Milton Dillard.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1872.....	3.....
11.....	John Thompson.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
12.....	Josiah Scott Coon.....	McDonald.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
13.....	James Smith.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
14.....	John Kelley.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
15.....	Augustus Brannard.....	Atchison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
16.....	Mares M. Savage.....	Adair.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
17.....	Samuel Cisney.....	Maries.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
18.....	Andrew Bird.....	Maries.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
19.....	Robert Miner.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
20.....	Martin Weston.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1871.....	5.....
21.....	Israel Wood.....	Polk.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
22.....	Harvey Johnson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1871.....	5.....
23.....	Thomas Steel.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
24.....	James Thornton.....	Adair.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
25.....	H. Marsel, alias Fitz William, alias H Morris.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
26.....	Charles Turner.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree..	January, 1873.....	3.....
27.....	John Smith.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
28.....	Malissa Haydon.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
29.....	Mary E. Wing.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	2.....
30.....	Joseph Bibb.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Arson, 4th degree.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
31.....	Richard Ready.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
32.....	R. S. Fairley alias W. S. Pomeroy.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
33.....	James Callagan alias James Malone alias James Healy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglarly.....	April, 1872.....	4.....
34.....	Jacob Smock.....	Wayne.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
35.....	Joseph Chase.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1872.....	3.....

April

May

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court, when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1875.						
March 3.....	Geo. W. Buchanan.....	Osage.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
4.....	Ben. F. Twitty.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
May 4.....	John W. Adams.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
4.....	William Day.....	Monroe.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
5.....	William Davis.....	Polk.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
5.....	William Nelson.....	Polk.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
6.....	John Murphy.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	October, 1872.....	3.....
8.....	D. D. Barnes.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
11.....	H. S. Elliott.....	Vernon.....	Circuit.....	Perjury.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
11.....	Joseph Williams.....	Gasconade.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
11.....	John Rose.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
11.....	George Harris.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
11.....	Thomas Whaling.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
12.....	Harry Boggs.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary and grand lar.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
13.....	Thomas Long.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary and grand lar.....	January, 1873.....	3.....
17.....	Franklin Redman, alias Frank Miller.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
18.....	Michael Grady.....	Adair.....	Circuit.....	Incest.....	Nov., 1873, special term.....	2.....
19.....	Alfred Brooks.....	Butler.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
22.....	Michael Sullivan.....	Clay.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	John Forgy.....	Butler.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
24.....	Ernest Cousin.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
25.....	Jack Bowers.....	Perry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	2.....
25.....	Rebecca Duncan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
25.....	Nancy Connors.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	Henry Alexander.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
27.....	Henry Johnson.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
27.....	Chas. Johnson, alias Wilson, alias Moore.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
27.....	George Castle.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
27.....	Richard Adders, alias Martin Richards.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
28.....	Phil. Bullinger.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Incest.....	November, 1873.....	2.....

23	Marion Hamilton	Jasper	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
28	Thomas Woods	Satine	Circuit	Grand larceny	October, 1873	2
28	Margaret Smith	Livingston	Circuit	Grand larceny	September, 1873	2
31	Albert Winchester	St. Louis	Criminal	Assault to kill	November, 1873	2
31	William Hull	Buchanan	Circuit	Forgery	August, 1871	5
1	William Waters	Cole	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
1	Charles Johnson	Cole	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
1	E. B. Johnson	Putnam	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	3
1	James H. Whitlock	Jasper	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
2	John Snyder	Davess	Circuit	Breaking jail	September, 1873	2
2	James E. Sprague	Davess	Circuit	Breaking jail	September, 1873	2
2	Joseph W heeler, alias	Davess	Circuit	Breaking jail	September, 1873	2
2	Joe Williams	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
2	Harvey Powell	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
2	William Jefferson	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
2	Tom Harris	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
5	Christian Rueger	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
5	George Parker	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
5	Wm. Schroder, alias	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
5	Meyer, alias Schmidt	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
6	Charles Smith	Jasper	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
6	Peter Jones	Cole	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
6	John Smith Patton	Cole	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
8	Henry Moore	St. Charles	Circuit	Rape	March, 1873	2
8	Albert West, alias	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	Hill	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	John P. Benedict, alias	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	Hicks, alias Butler	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	John Hughes	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	John, alias E. Newman	Cole	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
9	Frank Austin	Marion	Circuit	Embezzlement	November, 1873	2
9	George McGee, alias	Buchanan	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
12	Johnson	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
12	Henry Marlow	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
12	James Mace, alias Bill	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
15	Jones	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
15	W. A. Dobbie	Greene	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
15	James Perryman	Greene	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
15	Charles Anderson	Greene	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2
15	Charles Heting	Buchanan	Circuit	Grand larceny	March, 1873	3
16	Edward Walters	St. Louis	Criminal	Burglary, 2d degree	March, 1873	3
19	Michael Hennesey	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1873	2

June

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of Pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1875.						
June						
19.....	Andy Signot.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.....	November, 1873.....	2 years.....
19.....	B. O. Neal.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rape.....	September, 1873.....	5.....
21.....	Joseph Maynard.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1871.....	2.....
21.....	George Houston.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
21.....	Martin McLane.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
21.....	George Washington.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to rape.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
21.....	Mitchell Connally.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
22.....	Henry Petty.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	James Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	Thomas Tesson.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	John Westfall.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	James Morton.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	Richard Thrailkill.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	David Thrailkill.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	W. D. Holmes.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rape.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	Wm. Marks.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
23.....	Jesse W. Davis.....	Webster.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2.....
25.....	Geo., alias Wm. Hall.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1873.....	3.....
25.....	Francis May.....	Holt.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	Cassius M. Clay.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Forgery.....	December, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	John P. McKinna.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter in 4th deg.....	March, 1873.....	3.....
26.....	Chas. Oakley.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
				Obtaining money under false pretences.....	.....	.....
26.....	Dallas Sharp.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	George Luck.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	George Muncy.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	John Davis.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2.....
26.....	Thos. Vansteneburg.....	Linn.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	3.....
26.....	Henry Adams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1872.....	4.....
26.....	F. M. Walker.....	Chariton.....	Criminal.....	Rape.....	September, 1871.....	5.....
1.....	George Blakely.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	2.....
5.....	John Gunter.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1873.....	2½.....
7.....	Barthol. O'Rourke.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1871.....	5.....
8.....	Joseph Thurnan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2.....
8.....	Armstrong Nelson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
				Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....

July

8	Henry Segert.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
8	Samuel Cary.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Bigamy.....	January, 1874.....	2
10	John Hughes.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Manslaughter.....	April, 1873.....	3
10	Wm. Quinn.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1873.....	3
16	James O'Neal.....	Scotland.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	October, 1871.....	5
24	John Jones, alias Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Attempt at burglary and larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
24	Theodore Hamilton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
24	Charles Darcy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
24	Charles Gilmore.....	New Madrid.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
28	Mary Sullivan, alias Murphy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
28	Bridget Kelly, alias Kehoe.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
28	Henry Williams.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1871.....	4
29	Charles Smith.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1872.....	4½
30	Henry William.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
30	Chas. Bard, alias Jefferson, alias Wm. Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
30	Julia Manly.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
31	Gustave Berger.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
31	John Larkins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
31	Wm. Harris.....	Atchison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
3	Westley Booth.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Poisoning.....	December, 1873.....	2
3	Henry Earl.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Manslaughter, 3d deg.....	December, 1873.....	2
3	Major Curry.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2
3	Mary Moore.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2
3	Edward Deters.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
3	Richard Miller.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
5	Thomas Burgess.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2
10	Dennis Schaeffer.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
10	George Cairnes.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
10	Keete Murray.....	Oregon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2
13	Henry A. Anderson, alias Ash.....	Iron.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1871.....	5
13	Henry Shields.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2
16	William Hughes.....	Clinton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1872.....	4
16	Frank Arnold.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
16	James Smith.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1873.....	3
15	Nimrod Farmer.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1873.....	3

August

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1875.						
August 18.....	Jesse Davis.....	Charlton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2 years.....
18.....	Antone Peters.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
18.....	Leo Teller.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
18.....	Charles Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
18.....	Enoch Holloway.....	Grundy.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	April, 1873.....	3.....
18.....	Ellis Bentley.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
19.....	Henry Gauth.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
19.....	James Lacey.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
19.....	John Welch.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
20.....	Frank Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
20.....	James Boylan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
23.....	James Williams.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
23.....	William Holmes.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
23.....	Robert Owens.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Bigamy.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
23.....	Wesley Miller.....	Callaway.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
24.....	Augustin Canton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1873.....	3.....
24.....	Michael Kennedy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
23.....	Stas Hatfield.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
25.....	Patrick Brown.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
25.....	Millard Pittman.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Daniel Fisher.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	February, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Jacob Baker.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	May, 1873.....	3.....
4.....	Cora Graves.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
10.....	Edwina Black.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
10.....	John Woods.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
10.....	George Scott.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
10.....	John C ancy, alias Harrington.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary.....	May, 1873.....	3.....
10.....	John Stockton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Embezzlement.....	January, 1874.....	2.....
13.....	Willis Jackson.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
13.....	Thomas Shannon.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	June, 1873.....	3.....
13.....	John Daffie.....	Achison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1873.....	3.....
Sept.						

14	Benjamin Bell.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	2
14	Rev. Wesley Banks.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
14	J. N. Bennett.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
14	John Thomas.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Incest.....	March, 1874.....	2
14	Henry Brown.....	Linn.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1873.....	3
14	Mike Canty.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	June, 1873.....	3
16	George C. Baker.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
16	Sarah Douglas.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Concealing birth of child.....	March, 1874.....	2
16	Lucinda Edwards.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Concealing birth of child.....	March, 1874.....	2
22	James Rogers.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1871.....	5
24	McFielden Dorsey.....	Lewis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
24	Jos. Friedman, alias Abel, alias Haller, alias Galler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
24	Annie McMahon.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
27	George Patch.....	Harrison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
28	Charles Miller, alias Weber.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
2	William Turpin.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	March, 1874.....	2
2	James Hockhurst.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
4	James Hector.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
4	James Burnes.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
4	Frank Miller, alias Cleaver, alias Schroeder.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
4	Eliza Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
8	Isaac D. Haverley.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
8	John Hertsock.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
8	Richard Geisler, alias Kayser.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Receiving stolen prop'ty.....	March, 1874.....	2
11	Claiborne H. Skaggs.....	Deut.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
12	Ben Shook.....	Deut.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
13	G. W. Simmons.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
13	Charles Finney.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
13	Ella Finney.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
13	Flora Simmons.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
15	James Martin.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
15	James Whittaker.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
15	Alex. C. Broughton.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1873.....	3
15	James Turpin.....	Beuton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1873.....	3½
19	John Yates.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2
19	Claiborne Dandrich.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1873.....	3

October 2

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
Oct. 1873.	Charles Ford.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Obstructing railroad.....	July, 1873.....	3 years.....
	Thomas Lee.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Browning Hinch.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1872.....	4.....
	James Small.....	Texas.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Wm. Watson.....	Texas.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	James Allen.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Thomas Allen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
	Daniel Kelly.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Henry Dodson.....	Wayne.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Spencer Bryan.....	Warren.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	Burrell Paul.....	Warren.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	2.....
	J. P. Johnson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Attempt to take a woman by force.....	March, 1874.....	2.....
	F. S. Martin.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Robert Small.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Henry Belk.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Zail Rains.....	Holt.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Lease Asher.....	Montgomery.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1873.....	2½.....
	Thomas Parvis.....	Montgomery.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Isaac White.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1871.....	6.....
	James Currans, alias That Reilly.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary larceny.....	January, 1872.....	5.....
Nov.	George Dubois.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary larceny.....	November, 1871.....	5.....
	Hulda Carroll.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Hattie Muller.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	John Ramey.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	John Miller, alias Graf.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Lynan Henderson, alias Hendricks.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
	Charles Thompson.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1873.....	3.....
	Joseph Lockburn.....	Lawrence.....	Circuit.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	August, 1873.....	3.....
	James Stack.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree and larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....

22	Charles Jackson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
23	Joseph Jackson.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	May, 1874.....	2
26	F. P. Baldwin.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
26	Frank McCubbin.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
27	Frank Hoppenstock.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Rape.....	May, 1874.....	2
29	Alfred Williams.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	August, 1873.....	3
2	Jerry Tannchill.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
7	Thomas Murphy.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
7	John Fuchs.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
7	George Stemm, alias Henry Morris.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1872.....	5
7	James Anderson.....	St. Louis.....	Original.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
7	William F. Goods.....	Iron.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1871.....	5
11	John Lankford, alias Wilson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
11	J. A. Delle.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
11	James Pandy.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	October, 1871.....	5
11	Lemuel Miller.....	Davies.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
18	W. R. Smith.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
18	James Pierce.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
18	John Waters.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
18	George Wilson.....	Stockard.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	June, 1874.....	2
20	John Burns.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
20	Barney F. Weisman.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
20	John Tells, alias Richard Burke.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	March, 1872.....	5
23	W. P. Henry.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
23	Thomas C. Kinder.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Circuit.....	Conveying instruments into jail.....	May, 1874.....	2
23	William Thomas.....	Shannon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	Special Term, 1874.....	2
23	Ernest King, alias Andraes King.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	3
23	George Muchler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	3
24	Isaac Walton.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	2
25	Anne Bonnehill.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
25	James Washington.....	Camden.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	September, 1873.....	3
31	Jack Thompson.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	March, 1872.....	5
1876						
10	Silas W. Rockwell.....	Clark.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	2 years.....
10	John Lane.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	2
15	Dennis Hennessey.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	2
15	Joseph Locke.....	Audrain.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	3

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Jar.

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court when sentenced.	Length	entence.
1876.							
Jan.	William Woodward.	Buchanan.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2 years.	.....
16.	George Cooley.	Cass.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
17.	Thomas Banner.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
24.	Samuel Franklin.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
24.	Samuel Franklin.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
25.	Marshall Lampier.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
31.	William Otto, alias II. Otto.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
1.	Charles Mehner.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
4.	John, alias William Wagner.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
4.	John White.	Montgomery.	Circuit.	Assault to kill.	July, 1874.	7	.....
5.	Charles Bainer.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	Henry Gettemar.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	Lizzie, alias Mary Johnson.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	John Blue.	Laclede.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	William Straub.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	Annie Newmar.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
7.	J. W. Turner.	Iron.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	October, 1873.	3	.....
11.	George Moore.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
11.	George Fugate.	Monroe.	Circuit.	Burglary.	October, 1873.	3	.....
11.	Jeremiah Young.	Vernon.	Circuit.	Burglary.	October, 1873.	3	.....
12.	Henry, alias Bartholo- new Shaffer.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	November, 1873.	3	.....
12.	George Scribner.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
12.	Henry Clay, alias Graves.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
14.	Betty Stafford.	Montgomery.	Circuit.	Assault to kill.	October, 1870.	1	.....
14.	Charles Musman.	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	July, 1874.	2	.....
14.	Peter Egan.	Moniteau.	Circuit.	Assault to rape.	August, 1874.	2	.....
14.	David Davis.	Clinton.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	August, 1874.	2	.....
15.	Samuel Ware.	Cooper.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	June, 1874.	2	.....
15.	Charles West, alias Charles Thomas.	Andrew.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	August, 1874.	2	.....
15.	Charles Thomas.	Randolph.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1873.	3	.....

21	C. F. Lankford.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Felonious Assault.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Wm. Carter.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Reuben Brown.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Fanny Pettis.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1873.....	3
25	David Ptasner.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Catharine Daniels.....	Holt.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Boone Dale.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
25	Edward Schreiker.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary.....	November, 1873.....	3
25	Thomas Gray.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Breaking custody.....	August, 1874.....	2
29	Charles Lotspeach.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
29	John Well.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	2
2	Reuben Marshall.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	August, 1874.....	2
2	Saul Johnson.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	August, 1874.....	2
5	Empress Hawkins.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Arson, 3d degree.....	August, 1874.....	2
5	Daniel Florney.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Arson, 3d degree.....	August, 1874.....	2
7	Daniel Fields.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
9	Antone Schepler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary.....	November, 1873.....	3
9	Emile Osasse.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary.....	November, 1873.....	3
10	John W. Strick.....	Davess.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
10	Henry Brewster.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
10	John B. Biverts.....	Gentry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
10	Jane Reed.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	2
10	David Meise.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
10	Alonzo M. Johnson.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
14	Daniel Griffith.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20	Charles Sears.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20	Charles Turner.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	September, 1874.....	2
20	W. E. Searies.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20	Thomas Stice.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20	William Lloyd.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	September, 1873.....	3
21	David Bassett.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2
21	Alec Scott.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	3
22	Olas Ellis.....	Carroll.....	Circuit.....	Forgery, 3d degree.....	September, 1874.....	2
22	John Skinner.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2
22	J. F. Hilton.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
22	James A. Troxell.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
22	Charles Cornelius.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	3
22	John Howe.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	3
22	Henry Robinson.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Burglarly and larceny.....	November, 1873.....	3
22	Wm. Milery.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	3
22	John Mayberry.....	Webster.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
23	Conn Tascall.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2

March

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court, when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1876. March	Wm. Smith ..	Lewis.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2 years.
	John Cox.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Assault to kill.	September, 1874.	2
	Jack Sheppard ..	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Al. Jackson ..	Macon.	Circuit.	Assault deadly weapon.	September, 1874.	2
	Charles Dowe.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Maggie Johnson.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	J. V. Paul.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Embezzlement.	November, 1873.	3
	Ira Welch.....	Marion.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Greene Connor.....	Crawford.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	John Morris.....	Clay.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	E. Zambrini.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Hugh Morley.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Willis Cook.....	Cole.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Eugene Delenc.....	Washington.	Circuit.	Burglary and larceny.	May, 1872.	3
April	Ford Miller.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	5
	John Lamphere.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Manslaughter.	September, 1874.	2
	Pat Fealy.....	Paney.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	W. B. Freggeman.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	John Frazier.....	Litchon.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	George Young.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	May, 1872.	5
	Maus Richardson.....	Pettis.	Circuit.	Assault to kill.	September, 1874.	2
	Georgianna Goodloe.....	Buchanan.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	George Gilmore.....	New Madrid.	Circuit.	Murder, 2d degree.	December, 1873.	3
	George Glasco.....	New Madrid.	Circuit.	Burglary and larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	Bob Adkins ..	New Madrid.	Circuit.	Burglary and larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	John Schafer.....	New Madrid.	Circuit.	Burglary and larceny.	September, 1874.	2
	George Banks.....	Kandolph.	Circuit.	Burglary and larceny.	January, 1874.	2
	Henry Russell.....	Johnson.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	-3
10.....	Fas W. Johnson.....	Dent.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	October, 1871.	6
14.....	Charles Clawson.....	St. Louis.	Circuit.	Grand larceny.	April, 1873.	4
14.....	John Leary, alias	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Attempt at burglary.	September, 1874.	2
	Floyd.....	St. Louis.	Criminal.	Grand larceny.	September, 1874.	2

11.....	Michael Menger.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
14.....	Wm. Rodgers.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
14.....	John Harrison.....	Oregon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2 and 6 months
19.....	Paul Schevell.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
19.....	Benjamin Hoot.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
20.....	Frank Moore.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20.....	Laura Freese.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
20.....	Samuel Reuben.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
24.....	Charles Miller.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	September, 1874.....	2
24.....	John J. Conley.....	Polk.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
24.....	Joseph Brown, alias Hatton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	January, 1874.....	2
28.....	Jasper French.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
29.....	Chas. Braxter.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
29.....	Nellie Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
29.....	Fannie Schnell.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
29.....	W. L. Powell.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
3.....	Francis Dearborn.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2
4.....	Stephen Quinlin.....	Warren.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	October, 1874.....	2
4.....	Michael Quinlin.....	Warren.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	October, 1874.....	2
9.....	H. L. Williams.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
10.....	Albert Walker.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
10.....	Abram Walker.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
11.....	Jas. H. Schoaling.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
11.....	Charles Keith.....	Clay.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
11.....	John Morgan.....	Clay.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
11.....	Thornton Walters.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
13.....	George Thornton.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
13.....	James Alexander.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
15.....	George Demesters.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	November, 1874.....	2
15.....	Jennie Jackson.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	Charles Monaghan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
18.....	William Nelson.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
18.....	William Bates.....	Hickory.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
19.....	Edward Ewers.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	3
20.....	Joseph Butler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	January, 1874.....	3
22.....	Samuel Parks.....	Callaway.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3
23.....	Edward Brown.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
23.....	C. S. Moore.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
24.....	Charles Burks.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1873.....	4
25.....	Fred. Laselle.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2

May

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of Pardons.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court—when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
Dec. 25.....	1876.					
25.....	John Burns, alias Clancy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2 years.....
25.....	James B. Kirby.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
25.....	William Dobbs.....	Gentry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
25.....	Alex. Magruder.....	Shelby.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
25.....	Lucy Ford.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
27.....	Isaac Fletcher.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
27.....	Thos. Veach.....	Gentry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
27.....	Wm. M. Howard.....	Callaway.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
29.....	Frank Cooley.....	Davies.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
29.....	Isaac Miller.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Assisting prisoner to escape.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
29.....	James Frazier.....	Davies.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
29.....	John Thornton.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Esau Cooper.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Samuel Parker.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2.....
3.....	Henry H. Rhodes.....	Lincoln.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1874.....	2.....
5.....	George Ebbethart.....	New Madrid.....	Circuit.....	Having stolen property in possession.....	Called Term, 1874.....	2.....
5.....	Nick Oliver.....	New Madrid.....	Circuit.....	Receiving stolen property.....	Called Term, 1874.....	2.....
5.....	Louis Cook.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1874.....	3.....
6.....	Bill Bowers, alias Crutchfield.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
7.....	George Troop.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
7.....	Anderson D. Williams.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
7.....	Henry Johnson.....	Montgomery.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2.....
9.....	Thomas Breman.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
9.....	William Caulk.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
9.....	Henry McGinnis.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
10.....	Henry Vanmeter.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
10.....	Charles Gates.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1874.....	3.....
12.....	Harden Nolin.....	Buchanan.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	3.....
12.....	Charles Willson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....

June

12.....	Thomas O'Brian.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	3
13.....	Manson M. Ripley.....	Moniteau.....	Circuit.....	Bigamy.....	August, 1872.....	5
14.....	Charles Williams.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
15.....	George Brown.....	New Madrid.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	Called Term, 1874.....	2
15.....	George Washington.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1871.....	2
15.....	Toke Copwood.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	November, 1874.....	2
16.....	Aug. Johnson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
16.....	James Norton.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
16.....	Chas. Davis.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	March, 1874.....	3
17.....	Ray Graham.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	March, 1874.....	3
17.....	William Wesley.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	Edk. Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	Ida Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	Mary Green.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	Emma Gray.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
17.....	James Yates.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
17.....	Daniel Allen.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	2½
17.....	Wm. H. Hardy.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Robbery.....	September, 1874.....	2
20.....	Thomas Brown.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	February, 1874.....	3
20.....	Henry Fulton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
21.....	John Crawford.....	Howard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
22.....	John Adcock.....	Stoddard.....	Circuit.....	Endeavoring to help prisoner to escape.....	December, 1874.....	2
22.....	Jesse Halmash.....	Stoddard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
23.....	John Collins.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rape.....	September, 1874.....	2
26.....	Charles Dale.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	2
27.....	John Ward.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	September, 1874.....	2
27.....	Alexander H. Weir.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	False pretenses.....	September, 1872.....	5
1.....	David Coleman.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	January, 1874.....	3
1.....	Nelson Nero.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
3.....	John Jamison.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	March, 1874.....	3
3.....	James Donovan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	3
5.....	Samuel Richardson.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
5.....	John Malone.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
5.....	Clab Dolin.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2
5.....	Thomas Irvine.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	3
5.....	William Webb.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	3
7.....	Nelson Pierce.....	Howard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1874.....	3
13.....	Thomas George.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2
14.....	Edward Cairnes.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2
15.....	Adam Wirt.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	March, 1874.....	3
18.....	Charles Fletcher.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2

July

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court, when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1876.						
July 18.....	Michael Rogers.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2 years.....
19.....	John L. Groves.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	Owen Kilman.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	Peter Trainor.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	John Henderson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	James G. Manso.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rob.....	July, 1873.....	4.....
19.....	George W. Monroe.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rob.....	July, 1873.....	4.....
20.....	Thomas K. Miller.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
21.....	Thomas Ludford.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
21.....	Charles Rogers.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
24.....	Joel Lunsford.....	Madison.....	Circuit.....	Arson.....	January, 1872.....	0.....
26.....	John Jones.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2.....
27.....	Dennis Barnes.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
27.....	J. Joyce, alias J. Sheg.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
27.....	John McCarley.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
28.....	Conrad Lucenbrel.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Receiving stolen property.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
28.....	Thomas Mulroy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
28.....	Edward Breen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
29.....	William Bell.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
29.....	Michael O'Hara.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
31.....	Frank Sheffer, alias.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
31.....	John Wilson.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	2.....
31.....	John Knox.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
31.....	Wm. Donohue, alias.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
August 2.....	Mike Flanagan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
2.....	Samuel C. Smith.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Thos. Johnson, alias.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
2.....	Frank Brown.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1873.....	3.....
2.....	William Tuttle.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	2.....
2.....	Frank Wellington.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
2.....	George Stevens.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
3.....	Peter Vandall.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....

3	Wm. M. Crook	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
9	Wm. Rush	Livingston	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
10	Wm. E. Simpson	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
10	Henry Kane	Macon	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
11	Wash. Wishon	Phelps	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2
14	Henry R. Watson	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	November, 1874	2
15	Al. Whitney	St. Louis	Criminal	Robbery	November, 1872	5
16	Mildred Tower	Livingston	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
16	Billy Hutt	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
16	John Morton	Boone	Circuit	Grand larceny	Special Term, 1875	2
16	Wm. Smith, alias Wm. Harold	Adair	Circuit	Assault to kill	May, 1868, was not delivered to Warden till February 16, 1875	3
18	Wm. H. Mitchell	Randolph	Circuit	Burglary and larceny	May, 1874	3
18	Charles Loatman	Randolph	Circuit	Burglary and larceny	May, 1874	3
21	John Wilson	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
22	Charles Hilderbrand	Phelps	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2
22	John Willis	Newton	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2
23	Philip Klingler	Cole	Circuit	Robbery, 2d degree	November, 1872	5
23	Andrew Catright	Cape Girardeau	Circuit	Grand larceny	November, 1872	5
24	Thomas Wallace	Greene	Circuit	Burglary	May, 1874	3
24	Thomas Kelly	Randolph	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
24	J. W. Riley	Randolph	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
25	Berry Berry	Greene	Circuit	Grand larceny	May, 1874	3
26	Herman Thiel	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
26	Frank Weltsman	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
26	Carolina Bauer	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
28	John Riley	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
31	Van Miller, alias Van McKing, alias Van Evermine	Randolph	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
31	Wm. Patterson	St. Charles	Circuit	Grand larceny	May, 1874	3
31	James Dimmick	Cole	Circuit	Burglary and larceny	May, 1874	3
31	Frank Gregory	Morgan	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2
4	John Foy	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	May, 1874	3
4	William Coulter	Randolph	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
5	Felix Lemly	Randolph	Circuit	Grand larceny	January, 1875	2
5	Nancy Williams, alias Nancy Murray	Scott	Circuit	Grand larceny	October, 1874	2
1	William Unrow	St. Louis	Criminal	Grand larceny	May, 1874	3
1	William Huff	Johnson	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2
1	William Huff	Johnson	Circuit	Grand larceny	February, 1875	2

Sept.

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of Pardons.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court—when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1876.						
Sept.	Jerry Barnes.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1875.....	2 years.....
1.....	Nelson Wright.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1875.....	2.....
6.....	W. P. Wilson.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Robbery, 1st deg.....	September, 1873.....	4.....
8.....	Joseph Munday.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	Lacy Brown.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	Proctor Niles.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	John Pemberton.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	Bruce Snyder.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and gr. larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	John Gilling.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	Samuel Allison.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	Al. Williams.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	James Ewing.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	Taylor Noland.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Forgery, 3d degree.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
12.....	Edward C. Robinson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	October, 1874.....	2½.....
12.....	Emanuel Bunch.....	Moniteau.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
15.....	John Williams.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Bigamy.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
15.....	Bud Hudson, alias Miller.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d dg. & larceny.....	May, 1874.....	3.....
15.....	Allen Girdner.....	Mercer.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
15.....	Reuben Bradley.....	St. Clair.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
16.....	Charles Davis.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
16.....	James McGrew.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
16.....	Charles Blurton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
16.....	Michael Maloney.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
16.....	George Hosey.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
18.....	Thomas Pitt.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
18.....	James Kelly.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	John Henry.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	James Hackett.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....
18.....	James McGinnis, alias Buffalo Bill.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	3.....
20.....	Henry Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2.....

20.....	Edwin Harris, alias "Cock-eyed Ed,"	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
20.....	Robert Lee.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1874.....	3
20.....	John B Niles.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	May, 1874.....	3
22.....	Edward J. Forbes.....	Adair.....	Circuit.....	Assault to commit robbery.....	June, 1874.....	3
23.....	Joseph Turpin.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
23.....	Clara Mason.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
23.....	Samuel Debor.....	Saline.....	Circuit.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	June, 1874.....	3
25.....	William Kittig.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
26.....	James Irwin.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
26.....	Charles Courtland, alias Thomas.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
28.....	Elihu Palmer.....	Howell.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
29.....	Thomas Russell.....	Stoddard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1874.....	2½
30.....	John Wilson, alias Robinson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
October 2.....	William Thompson.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	March, 1872.....	2
2.....	Joseph Broadhurst.....	Clay.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	Special Term, 1872.....	5
2.....	Robert Davis.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
4.....	James Gallaher.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
4.....	Frank Craig.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
4.....	Andrew T. Phillis.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
7.....	Samuel Glendenning.....	Lincoln.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
9.....	Frederick Schaeffer.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
10.....	Thomas Quinn.....	Ray.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	October, 1873.....	4
11.....	G. W. Martin.....	Jasper.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
11.....	John Lakey.....	Cass.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	March, 1875.....	4
13.....	J. S. Johnson, alias Edward L. Bates.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	3
17.....	Peter Carson.....	Howard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
17.....	Emma Reed.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
18.....	Thomas Branson.....	Maries.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
18.....	Wm. M. Johnson.....	Wayne.....	Circuit.....	Incest.....	April, 1875.....	2
19.....	James T. Hewitt.....	Wayne.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	William Pendleton.....	Dent.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	Jackson Mills.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	James Lane.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	James Darnall.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Assault intent to kill.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	John B. Lower.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
20.....	Peter M. Woods.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Larceny from dwelling house.....	April, 1875.....	2
21.....	Georgia Lindsay.....	Henry.....	Circuit.....	Forgery, 3d degree.....	October, 1873.....	4
21.....			Circuit.....	Concealing birth of child.....	April, 1875.....	2

Sept.

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of Pardons.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court—when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
Oct. 1875.	Charlotte Lacey.....	Henry	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2 years.....
	Bryan J. Hill.....	Mississippi	Circuit.....	Embezzlement.....	April, 1875.....	2
	James Donnelly.....	Mississippi	Circuit.....	Burglary, 3d degree.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Elias W. Curtis.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1874.....	2
	Michael Breen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1874.....	3½
	Johan Rothe.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	William Page Fox.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	March, 1875.....	2
	Owen Johnson.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	April, 1875.....	2
	James Butcher.....	Platte.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	4
	Samuel Delona.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	September, 1873.....	4
	Charles Martin, alias.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
	Martin Granby.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Embezzlem't and larc'y.....	March, 1875.....	2
	Nelson Belger.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Thos. Ballenger.....	Texas.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	George Graham, alias.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
	George Starr.....	Monroe.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Charles Bassett.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	3
	James Johnson.....	Osage.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Charles Harrold.....	Lawrence.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	April, 1874.....	3
	Harmen Meyers.....	Callaway.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	July, 1874.....	3
	Granville Chapel.....	Thomas.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October, 1873.....	4
	Thomas Watkins.....	Barth.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Wm. H. Matteson.....	Worth.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Thomas McQuillan.....	Polk.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Robert Woods.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Pauline Harris.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2
	Almond Rogers.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	Frank Hickerson.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	Silesse Delleitnack.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	John Stephenson.....	Atchison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	Alex. Stephenson.....	Atchison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	George Reed.....	Vernon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
	John Holtzupfle.....	Gasconade.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
Nov.						

11.....	Jacob Killian.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Manlaughter, 2d degree	February, 1874.....	3 yrs, 7 mos, 15 days
13.....	Benjamin Barney.....	Vernon.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4
13.....	John Miller.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
13.....	James Wren.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February, 1873.....	5
13.....	John M. Walker.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	5
14.....	Joseph Goldthrop.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
14.....	Charles Boyle.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
15.....	George Hart.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	May, 1875.....	2
15.....	Joseph Schmidt.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	July, 1874.....	3
18.....	Lee Moore.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
18.....	Joseph Reynolds.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
20.....	John Nelson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Forgery, 3d degree.....	May, 1875.....	2
20.....	John H. Farris.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary and larceny.....	January, 1873.....	5
20.....	William Jones.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	3
21.....	David Hogan.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	John Oliver.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	William Johnson.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Samuel Wellington.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Jackson Graves.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Annie Jackson.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	William Burke.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Richard Fisher.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Chs. Creighton, alias Regan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	Solomon Crow.....	Livingston.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
21.....	James Yates.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1873.....	4
23.....	John Starke.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	December, 1874.....	2
23.....	Richard Martin.....	Newton.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	William Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Rudolph G. Kohler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	False pretenses.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Emma Feverbaugh.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Attempt to conceal birth of child.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Geo. Chadwell, alias George Shultz.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	William Huddleston.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Joseph Bell.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	James Griffin.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Jack Walsh.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	Louis Douglass.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	John Fitzhugh.....	Hickory.....	Circuit.....	Arson, 3d degree.....	May, 1875.....	2
23.....	G. A. Taylor.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
27.....	Simon Cohen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Term of court, when sentenced.	Length of sentence.
1876.						
Nov. 27.....	Frank Smith.....	Dent.....	Circuit.....	Forgery.....	November, 1870.....	8 years.....
27.....	Big Dick, alias Dick Jones.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
27.....	Edward Lewis.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
27.....	William Joyce, alias Jim Connors.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4.....
28.....	Henry Thomas.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
28.....	Henry S. Anderson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
28.....	Columbus Ranesour.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January, 1875.....	2½.....
29.....	Richard Richardson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
29.....	Walter K. Stout.....	Achison.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
1.....	Lewis Liness.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary and larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
1.....	James Clendenning.....	Holt.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	3.....
1.....	Lewis Maupin.....	Shelby.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
7.....	George Gaines.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
7.....	Nelson Finley.....	Pike.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	Samuel McCloud.....	Dade.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	April, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	Felix Grundy.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
8.....	George Houseman.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	Peter Murphy.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2.....
11.....	John Shackelford.....	Jackson.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
15.....	Joseph Scott.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Burglary and larceny.....	February, 1873.....	5.....
15.....	Frank Partridge.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
15.....	James Greene.....	Oregon.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	William Hodges.....	St. Louis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	3.....
19.....	Burt Delisle, alias C. E. Morris.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Attempt at robbery.....	June, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	John Kavanaugh.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	Bettie Edmundson.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny... of child.....	February, 1873.....	5.....
19.....	Edward Stuart.....	Cole.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2.....
19.....	William Withite.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	May, 1874.....	3.....
19.....	Charles Campbell.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	3.....
19.....					May, 1875.....	2.....

Dec.

19.....	Edward Moran.....	Harrison ...	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
19.....	Frank Lee.....	Carroll.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4
20.....	Oliver Burkens.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
20.....	Samuel Guyser.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4
22.....	John W. Martin.....	Harrison	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	Special Term, 1875.....	2
22.....	Albert Hicox.....	Linn.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
22.....	John Leary.....	Jackson.....	Criminal	Burglary and larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4
23.....	Fritz Hostoldt.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	November, 1873.....	4
25.....	Emely Arnott.....	Ray.....	Circuit	Concealing birth of child.....	June, 1875.....	2
25.....	William Simmerman.....	Ray.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	March, 1875.....	2
25.....	George Gibson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
25.....	Isaac Abercrombie.....	Adair.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
25.....	Robert Morton.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny and burg- lary, 2d degree.....	March, 1873.....	5
26.....	Mary Mack, alias Mc- Donald, alias Mc- Annally.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
28.....	Frank Pensinger.....	Crawford.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	September, 1874.....	3
29.....	Michael Corcoran.....	Jefferson.....	Circuit	Burglary, 2d degree.....	September, 1874.....	3
29.....	Albert J. Huffman.....	Jefferson.....	Circuit	Burglary, 2d degree.....	September, 1874.....	3
30.....	Arthur H. Kellum.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	March, 1873.....	5
30.....	Thomas Lancaster.....	Ralls.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	March, 1873.....	5
30.....	Thomas Nidreth.....	Jasper.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
30.....	Anthony Boyle.....	Jasper.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2
30.....	Charles Carter.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Burglary, 1st degree.....	July, 1869.....	10
30.....	William Jones.....	Harrison.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	Special Term, 1875.....	2
30.....	John Deuman.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit	Burglary, 2d degree.....	September, 1874.....	3
1877.						
January 1.....	Samuel G. Cummings.....	Macon.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	Henry Williams.....	Cole.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	King Nelson.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	August, 1874.....	3
1.....	Albert Polk.....	Jackson.....	Criminal	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	William Franklin.....	Pike.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	Eliza Riggs.....	Pike.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	William Clarke.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal	Forgery, 3d degree.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	R. H. Johnson.....	Cole.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May, 1875.....	2
1.....	John W. Robinson.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	March, 1873.....	5
1.....	Caleb Gardimer.....	Platte.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	June, 1875.....	2

REPORT OF THE
MATRON OF THE
MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,
TO THE WARDEN.

MATRON'S REPORT.

EXHIBIT I.

Hon. Jno. P. Sebree, Warden Missouri Penitentiary:

SIR: I enclose herewith reports, showing the condition and management of this department for the year ending December 31, 1876:

There were at the date of last report, to-wit: December 5, 1874:

In prison.....	45	
Received since.....	63	
	<u> </u>	108
Discharged under three-fourth's rule.....	56	
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	1	
Died	2	
Escaped.....	1	
	<u> </u>	60
Remaining in prison, December 22, 1876.....		<u>48</u>

Allow me to summarize from the reports the following facts:

Total number in prison for the year 1876.....	19,615	
Deduct Sundays.....	2,845	
Deduct sick	780	
	<u> </u>	3,625
		<u>15,990</u>
Add Sundays' worked.....		<u>1,477</u>
Total actual work days.....		<u>17,467</u>
Worked for pay.....	9,148	
" male prison.....	966	
" female prison.....	2,588	
	<u> </u>	12,699
Time lost for want of work.....		4,768
Those working for pay, earned in money.....	\$1,857 00	
To which add time worked for male prison, at 20c. per day.....	193 20	
	<u> </u>	\$2,050 20
Gives total earnings.....		\$2,050 20

It has cost to maintain the department as follows :

For subsistence.....	\$767 23	
For light, fuel and incidentals	320 55	
For clothing.....	169 00	
For clothing discharged prisoners	62 37	
For cash to “ “ “	150 00	
For Matron's salary	500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,969 15
Earnings over expenditures		\$87 05
Expenditures over money received from hired labor.....		\$112 15

It cost, including every expense, to maintain each prisoner the year, \$36.68.

The labor employed on account of male prison is fully set forth in the labor report, as is also labor done in this department, with this exception: that in addition to the labor as itemized, the women made their own clothing and bedding, and clothing for discharged prisoners. The work for pay consisted in out-door work, as house servants for citizens. I have never approved of so employing female convict labor, nor do I now, but have steadily opposed it. Acting under the orders of my superiors, however, I have done the best I could.

The health of the women has been good, though the past year has been a sickly one; but two have died, and one of those was mortally sick when she came, and have lost but 780 days work from sickness during the year, out of a total population of 19,615, and one woman is a confirmed invalid.

The discipline has been good. The fact that I have been able to work out as trusties nearly 60 per cent. of the whole attests that fact, I think, and especially when it is taken into the account that some of them went as far as a mile and a half from the prison, were turned out before day, and came in after dark.

My mode of government has been such as I would adopt in the management of a family, and have punished but very little, and then only in the most extreme cases; but have sought to find that little spark of good which is left, even in the most depraved, hidden away, it may be, in some obscure garret of the soul, covered up, perhaps, and almost obliterated by the debris of a vicious and misspent life. It is there, and more can be done by appealing to it properly than by force.

In clothing the women, while dressing them in the uniform goods furnished, have made use of all available clothing worn by the women upon their arrival. I have kept them furnished with two complete suits of clothing, and taken advantage of that feeling natural to the human heart, which prompts every one to take care of one's own, by

giving each woman a kind of property right in her clothing, in the sense that she alone wears it while here.

The labor of the moral part of my labors has been lightened by the attention given it by the Rev. T. W. Barrett, Chaplain. The medium through which moral improvement is sought are devotional exercises, with scriptural readings and singings.

I dispensed with the services of a guard soon after my appointment, one having always been kept before I came, and have managed the department alone, without even the help of an assistant.

Fully realizing the kindness and forbearance with which I have been treated, conscious of failures in some things, and claiming partial success in others, the foregoing is

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. HALL, *Matron*.

FEMALE PRISON, MO. PENITENTIARY, JANUARY 1, 1877.

REPORT

OF THE

PHYSICIAN OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY

TO THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN,
MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, December 31, 1876. }

To the Honorable Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, I herewith submit to you the Biennial Report of the Physician of the Missouri Penitentiary for the two years ending December 31, 1876. The accompanying tabulated statement embraces the diagnoses; the number of patients admitted and treated in the hospital and female department; the number prescribed for at the dispensary; the number of deaths, and the comparative per centage of deaths to number treated in 1873-4 and 1875-6. The whole number admitted in the hospital and female department was 1,717, of which 1,582 were males and 135 were females—it being a daily average of 38. In addition to the patients treated in the hospital, there was an average of 40 daily treated at the dispensary for ailments, or some chronic form of disease that did not require the patient to be admitted in the hospital, though many were treated in this way that would have been admitted but for the want of hospital room, it hardly being sufficient to accommodate the more severe cases. I refer to the old hospital building. I can recall many instances where I had to discharge patients from the hospital before they were convalescent to make room for others, and in several cases a relapse ensued causing their death. The amount of sickness in the past two years has greatly exceeded any previous ones. The number treated in hospital compared with 1873-4 is almost double, while the number treated at the dispensary has been more than trebled. The mortality has in a measure increased in a corresponding ratio, although fifty per cent. of the mortality has resulted from diseases that were incurable from the very nature of the disease, besides five deaths have occurred from premature causes, viz: Drowned, 2; shot while attempting to escape, 1; suicides, 2;—one by hanging and the other supposed to have poisoned himself. Besides the number pardoned in 1873-4 by the Executive, direct, was 244, and in 1875-6, was 15.

The difference in this regard has had the effect of increasing my mortuary report very materially. As already stated, the amount of sickness has been unusually large, and the causes were in a great degree attributable to the large increase of prisoners over preceding years; to the overcrowding in cells for want of sufficient room; to a very large per centage of the prisoners kept constantly housed in their cells for want of employment in certain seasons of the year; to the many local causes that might be enumerated that are in a manner incidental to prison life; besides the general causes that have contributed very largely in this direction, judging from the number of cases of malarial diseases I have had, which is the result of miasmatic poison, it is not strange, when we think of thirteen hundred persons confined in so small a space, restrained in their liberties by the rigid rules of prison life, restricted to a certain extent to a plain and regular diet, and the cause that would make one man sick might have the same effect on many more; and besides, at a low estimate, one out of every ten that are admitted in the prison have some form of disease, either acute or chronic, constitutional or otherwise, made so from exposed and dissipated lives, and from long confinement in county jails, that there would necessarily be a great deal of sickness, and as a consequence a very large mortality follows.

There were 1,069 prisoners in the Penitentiary at date of the last biennial report; since then there have been received 1,428—making a total of 2,497—under care of the Physician during the last two years. During the same period we have had two epidemics of typhoid fever, and two of diarrhoea; in both instances the fever followed as a sequel of the diarrhoea. The first was in the latter part of October, 1875, and extended into the following month. The latter was in June, 1876. The number of typhoid cases treated was 86, number of deaths 25; a majority of these cases were reduced in vitality from the effects of diarrhoea, and the complication proved a very serious one, as the success in the curing of this disease depends nearly entirely on the amount of vitality the patient has to begin with. Dysentery followed also as a sequel of diarrhoea, but not to the extent of an epidemic, however, but having set up as a secondary disease rendered the complication a very unsatisfactory one to treat. The two epidemics of diarrhoea, were, perhaps, the most formidable that has ever visited the Penitentiary. So extensive had it done its work at one time, that at least one-half of the prisoners were more or less affected, labor in a manner suspended, two additional hospitals were temporarily established, additional medical aid was employed, and by the united efforts of all parties concerned, the disease gradually disappeared. Within

the last few weeks it has again made its appearance, and is now confined to a few persons only.

The cause of these outbreaks has been a source of much conjecture and speculation. From the Executive to the humbler guard, has given vent to his theory, and as one person's theory is as good as another, in the absence of facts to demonstrate it beyond a cavil, a solution of the problem by me in the absence of positive proof, might be considered a presumption, and will only intimate that the weight of evidence, as I have observed, would indicate the water as being the chief cause, while other minor causes might have acted as auxiliaries. Four of the leading physicians of this city concur in this opinion; as to my proof, I deem it unnecessary to go into the minutia. The disease readily yielded in most of the cases when admitted to the hospital and placed under a strict diet and the usual remedies applied. Hence, the greatest obstacle we had at first to encounter was in the lack of facilities for nursing and dieting the men, but this was finally overcome by establishing two other temporary hospitals.

Seven cases of small-pox occurred in May, 1875. The first case was a negro boy from St. Louis, who had been in the prison only a short time, and the probability is that he was infected prior to his admittance. As soon as the disease was sufficiently developed, this patient was removed outside of the walls to an old building used as a pest house, and as others would take it they were isolated in the same manner.

Vaccination was resorted to at once, and such other precautionary measures were taken as to avert, if possible, an epidemic, and in this we were successful. A new pest house was soon afterwards constructed, but as yet have had no necessity to use it.

The necessity of a new hospital building was recommended by both of my predecessors. The same was urged by me and other officers of the prison, and it is needless to say that the end was accomplished. This new, commodious building, has been occupied since the first of September last, and I can justly testify to its adaptability, location, and for its very satisfactory results so far in the treatment of the varied diseases that we meet with nearly every day. The mortality has been seventy-five per cent. less in the last four months than any previous consecutive period of the same duration.

The advantage of having hot and cold baths in each ward cannot be over estimated in a sanitary point of view, and in this connection I would add that bathing facilities should be provided for all the prisoners as a means of cleanliness, and it could be done with a very little expense to the State.

The new female prison was occupied about March 1st of the present year, and fills a requisition long needed. The general health of the female prisoners in 1875 was not very good. Three-fourths of all the sickness was during that year, and up to the moving into their new quarters; since that time their health has been remarkably good.

The erection of a new cell building for the men, known and christened as "Centennial Hall," will soon be ready for occupancy, and when completed, will give ample accommodations for the present number of prisoners in every department.

The sanitary condition of the Penitentiary in the past two years has not been all that could be desired. Several nuisances existed in 1875 that were finally condemned and removed, which, no doubt, was a source of a great deal of sickness. I refer to the hog pen and slaughter house. The former was about fifty yards from the old hospital, and the latter several hundred yards. The sewerage is not all that an institution of this kind requires. The drainage tubes frequently become obstructed or burst, and the result is, the arrest or overflow of excrementitious matter that should be rapidly carried off.

Different arrangements for a more abundant supply of water should be provided, the present water facilities being inadequate to the demand, and until an improvement is made in this regard, the sanitary ends desired cannot fully be carried out; of this fact there seems to me to be a necessity of a paramount nature in the interests of the institution; if so, proper measures should be taken to accomplish the needed change. The observance of a strictly hygienic and sanitary condition of the prison at all times cannot be too rigidly enforced, for in this depends the health of the institution, and to a very great extent its financial success, and to this end I would recommend that a sanitary board be formed, consisting of the Warden, Deputy Warden and the Physician, and that the latter be made the sanitary officer proper, whose duty should be to report at stated meetings such measures as would promote and preserve the health of the prisoners. As will be perceived, the law at present confines the sanitary control of the prison entirely with the Warden, and as the responsibility of the results—be they good or bad—is entailed on the Physician in charge, it is not only due him, but an act of justice, that he should have some jurisdiction in preventing causes, thereby abridging effects. In order to put this plan into successful operation, it would first be necessary to make the Physician to the prison a resident officer, and of this apparent necessity, no one who is at all familiar with the duties pertaining to the office, would call it in question for

a moment. During the last two years the duties of the Physician have been laborious and trying, and from a desire to faithfully perform the duties imposed, I have given nearly my entire time and attention to the institution.

Hospital supplies, including medicines and provisions, have, with some few exceptions, been furnished regularly, and the exceptions were during the latter part of the lease.

There are a certain class of men in prison who should be supplied with under clothing as a means of preserving health, and in many instances the State would profit by it in the saving of medicines, time, etc.

In the hospital there has been but very little trouble in the maintenance of good order and the observance of the rules of the prison. The nurses have, as a general thing, been very kind and attentive to the patients, and when I have found them neglecting their duty in any respect, I have had them removed and replaced with more competent ones, and it is very gratifying to me at the close of the present administration, to say that the universal kindness and manifest confidence that I have received from the many sick that I have had under my charge, is a source of much comfort and consolation.

Since the 1st of March, 1876, Mr. James M. Jobe has been on duty as hospital steward, and I desire to be a witness to the zeal and fidelity with which he has performed his duties in the premises, also to the officers of the Penitentiary, who have very kindly aided me when duty required it at their hands.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. EGAN,

Physician of the Missouri Penitentiary.

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

LIST OF SICK, WOUNDED AND DEATHS FOR 1875 and 1876.

Name of Disease.	Males....	Females.	Deaths...
Abcess, Inguinal Region.....	2		
Abcess, Pectoral.....	3		
Abcess, Submaxillary.....	2		
Abcess, leg.....	1		
Amputation, leg.....	1		
Amputation, finger.....	6		
Asthma.....	1		
Atrophy, Progressive.....	2		1
Aneurism, Popliteal.....	1		
Aneurism, Subclavicle.....	1		
Anemia.....		2	
Amenorrhoea.....		2	
Bronchitis.....	17	2	
Burns.....	2	1	
Brights. disease.....	2		
Brain, Softening.....	2		2
Brain, Congestion.....	1		1
Births.....		7	
Colic, Flatulent.....	17		
Colic, Billious.....	1	2	
Cholera morbus.....	42		
Chorea.....	1		
Catarrh, Nasal.....	2		
Catarrh, Bowels.....	7		
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	98	25	2
Diarrhoea, Acute.....	175	21	2
Diarrhoea, Epidemic "76".....	74		1
Dysentery, Acute.....	50	4	5
Dysentery, Chronic.....	5		
Dropsy, Abdominal.....	8		
Dropsy, General.....		3	
Dyspepsia, Acute.....	3	2	
Dysmenorrhea.....		3	
Debility, General.....	49		4
Drowned.....	2		2
Erysipelas.....	8		
Epilepsy.....	6	1	
Enteritis, Chronic.....	7		
Enteritis, Gastro.....	2		
Exostosis, Humorous.....	1		
Eczema.....	4		
Fever, Billious.....	28		
Fever, Pernicious.....	1		1
Fever, Intermittent.....	58	10	
Fever, Remitting.....	332	8	
Fever, Typhoid.....	86		25
Fever, Typhus.....	2		1
Fever, Rheumatic.....	5	2	
Gonorrhoea.....	2		
Hemorrhoids, Internal.....	2	1	
Hemorrhoids, External.....		2	
Hemorrhage, Lungs.. ..	5		
Hemorrhage, Bowels.....	1		
Hepatitis, Chronic.....	2		1

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL—Continued.

Name of Disease.	Males....	Females.	Deaths...
Hepatitis, Acute.....	4	.....	.....
Heart disease, Organic.....	3	.....	.....
Heart, Clot.....	.....	1	1
Heart, Valvular disease.....	4	.....	2
Heart, Palpitation.....	2	.....	.....
Hydrocele, (operation).....	5	.....	.....
Inflammation, Bowels....	25	.....	13
Jaundice.....	18	.....	.....
Kidney Disease.....	4	.....	.....
Liver, Atrophy.....	1	.....	1
Liver, Hypertrophy.....	1	.....	1
Lumbago.....	8	.....	.....
Leucorrhoea Vaginal.....	.....	3	.....
Measels.....	2	.....	.....
Masturbation.....	2	.....	1
Necrosis.....	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia, General.....	22	.....	.....
Neuralgia, Intercostal.....	3	.....	.....
Neuralgia, Spine.....	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia, Bowels.....	4	.....	.....
Ophthalmia, Acute.....	2	.....	.....
Ophthalmia, Granula.....	4	.....	.....
Orchitis.....	5	.....	.....
Otorrhoea.....	3	.....	.....
Opium Eater.....	3	2	1
Paralysis, partial.....	8	.....	.....
Pleuritis.....	7	1	.....
Pneumonitis.....	27	8	6
Pericarditis.....	3	.....	.....
Phthisis, Pulmonalis.....	75	6	23
Puerperal, convulsions.....	.....	1	.....
Phrenitis.....	6	.....	.....
Puro-Pneumonia.....	2	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	57	.....	.....
Stomach. Congestion.....	3	.....	2
Suicides.....	2	.....	2
Scrofula.....	11	1	1
Scurvy.....	1	.....	.....
Sciatica.....	1	.....	.....
Spinal Curvature.....	1	.....	.....
Syphilis, Secondary.....	2	4	.....
Syphilis, Tertiary.....	25	2	.....
Syncope.....	4	.....	.....
Sprains.....	1	.....	.....
Stricture, Ureathra.....	6	.....	.....
Stricture, Rectum.....	1	.....	.....
Taenia, Solium.....	1	.....	.....
Tonsillitis.....	5	2	.....
Tetanus.....	1	.....	1
Tic-douloureux.....	1	.....	.....
Ulcer, Cornea.....	1	1	.....
Variola.....	7	.....	3
Varioloid.....	2	.....	.....
Wounds, Incised.....	27	5	.....
Wounds, Contused.....	33	.....	.....
Wounds, Gunshot.....	4	.....	1
Total.....	1,582	135	107

TABLE EMBRACING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL AND PRESCRIPTIONS MADE AT THE DISPENSATORY FOR EACH MONTH OF 1875 AND 1876.

Months.	1875.		1876.	
	Cases in Hospital.	Sick Call.	Cases in Hospital.	Sick Call.
January.....	29	896	73	1,089
February.....	35	1,067	74	1,174
March.....	33	1,121	82	1,427
April.....	36	1,037	96	1,664
May.....	41	1,141	147	1,559
June.....	47	1,226	183	2,367
July.....	48	1,437	89	1,216
August.....	46	1,342	58	834
September.....	58	1,561	63	808
October.....	74	1,542	39	698
November.....	66	1,669	34	980
December.....	77	1,114	44	926
Total.....	600	15,153	982	14,742

Total cases in hospital, males..... 1,582

Total cases, females..... 135

Total..... 1,717

Total prescriptions made at the dispensatory 29,895

Table Showing percentage of deaths to number treated in hospital—1873 and 1874 and 1875 and 1876:

1873 and 1874..... 4.4

1875 and 1876..... 6.21

Percentage of deaths to number treated in phthisis pulmonalis (consumption):

1873 and 1874..... 20

1875 and 1876..... 30

Percentage of deaths to number treated in typhoid fever:

1873 and 1874..... 40.3

1875 and 1876..... 27.9

Percentage of deaths to number treated in cases other than phthisis Pulmonalis and Typhoid fever:

1873 and 1874..... 3.3

1875 and 1876..... 3.8

Daily average in hospital, 1873 and 1874..... 25

Daily average in hospital, 1875 and 1876..... 38

Daily average sick call, 1873 and 1874..... 10

Daily average sick call, 1875 and 1876..... 40

REPORT

OF THE

CHAPLAIN 'OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY

TO THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit my biennial report as chaplain of the Missouri Penitentiary. Religious services have been held regularly every Sunday afternoon in one of the dining halls of the institution, owing to the fact that neither hall will seat all the prisoners. I have been compelled to alternate the services, preaching one Sunday to the white, and the next Sunday to the colored men. During the week I have held services, as opportunity afforded, in the female department. Regular visits have been made to the hospital, and such comfort and instruction imparted to the sick and dying as the Gospel afforded. The singing in the chapel service has been conducted by a choir, composed of prisoners, and supplemented by the ladies of the Institutional Mission. In my work among the prisoners, I have kept in view their possible reformation and conversion; and all my teaching in public and private has been so directed as to quicken their slumbering manhood, awaken a love of virtue, and impress them with the nobility of true lives, and above all, I have sought to direct them to the infinite grace of God in Christ, who offers pardon to all who repent of their sins and turn unto Him. While it is impossible to measure the amount of good accomplished, I am persuaded that many have left the prison strong in new purposes, and will become honorable and useful members of society. I also have reason to believe that some have given their hearts to the Lord Jesus, by repentance and faith.

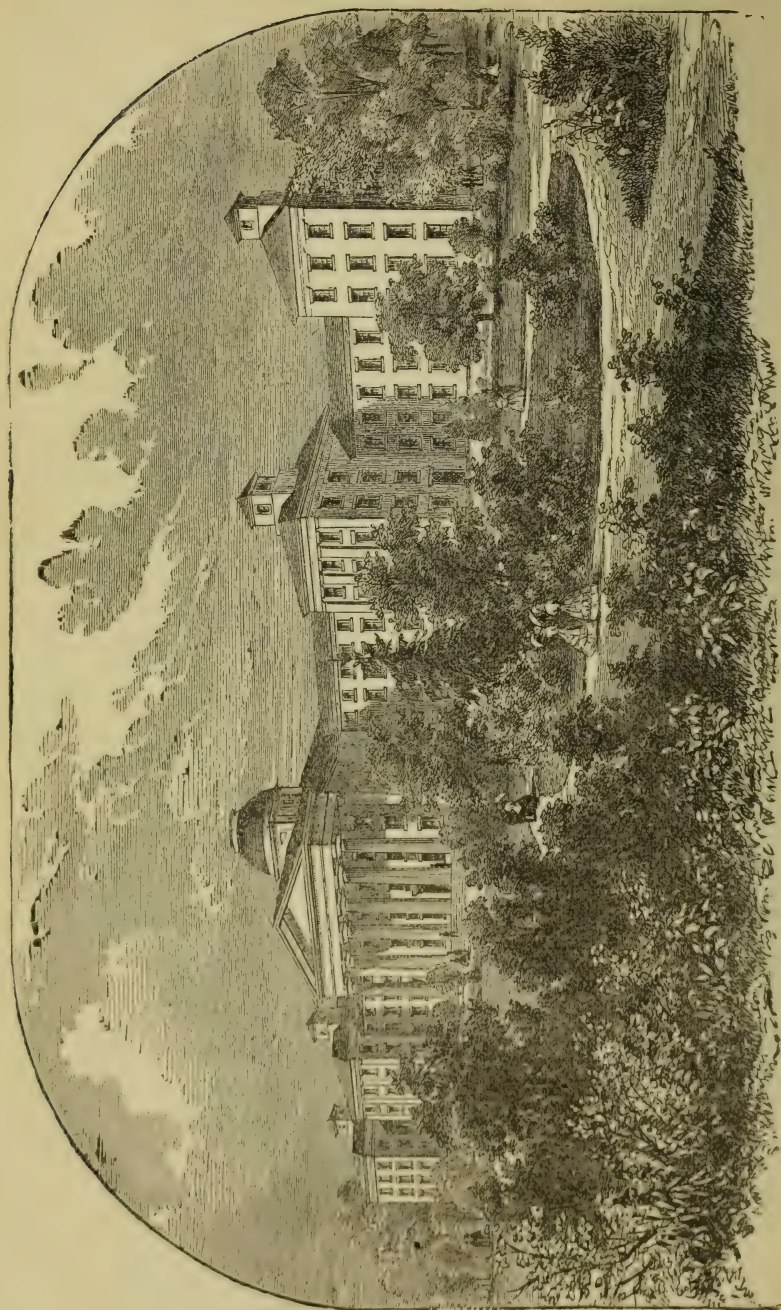
I have not pursued the plan of some of my predecessors, of organizing into a religious society those who have expressed a desire to lead religious lives. Such a course opens the way for bad and designing men to practice deception, and bring religion in reproach. I have thought it best to present to them truth and motives, and then let every man stand on his personal responsibility, and be known and judged by his every day life. The prisoners usually give a *respectful* hearing to the teachings of the Chaplain, and some manifest a deep and earnest interest in religious truth. The Sunday school, which

seemed to be prosperous two years ago, was suspended after the disturbances in 1875, and has not been resumed. With increased facilities and under proper restrictions, a Sunday school might accomplish much good.

During the lease the library was almost entirely destroyed, and since then the general reading matter furnished has consisted of newspapers and magazines (religious and secular), which the men have enjoyed even more than the books. Most of these papers and magazines have been provided through the efforts of the ladies of the "Institutional Mission" of this city. By their ministrations in the hospital, their songs of praise, and the collection of literature, they have done much to direct the minds of the prisoners in purer channels. The elevating and purifying influences of which these men and women are the subjects, cannot fail to do good, unless we believe them beyond the ordinary motives and influences which control society. The difficulties and discouragements which attend all religious efforts in behalf of these people, are very great, and yet I am convinced that many of them can be reached and saved by properly directed efforts. It is to be regretted that the State does not provide for a chaplain to devote his *entire* time to this work. With this provision, and a suitable place of worship, and a good library, much good might be accomplished. The State furnishes each cell with a Bible, and many of the prisoners seek instruction in its truths.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. BARRETT, *Chaplain.*



MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1

AT FULTON,

TO THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

Report of the Committee on Lunatic Asylums:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Lunatic Asylums, to whom was referred the Biennial Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report that they have considered the same, and recommend that 3,500 copies of the Report be published; 1,000 for the use of the Appendix to the journal; 2,000 for the use of the Asylum and 500 for the use of the General Assembly.

JOHN A. FLOOD, *Chairman*.

Read first and second time, and adopted.

DAN. ABLE, *Secretary of Senate*.

JANUARY 9, 1877.

HOUSE—Received, and 3,300 copies ordered printed; 2,000 for the use of Institution and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House, and 300 for the use of the Senate.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk*.

JANUARY 16, 1877.

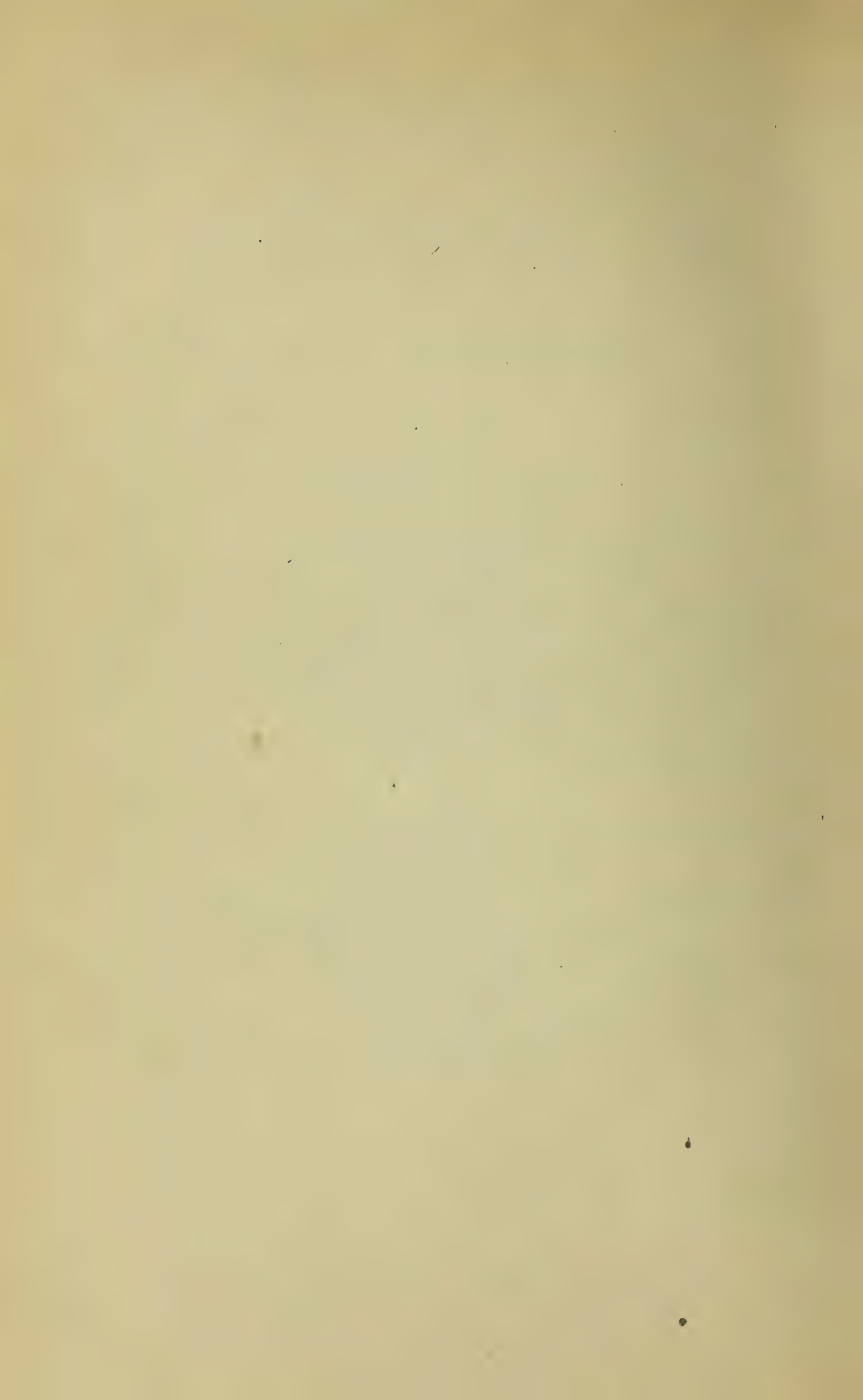
OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWIN CURD, President, Fulton.
JOHN A. HOCKADAY, Secretary, Fulton.
THOMAS B. HARRIS, Fulton.
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON, Fulton.
EDWIN M. KERR, M. D., Fulton.
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SAMUEL N. RUSSELL, M. D., Mexico.
BENJAMIN L. LOCKE, Mexico.
WILLIAM HARRISON, McCredie.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

TURNER R. H. SMITH, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
H. K. HINDE, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
THOMAS A. HOWARD, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.
THEODORE A. FORMAN, Steward.
MRS. REBECCA THORNHILL, Matron.
JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer.
L. B. SMITH, General Accountant.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Honorable the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In presenting our second biennial report, it is again our pleasure to attest the satisfactory management and continued prosperity of the institution committed to our care nearly four years ago. For the past two years the health of the household has been unusually good. It has been comparatively free from casualties or accidents; has escaped the ravages of epidemic and contagious diseases, whilst the mortality from ordinary sickness has been unprecedentedly small. In addition to these encouraging facts, it is yet more gratifying to report a large number of recoveries from insanity within the past two years than in any similar period in the history of the institution.

Whilst we would not be understood as doubting the agency of an Allwise Providence in the dispensation of such marked blessings, yet we are not willing to admit that such gratifying results are not very largely attributable to the superior skill and ability of the able medical staff now at the head of the institution.

Dr. T. R. H. Smith, the present Superintendent, has occupied that position, with the exception of a few years during and succeeding the late war, since its establishment, over twenty-five years ago. His high attainments as a physician, his superior administrative ability, his urbanity of manner, tenderness of heart and humane disposition, are all too fully recognized in Missouri to require any encomiums at our hands. It is, however, but due to his well merited reputation and acknowledged skill as an adept in the treatment of insanity, to refer but a moment to the fact that in a number of instances, patients from other States have sought admission in our institution for treatment.

The Assistant Physicians, Dr. H. K. Hinde and Dr. T. A. Howard, are both likewise gentlemen of high professional standing, and have large experience in the treatment of insanity. We feel safe, therefore, in challenging the country for an abler, more efficient and hu-

mane medical management than that with which this institution is at present favored.

Since our last report, the Asylum has suffered a severe loss by the resignation of Dr. Macfarlane, Second Assistant Physician, and in the death of Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, the Matron, and Samuel Thornhill, the Steward. No institution ever had more efficient, conscientious officers, or any whose loss could have been more keenly felt. The places of the latter have been filled by Mrs. Rebecca Thornhill, as Matron, and T. A. Forman, as Steward, and Dr. T. A. Howard fills the position held by Dr. Macfarlane. In this connection, it is but due to the attendants, nurses and other employees, to attest the faithfulness with which they have severally discharged their respective duties.

SANITARY CONDITION AND WANTS.

The sewerage, drainage and heating apartments of the institution, completed in the years 1873 and 1874, as appears by our last report, have been kept in good repair, so that the sanitary condition of the buildings and surrounding apartments are as good as could be desired. Our aim has been to keep the main Asylum building as far as possible free from damage and decay by a constant system of repairs, for which purpose a reliable carpenter is employed by the year at a fixed salary.

The grounds immediately surrounding the Asylum edifice have been improved and ornamented each year as far as the present officers have had facilities for doing so, but for want of adequate means, only such improvements have been made as could be accomplished by using the hired force of the institution, when free from other duties, in connection with some aid from the patients, given by way of recreation. But they are by no means under the state of cultivation and improvement to be desired. Nothing short of an appropriation will enable us to do so.

If, therefore, your body should make a small annual appropriation of, say five-hundred dollars, to be employed in the purchase of ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, and to be otherwise used in grading and drainage, in a few years our *campus* would be more pleasing to the eye, and present a more cheerful outlook to the melancholy patient. The idea that an Asylum for the insane is to be regarded and treated as a bastille or prison has long since exploded, under the lead of a more enlightened philanthropy, and the civilization of the times demands that it should have all the attractions and cheerful surroundings of a home, where the most depressed in spirit may be made cheerful and happy.

And whilst on the subject of *wants*, we heartily approve and join in the recommendation of the Superintendent for an appropriation of not less than fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of infirmaries.

Our earnest entreaties for these much needed improvements, have gone up to the General Assembly for many years past, unheeded. We trust that your body will take a humane view of the subject, and not again "turn us away," to come before your successors with a similar plea.

The necessity of a library of wholesome reading matter, together with proper means for the recreation and amusement of the insane, is no longer doubted as one of the requisites to an early restoration to reason. They need to be made cheerful, with something to do. And wherever these facilities for recreating mind and body are furnished, their condition is necessarily made happier and their prospects of recovery more certain. We therefore join with the Superintendent in recommending an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for these indispensable purposes.

The State has for years granted an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars towards supplying the convicts with books; surely this small sum might be given annually to supply the same mental enjoyment to the unfortunate insane who have never offended against her laws. And in this connection we find it necessary to again enter our protest against sending insane convicts to our Asylums on an equal footing with other patients. In the ordinary social walks of life we do not hesitate to discard the discharged convict from our confidence and association. Why should we be willing to place him upon terms of equality with the unfortunate insane who have no power to resist so distasteful and revolting a companionship? It is error to suppose that the insane are not sensitive to insult or indignity. Often their malady intensifies the natural sensitiveness of its subject, so that the associations of the vile and base are more repulsive than ever. We must, therefore, again insist upon the passage of an act that provides some other means for disposing of the insane convict than the present law, which places them in our Asylums with unoffending citizens. An effort was made in the 28th General Assembly to change the law in this respect, which for some reason failed. We trust *you* will give it a more favorable consideration.

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1875.

The 28th General Assembly appropriated the sum of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-six cents for the payment of the debts of the Asylum accruing prior to the 30th

day of November, 1874, and the further sum of eight thousand seven hundred dollars for the construction of a pond; for painting and repairing gutters of the Asylum, and for the erection of an ice house. (Vide Acts 1875, p. 8.) Upon the first appropriation a warrant was drawn on the State Treasurer, as provided in the act, soon after its passage. This warrant (for \$28,846.36) was not paid until the 5th day of February, 1876—nearly one year from the date of its issue, for want of funds in the Treasury. In the meantime the institution was paying ten per cent. interest on the debt, so that when the warrant was cashed it failed to discharge the entire obligation; but the sum paid was at once applied to this debt, leaving the one year's accrued interest in arrears.

The appropriation for pond and other improvements was employed as required by the act. The pond has proved a marked success, and with the other means of supplying the institution with water, cannot fail affording an abundant supply through the most protracted drouths.

There was also erected a large stone ice-house. This cannot fail as a safe repository for ice, from one season to another, which is supplied from the pond at close proximity at a very trivial cost.

The painting and guttering were all done in a neat, substantial manner, which enables us to report the building and premises now in good condition.

An exhibit of the expenditure of this appropriation is here presented, showing names of contractors and the amounts paid each, with the balance of fifty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents remaining over.

EXHIBIT.

	Amount appropriated for pond and machinery.....	\$6,000 00
	Amount appropriated for repairing gutters.....	500 00
	Amount appropriated for painting building.....	1,000 00
	Amount appropriated for building ice-house.....	1,200 00
	Total.....	\$8,700 00
	CREDIT.	
1875.	By warrant to :	
June 1.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	\$423 30
July 6.....	Collins & Holliday.....	235 50
July 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,382 45
August 3.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,384 38
August 3.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	172 40
September 7...	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,403 89
September 7...	Theodore Lacoff.....	155 00
October 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	469 28
October 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	240 00
October 6.....	Thomas B. Harris.....	300 00
November 3...	William H. Wilkerson.....	4 50
June 1.....	William H. Wilkerson.....	41 04
July 6.....	William H. Wilkerson.....	80 57
September 7...	William H. Wilkerson.....	2 10
June 1.....	John T. Brown.....	237 27
July 6.....	John T. Brown.....	52 95
August 3.....	J. H. Craigo.....	210 00
August 3.....	John T. Brown.....	221 00
August 3.....	W. E. Ready.....	63 00
September 7...	John T. Brown.....	77 31
October 6.....	J. H. Craigo.....	79 00
October 6.....	W. E. Ready.....	26 00
November 3...	J. H. Craigo.....	36 00
December 7...	J. H. Craigo.....	58 00
December 7...	John T. Brown.....	110 78
December 7...	J. H. Craigo.....	48 00
July 6.....	B. F. Harris.....	300 00
August 3.....	B. F. Harris.....	200 00
September 7...	B. F. Harris.....	250 00
October 6.....	B. F. Harris.....	367 50
		\$8,642 06
	Balance over unexpended.....	\$57 94

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In our last report we were forced to represent the finances of the Asylum in a crippled condition. In this we are gratified to report it measurably relieved, although it is not now entirely free from debt. When the *system* upon which it is necessarily conducted, under the present law, is fully understood, it will not appear strange that it is *always* in debt. It receives its support from three sources:

First. It has an annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, which is payable in semi-annual installments of \$12,500 each. Upon the requisition of the Board of Managers, or any two of them, a warrant is issued on the State Treasurer for each installment. These warrants are usually cashed about one year after they are issued, at least such has been the case for the past two years.

The *second* source of support is from county patients. Where a county sends a patient, it is required to pay the first six months' expenses in advance, and so on, during the continuance of the patient in the Asylum. The law allows the institution to charge each patient only \$2.50 per week for board. The custom of many of these counties for years past, has been to pay the first six months' expenses in advance, and thereafter to issue their warrants, which are usually paid from one to two years after their issue, and then only after repeated solicitations from our Treasurer, and not unfrequently at the end of a law suit. The result has been that the indebtedness of the counties to the Asylum has run up to the large sum of nearly twenty-six thousand dollars. For the collection of this, the institution is very much at the mercy of the counties in arrears. Collection by suit has proved to be so vexatious and dilatory as to cause much hesitation before resorting to it.

The *third* source of support is from what are denominated "pay patients," or patients who pay their own expenses. The same charges apply to these as to county patients, and they are required to pay quarter-annually in advance; and to secure such payment, the execution of a bond, with approved security, is exacted from the party causing the patient to be placed in the Asylum. As in case of counties, there is very great dereliction in prompt payments on the part of those sending "pay patients." But as their number is small, when compared with county patients, their failures to meet their obligations are not so seriously felt.

From the above it will readily appear that it is impossible to conduct the business of an institution upon a cash basis, where there is such delinquency upon the part of its debtors.

The State is usually one year in arrears in paying its annual appropriation, and many of the counties not less than a year, and some, as above stated, at the end of litigation in the courts.

In the meantime the Asylum must go on; its patients must be furnished with food; its attendants and laborers paid; fuel must be supplied; groceries, clothes, and all other articles incident to the support of over four hundred persons, must be provided.

Under such circumstances the institution is forced to purchase its supplies largely on credit. This must necessarily be at a much greater cost, than cash rates.

To avoid then the heavy per cent. that credit purchases would necessitate, we adopted, over three years ago, the system of purchasing the supplies of the institution with warrants on our Treasurer, making each warrant bear ten per cent. interest per annum. This

enabled us to purchase at cash prices, as our warrants were soon rated in the trading community at par. But whilst this put our paper up to a cash figure, it has entailed upon the institution a large annual interest, which is a heavy item in our deficit. Besides, under the system of purchasing with warrants, we are prevented from going into the city markets and purchasing at wholesale, and thereby getting the advantage of the customary reductions for cash payments.

In our last report we presented these same difficulties to the 28th General Assembly, and suggested what we regarded an adequate remedy, and one entirely in its power to grant by legislation.

A bill which would have measurably relieved the institution was passed in the Senate but lost in the House. We again find it necessary to seek relief at your hands.

The annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, with the restricted price of board of patients to \$2.50 per week, does not furnish the necessary means to operate the institution and keep it free of debt. It is now in arrears, after the most economical management, over and above assets, \$22,650.36, of which amount the sum of \$18,815.15 is for interest due on outstanding warrants. This is certainly not such a showing as we would like to make. But it is not attributable to waste, extravagance or mismanagement, but to the imperfections of the system imposed by the present law. We therefore suggest the following remedies as the only means of making the institution operative free of debt, and without which its embarrassments must increase year by year:

First—That the standing appropriation be increased from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Second—That the present system of requiring county and private patients to pay \$2.50 per week for board, with additional charges for clothing, be abandoned, and that the Asylum *be made free for the admission of all alike*. And that in lieu of this system for the support of the Asylum, that an Asylum tax be levied upon all the property of the State, as was the case when the institution was first established. The marked success and prosperity of the institution under this system years ago, forces us to insist upon its renewal. And with a view of presenting the many cogent reasons for its reinauguration, we respectfully present for your consideration the able and conclusive argument made in its support by Dr. T. R. H. Smith, our Superintendent, in his report to the 28th General Assembly. He says:

“There is one other subject to which I desire to direct your attention—the propriety of re enacting the law imposing a small tax upon

all the taxable property of the State for the future permanent support of this institution. Such a law was passed during the session of 1856-57, and had just reached the point of successful operation when the war commenced. * * * * * That law I regarded as one of the most important ever passed in connection with this Asylum.

"Its advantages are so numerous and so great, it would be difficult to overestimate them. The experience of the past two years has conclusively shown that the present means of supporting the institution by charging the counties so much for the board and clothing of patients should be changed at the earliest practical period. Many of the counties failing to make advanced payments, as required, have allowed their accounts to accumulate from year to year, till their present aggregate indebtedness approximates \$45,000. The Treasurer, therefore, has been forced in numerous instances to take county warrants, which, as you are aware, cannot be cashed without often submitting to a large discount; and, if compelled to bring suit, between one and two years elapse before the money can be realized. It will be readily seen we have been subjected to great inconveniences, often driven to the necessity of purchasing our own supplies upon credit, paying an advance per cent. above cash prices, and interest upon our accounts and thus largely increasing the annual expenses.

"The Asylum tax would remove all these difficulties by furnishing a permanent fund from year to year, that could not be diverted for any other purpose, that would admit all patients without charge, free the institution of all pecuniary embarrassment, and largely curtail the annual expenditure. Without including St. Louis county, which has her own Asylum to support, it is probable 1-35 of one per cent. would be ample for all ordinary expenses, and so small that few persons, unless informed, would realize they were paying an Asylum tax.

"The moral effect of such a law, in leveling all distinctions, would be exceedingly pleasant, and contribute in no small degree to the recovery of many. The insane, in many respects, are like children, and often taunt each other with the reflection, I am a "pay patient," and you are nothing but a "pauper," or "county patient." The sudden transition from affluence or competency to the most distressing and corroding poverty, has not unfrequently been one of the exciting causes of insanity, and hence it has often occurred that those who once enjoyed all the comforts and even luxuries of life, have been sent here as county patients. Is it not unfortunate enough to be insane, without being subjected to sneering criticisms on account of unavoidable poverty? The highly prejudicial influence of such remarks upon sensitive minds can easily be imagined.

"Another great advantage, sufficient of itself to more than justify the law is, that it would insure sending to the Asylum an overwhelming majority of all cases that may occur in the incipency and most curable stage of the disease. The great value of early treatment has been already shown, and also the great danger of delay in rendering so many hopeless, and an expense to the State during life, and often their families in addition. Statistics have clearly proven that curable cases, or those treated within the first three months, usually recover at an expense not exceeding eighty or ninety dollars each, whereas the average cost of every incurable is from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars, leaving entirely out of consideration the sorrow stricken families who are thus so frequently and so sadly deprived of their sources of support. In coming years, how enormous the expense our State would avoid by adopting at once some means to secure early treatment; and I ask what plan better than the Asylum tax? This would allow all patients to be admitted free of charge, and what stronger inducement for all the counties to send their insane poor as soon as the disease appears, if governed by no higher considerations than those of an economical character?

"I know there will be a general indisposition to entertain even the thought of additional taxation during the fearful financial pressure. This, however, is a State institution, in whose success and wide spread usefulness the constituents of every member in the Legislature, doubtless, feel a deep solicitude, and it must be supported. Allow me to ask what difference will it make with the people whether this is done by a small Asylum tax or by a direct appropriation from the State Treasury, or by a tax imposed by the counties themselves? If done by either one of the three methods, the people of course will be released from the other two, and the simple question arises, which one will accomplish the greatest good. With this view of the subject, and there can be no other, re-enacting the "Asylum tax" would not be equivalent to imposing an additional tax, but simply changing the manner of support; and certainly the reasons given will convince every reflecting mind that this method is fraught with consequences for good that far transcend either of the other two.

"When in successful operation before, I made it a point to inquire of the sheriffs and collectors who accompanied patients from different counties, the opinion of the people in regard to this tax, and as far as I now remember, they uniformly reported that it met with universal favor. Can there now be a citizen in Missouri who has no sympathies to be awakened in behalf of the most to be compassionated of our race, and would for a moment object to paying the small pittance such a tax would impose?

"I leave the subject, with the pleasing hope that the General Assembly of Missouri, under the influence of an enlightened humanity, will re-enact this law, and thus inaugurate a better, brighter and more joyful future for the insane."

Third. Should the feasibility of re-enacting this law be doubted, and this means of relief be refused at your hands, we would earnestly urge that an act be passed making all county warrants issued in favor of the Asylum *preferred* debts, to be paid out of the first money coming into the treasury; and in case any county defaults, then let a penalty follow of two per cent. interest per month upon the sum due, to enure to the benefit of the Asylum. The whole sum, including attorney's fees for prosecuting the case, to be recoverable by civil action in any court having jurisdiction, after default made in payment.

With the legislation above recommended, we feel assured that the institution will be otherwise self-supporting and prosperous, and its officers will no longer be forced to send up their bill of grievances to each session of the General Assembly for legislative relief.

The able and exhaustive report of the Superintendent, as also that of the Treasurer, are hereto attached, and are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

EDWIN CURD,
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
THOMAS B. HARRIS,
EDWIN M. KERR,
WALTER T. LENOIR,
SAML. N. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN L. LOCKE,
JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

} Managers.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT FULTON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton:

GENTLEMEN: After the lapse of two more years, it again becomes my duty to so review the history of this institution in this, my twelfth biennial report, as will give a just conception of its operations, and enable you to determine whether it is performing its proper part in the work of benevolence.

The date of my last report, November 30, 1874, the number remaining in the Asylum was three hundred and thirty-eight (338,) two hundred and six males (206,) and one hundred and thirty-two females (132.) The two years since, ending November 27, 1876, there have been admitted two hundred and eighty-eight (288,) one hundred and fifty-seven males (157,) and one hundred and thirty-one females (131,) making the whole number under treatment six hundred and twenty-six (626,) three hundred and sixty-three males (363,) and two hundred and sixty-three females (263.) Of this number there have been discharged two hundred and seventy-six (276,) one hundred and forty-nine males (149,) and one hundred and twenty-seven females (127,) leaving in the building, November 27, 1876, three hundred and fifty (350,) two hundred fourteen males (214,) and one hundred and thirty-six females (136.) Of those discharged, one hundred and forty-five (145) had recovered, thirty-eight (38) were much improved, twenty-three (23) were stationary, and seventy (70) died.

The following tables have been prepared with great care, and contain the results of our own observation, and the most reliable statistical information we could obtain of all the admissions in the last two years:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE
LAST TWO YEARS, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING NOV. 27, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum November 30, 1874.....	206	132	338
Number admitted in two years.....	157	131	288
Total treated in two years.....	363	263	626
Of this number their have been discharged :			
Recovered.....	82	63	145
Much improved.....	17	21	38
Stationary.....	12	11	23
Died.....	38	32	70
Total discharged in two years.....	140	127	276
Number remaining November 27, 1876.....	214	136	350

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE LAST TWO
YEARS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

Ages.	Males	Females.	Total.
10 to 15 years.....	3	.....	3
15 to 20 years.....	12	12	24
20 to 30 years.....	53	45	98
30 to 40 years.....	40	36	76
40 to 50 years.....	24	23	47
50 to 60 years.....	16	8	24
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8
70 to 80 years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Total.....	157	121	288

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Missouri.....	58	41	99
Kentucky.....	15	14	29
Virginia.....	10	12	22
Ohio.....	9	3	12
Germany.....	8	6	14
Ireland.....	4	4	8
North Carolina.....	2		2
New York.....	2	1	3
Tennessee.....	4	7	11
Illinois.....	2	9	11
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	8
Indiana.....	7	8	15
Iowa.....	1		1
Vermont.....	1		1
Maryland.....	3		3
New Hampshire.....	2		2
England.....	5	3	8
Michigan.....		1	1
Wales.....		1	1
Switzerland.....		1	1
Sweden.....	1		1
Bavaria.....	1		1
Prussia.....		3	3
Mississippi.....	2	1	3
Italy.....		1	1
Austria.....		1	1
Texas.....	1		1
California.....	1		1
Scotland.....		1	1
Kansas.....	1		1
Maine.....		1	1
Unknown.....	14	6	20
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS, AND
HOW SUPPORTED.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	NO. DURING 2 YEARS.			HOW SUPPORTED.	
	Males.	Females	Total.	County.	Friends.
Adair.....	5	2	7	5	2
Andrew.....	1		1	1	
Atchison.....		1	1	1	
Audrain.....	5	3	8	4	4
Barry.....	1	1	2	2	
Bates.....	4	1	5	1	4
Benton.....	1		1	1	
Boone.....	7	5	12	7	5
Butler.....	1		1	1	
Callaway.....	5	3	8	5	3
Camden.....	2	1	3	3	
Cape Girardeau.....	1		1		1
Carroll.....	2	1	3	1	2
Cass.....	2	3	5	4	1
Cedar.....	3		3	3	
Chariton.....	1		1	1	
Clark.....		2	2	2	
Dade.....	1		1	1	
Dent.....		1	1	1	
Dunklin.....	1		1	1	
Franklin.....	2	1	3	2	1
Gasconade.....	2		2		2
Greene.....	5	2	7	6	1
Henry.....	5	2	7	7	
Hickory.....	1		1	1	
Howard.....	3	4	7	6	1
Iron.....	1	1	1	1	
Jackson.....	5	3	8	7	1
Jasper.....	3	4	7	7	
Jefferson.....	3	1	4	4	
Johnson.....	4	6	10	6	4
Knox.....	4	2	6	4	2
Laclede.....		4	4	4	
Lafayette.....	2	1	3	2	1
Lawrence.....		2	2	2	
Lewis.....	4	4	8	6	2
Lincoln.....		3	3	2	1
Linn.....	1		1	1	
Livingston.....	1		1	1	
Macon.....	6	2	8	8	
Madison.....	2		2	2	
Maries.....	3		3	3	
Marion.....	4	4	8	6	2
Miller.....		1	1	1	
Mississippi.....	1	1	2	2	
Moniteau.....	3	4	7	3	4
Monroe.....	8	5	13	7	6
Montgomery.....	7	3	10	6	4
Morgan.....	2		2		2
Newton.....	2	2	4	4	
Osage.....		1	1	1	
Pettis.....	1	4	5	5	

TABLE IV.—Continued.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. DURING 2 YEARS.			How SUPPORTED.	
	Males.	Females	Total.	County.	Friends.
Phelps	3	3	6	6	.....
Pike.....	3	4	7	3	4
Putnam.....	3	.....	3	3	.....
Ralls.....	6	3	9	5	4
Randolph.....	3	2	5	1	4
Ray	2	.....	2	.....	2
Reynolds.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
St. Charles ..	2	5	7	6	1
St. Clair.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
St. Louis.....	2	5	7	.....	7
St. Francois.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Saline .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Schuyler.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Scotland.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Shelby	1	3	4	3	1
Stoddard.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Sullivan.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Vernon	1	5	6	5	1
Warren	1	1	2	1	1
Washington.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Wayne.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Webster.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	157	131	288	205	83

TABLE V,

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY SINCE
THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adair.....	32	Lincoln.....	39
Andrew.....	23	Linn.....	15
Atchison.....	17	Livingston.....	17
Audrain.....	48	McDonald.....	4
Barry.....	3	Macon.....	36
Barton.....	5	Madison.....	5
Bates.....	14	Maries.....	6
Benton.....	12	Marion.....	77
Bollinger.....	3	Mercer.....	16
Boone.....	73	Miller.....	15
Buchanan.....	107	Mississippi.....	9
Butler.....	1	Moniteau.....	35
Caldwell.....	9	Monroe.....	49
Callaway.....	87	Montgomery.....	51
Camden.....	7	Morgan.....	13
Cape Girardeau.....	26	New Madrid.....	5
Carroll.....	17	Newton.....	12
Cass.....	24	Nodaway.....	15
Cedar.....	7	Osage.....	17
Chariton.....	26	Perry.....	6
Christian.....	2	Pettis.....	30
Clark.....	20	Phelps.....	16
Clay.....	17	Pike.....	55
Clinton.....	23	Platte.....	38
Cole.....	25	Polk.....	11
Cooper.....	45	Pulaski.....	1
Crawford.....	12	Putnam.....	17
Dade.....	7	Ralls.....	30
Davies.....	14	Randolph.....	49
DeKalb.....	8	Ray.....	20
Dent.....	7	Reynolds.....	3
Dunklin.....	1	St. Charles.....	51
Franklin.....	32	St. Clair.....	10
Gasconade.....	18	St. Francois.....	8
Gentry.....	9	Ste. Genevieve.....	4
Greene.....	22	St. Louis.....	445
Grundy.....	29	Saline.....	33
Harrison.....	4	Schuyler.....	16
Henry.....	16	Scotland.....	17
Hickory.....	5	Scott.....	1
Holt.....	4	Shelby.....	34
Howard.....	50	Stoddard.....	3
Howell.....	1	Stone.....	1
Iron.....	9	Sullivan.....	12
Jackson.....	62	Taney.....	1
Jasper.....	19	Texas.....	4
Jefferson.....	22	Vernon.....	11
Johnson.....	37	Warren.....	22
Knox.....	26	Washington.....	12
Laclede.....	13	Wayne.....	2
Lafayette.....	57	Webster.....	4
Lawrence.....	16	Worth.....	6
Lewis.....	29		
		Total.....	2,611

TABLE VI,

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Occupations.	Males	Females	Total.
Farmers.....	103	.....	103
Laborers.....	14	.....	14
Teachers.....	6	.....	6
Merchants.....	4	.....	4
Students.....	3	.....	3
Carpenters.....	3	.....	3
Clerks.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Ministers.....	3	.....	3
Lawyers.....	2	.....	2
Physician.....	1	.....	1
Dentist.....	1	.....	1
Domestic pursuits.....	.....	127	127
Milliners.....	.....	3	3
Minors.....	2	1	3
Plasterers.....	2	.....	2
Miners.....	2	.....	2
Coopers.....	2	.....	2
Register of Lands.....	1	.....	1
Gardener.....	1	.....	1
Watchmaker.....	1	.....	1
Tailor.....	1	.....	1
Baker.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE VII,

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females	Total.
Married.....	66	76	142
Single.....	80	36	116
Widowed.....	11	19	30
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE VIII,

SHOWING THE FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Forms of Disease.	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania, acute.....	68	45	113
Mania, chronic.....	43	36	76
Mania, epileptic.....	7	4	11
Mania, puerperal.....		24	24
Melancholia.....	30	20	50
Dementia.....	9	5	14
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE IX,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Number of attacks.	Males.	Females	Total.
First attack.....	99	79	178
Second attack.....	28	18	46
Third attack.....	12	20	32
Fourth attack.....	4	3	7
Fifth attack.....	1		1
Sixth attack.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	10	8	18
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE X,

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Duration before admission.	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than one month.....	25	10	35
One to three months.....	40	43	83
Three to six months.....	20	19	39
Six to nine months.....	13	8	21
Nine to twelve months.....	9	5	14
One to two years.....	20	16	36
Two to five years.....	12	21	33
Five to ten years.....	8	6	14
Ten to twenty years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	8		8
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE XI,

SHOWING THE DURATION OF TREATMENT IN ASYLUM OF THOSE WHO
RECOVERED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Duration of treatment.	Males.	Females	Total.
One to two months.....	12	3	15
Two to four months.....	22	19	41
Four to six months.....	17	13	30
Six to twelve months.....	18	22	40
One to two years.....	10	2	12
Two to three years.....	3	4	7
Total..	82	63	145

TABLE XII,

SHOWING THE WHOLE DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED
DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Whole duration of insanity.	Males.	Females	Total.
One to three months.....	5	1	6
Three to six months.....	17	7	24
Six to nine months.....	16	18	34
Nine to twelve months.....	19	22	41
Twelve to eighteen months.....	12	18	20
Eighteen months to two years.....	7	2	9
Two to five years.....	6	5	11
Total.....	82	63	145

TABLE XIII,

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE RECOVERED DURING THE LAST TWO
YEARS.

Ages.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	6	11
Twenty to thirty years.....	32	21	53
Thirty to forty years.....	18	24	42
Forty to fifty years.....	13	9	22
Fifty to sixty years.....	9	2	11
Sixty to seventy years.....	4	.....	4
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	82	63	145

TABLE XIV,

SHOWING THE ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED
DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Causes.	Males.	Females	Total.
Hereditary.....	54	51	105
Intemperance.....	16	.....	16
Domestic troubles.....	9	7	16
Masturbation.....	18	2	20
Religious anxiety.....	10	2	12
Malaria.....	11	1	12
Puerperal.....	.....	20	20
Menstrual irregularities.....	.....	12	12
Epilepsy.....	6	6	12
Pecuniary anxiety..	5	3	8
Grief.....	3	3	6
Uterine diseases.....	.....	4	4
Climacteric.....	.....	3	3
Indigestion.....	2	.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Sexual excesses.....	1	.....	1
Unrequited affection.....	1	.....	1
Outis.....	1	.....	1
Injury of head.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	16	14	20
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE XV,

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Causes of death.	Males.	Females	Total.
Exhaustion.....	4	4	8
Phthisis.....	10	16	26
Apoplexy.....	8	3	11
Epilepsy.....	5	4	9
Inanition.....	2	.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Disease of heart.....	.....	2	2
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1	2
Abscess of lungs.....	1	1	2
Typho-malarial fever.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	38	32	70

TABLE XVI,

SHOWING THE AGES AT DEATH OF ALL WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE
LAST TWO YEARS.

Ages at death.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years	5	1	6
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	2	5	7
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	7	9	16
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
Thirty-five to forty years.....	4	4	8
Forty to forty-five years.....	5	3	8
Forty-five to fifty years.....	4	3	7
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	2	2	4
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	1	2	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	3	1	4
Seventy to eighty years.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	38	32	70

TABLE XVII,

SHOWING THE NUMBER REMAINING NOVEMBER 27, 1876, AND PROSPECT
OF RECOVERY.

Prospect of recovery.	Males.	Females	Total.
Favorable.....	10	22	32
Doubtful.....	17	16	33
Unfavorable.....	187	98	285
Total.....	214	136	350

At no period in the history of the institution have we been more highly favored with good health throughout our entire household than since my last biennial report, nor more gratified in witnessing its daily movements and successful results. We have a high degree of satisfaction in reporting a greater number of recoveries than two years ago, and the number then exceeded that of any previous biennial period. As the tables indicate, we have had two hundred and eighty-eight (288) admissions in the two years, and one hundred and forty-five (145) recoveries—a fraction over fifty per cent. of all the admissions. Of the two hundred and eighty-eight (288) admissions, one hundred and ninety-one (191) were of less than twelve months' duration, and hence, the recoveries seventy-six per cent. of the recent

cases, indicating most clearly the cumulative evidence, from year to year, in this Asylum, showing the great success that attends the proper early treatment of insanity, and, I may add, the same is true of every like institution throughout the country. The subject of early treatment is so closely identified with the dearest interests of the insane, that I regard it an imperative duty to call attention to it in every report, and, if possible, so impress its transcendent importance upon the public as will intensify their feelings of solicitude in behalf of the unfortunate, and induce prompt action in the incipency of their attack. It appears to me that the simple statement of the facts in favor of early treatment and the great danger of delay, sustained as they are by the combined experience of all well conducted hospitals for the insane in the world, should cause the friends of the insane everywhere to realize the greatness of their obligations to act in accordance with the urgent demands of humanity.

If the two hundred and eighty-eight admissions in the last two years had all been of more than 12 months' duration, instead of 145 recoveries, in all probability the number would not have exceeded 40, and over 100 passed beyond the hopeful application of all means by the neglect of friends; and, if among the poor, cast upon the bounty of the State for life, with many of their families dependent alone upon them for protection and support. How sad to contemplate such results, when we *know* they can be prevented by the timely interposition of *friends* and the *public authorities*. The number of recoveries, therefore, in every hospital for the insane, will depend upon the character of the admissions, increasing or diminishing in the same proportion as the number of recent cases is greater or less. I trust a happier era will soon dawn upon the insane, and, if I should have the privilege of making another report, the records of this institution in having a much larger number of recent cases among the admissions, and in the same ratio, recoveries, than ever before, will show the progressive influence of enlightened philanthropy.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death, as will be seen in one of the tables, I regard, of themselves, strongly presumptive evidence of the uniform healthfulness of our household in the last two years. Fifty-eight (58) of the 70 deaths resulted from complications, over which we had no control, and beyond all the resources of our profession. The want of proper innervation, doubtless, influenced these cases, to a greater or less extent, and hastened the total termination. Twenty-six (26) were from consumption; nine (9) from epilepsy; eleven (11) from apo-

plexy; two (2) from inanition (these patients were emaciated, prostrated, unable to walk without assistance, pulse 130 in a minute, from refusal to take food, and died in a few days after admission from exhaustion); two (2) from abscess of the lungs; two (2) from heart disease (one died suddenly, while ascending stairway); and one from suicide. We have had a larger number of sudden deaths from apoplexy than usual, chiefly cases of long standing, and subject to paroxysms of high excitement. One, while undressing for bed, fell suddenly upon the floor and expired in a few moments. Several others, during periods of excitement and boisterous conversation, while walking in the corridors, fell and died almost instantly. The case of suicide occurred with a patient, whose insanity was more than 20 years duration, and wholly unexpected. He was in one of the most desirable wards in our building, and for a long period had been very pleasant in his deportment, and regularly assisted the attendants in dining room work, and no one had the slightest fear of his committing suicide. He had, also, slept regularly in an associated dormitory with several other quiet patients (ordinarily one of the best safe-guards against such an accident), and in this room, turned his bedstead upon end and suspended himself to the post, and all with so little noise, it was not known, till the door was opened about daylight next morning, when all signs of life were gone.

When patients are admitted, we always inquire specially, whether any suicidal tendency has been observed, and whenever we have the least reason to suspect it, select for this class such rooms as offer no temptation for suspension, and, indeed, where suspension would appear impossible, and enforce the strictest vigilance, day and night, which is the only safety when the propensity is strongly marked. But when this tendency is unexpectedly developed, and the purpose accomplished before it is known, it is simply impossible to anticipate such cases, and they will, now and then occur, with the greatest possible precaution and watchfulness.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

In alluding to this subject, my design is not to discuss the various causes of mental disease, but call attention particularly to masturbation, which, as will appear in the table, is one of the most prolific among the admissions of the last two years. From my own observation and the most authentic information at my command, I very much fear this pernicious habit, with all its withering influence upon mind and body, prevails among the young of both sexes to an alarming extent, far greater indeed than parents generally suppose. If the many deplorable examples of its effects annually sent to the numer-

ous institutions of our country could be witnessed by them, they would awaken an interest and anxious solicitude for their children they have never felt. Of all the forms of insanity, that gradually and insidiously produced by the practice of masturbation is one of the most unpromising. The expenditure and exhaustion of nerve power, resulting from the frequent repetition of this habit, and the constant excitation to which the brain is thus exposed, slowly and permanently damage the delicate nerve cells, the supreme centers of life, and so wreck the unfortunate subjects, physically and mentally, as renders them among the saddest of the hopeless. What shall be done to rescue the rising generation from a habit fraught with evils of such magnitude? It has been, perhaps, thankfully said, that society and the medical profession are, to a great extent, responsible for its widespread influence. There is, doubtless, a false delicacy pervading society that often prevents those informed upon the subject, from giving proper instruction and warning to their children at an early age. But is it not strange that the medical profession, upon whom the obligation specially rests of disseminating correct views, have been so remiss in this duty? If this progressive evil should ever be arrested, it will unquestionably result chiefly from their united efforts. It has occurred to me, if each physician in Missouri would regard it his duty to present this subject in all its terrible reality to the heads of all the families in which he practices, and urge upon them the necessity of imparting to their children at the proper age such instruction and warning as would secure them against its dangers, the combined influence of all, thus exerted, would be impressively felt by almost every family in the State, as there are few families without a family physician. If the same course were pursued in every other State, who could estimate the aggregate good that would flow to the young of this and future generations. Allow me to appeal to the medical profession of our own State in behalf of the ignorant and innocent young, who have no conception of the greatness of this evil, and look mainly to you for such advice as will guard them against its direful consequences, and being drawn into the vortex that will engulf them forever.

IMPROVEMENTS.

All the improvements specified in the appropriation act of March, 1875, have been made without exceeding the amount appropriated. The pond we so much needed was dug, as you are aware, near the reservoir and old pond, and supplied with water by the same machinery and conducting pipe. It covers nearly two-thirds of an

acre, is twelve feet deep below the surface of the ground and its capacity between two and three million gallons of water. While digging, they came in contact with some pockets of sand; but when, ever this was the case, the contractor was required, after reaching a solid clay bottom, to erect a wall of thoroughly puddled clay, and when completed, all the sides and bottom were impervious to water. The best evidence of the character of the work is the fact that we have had the pond full of water for several months past, and is now now full, without the least evidence of leaking. A better pond, I believe, could not have been made. Its elevation is such that the water runs into our building from its own pressure, through a pipe that unites with the one running from the reservoir and old pond. The most judicious economy in every particular has been observed in making this improvement. I only regret the appropriation was not sufficient to enable us to rip-rap the banks with rock, and thus preserve them from giving way under the influence of freezing and thawing and the heavy spring rains. We realize now, as we have never done before, with this pond full of water, and the old one and reservoir, that we are above every contingency as far as water is concerned, and in addition, hope to obtain an ample supply of the best quality of ice from the new pond.

The new ice-house, built most substantially of stone, is at the edge of the pond. It is circular, thirty (20) feet in diameter, in the clear, and twenty (20) feet deep. The wall is two feet thick, and is built chiefly under ground and the bottom covered with stone not less than four inches thick, neatly joined together, with an inclination from three sides to a drain running through the center and communicating with one just outside, which terminates several hundred feet distant, and before terminating, forms a trap to prevent the ascent of air to the bottom of the ice, an important consideration for its preservation. Like the pond, we had an opportunity of testing this building the past summer, and notwithstanding the ice last winter was inferior in quality, (from two to three and a half inches thick,) and the ice-house only two-thirds full, we had ice till the 1st of November. The additional fact that Thos. B. Harris, Esq., supervised these improvements, is the strongest presumptive evidence that the work was well done. His well known excellent judgment, close observation, energy of character and large experience in all ordinary kinds of business, rendered his selection on the part of your honorable body to overlook this work eminently proper.

WANTS.

I would feel I had been recreant to duty if I should fail to again call your attention to some urgent wants. The first and more important is the necessity for infirmaries. In every case of serious illness, we are most impressively reminded of this great deficiency. Indeed, we cannot treat such patients as justice and humanity dictate without the commodious and well ventilated apartments of infirmaries to which they could be removed. Every intelligent physician and ordinary reflecting mind can perceive at once the hazard of treating grave cases of sickness in small rooms and crowded wards, subjected by day and by night to the unavoidable noise and disturbances of various kinds from other patients. With some, such surroundings would not only counteract the most skillful treatment, but favor the progress of disease, and prove chiefly instrumental in causing a fatal termination. If this be true of many ordinary cases of dangerous illness, liable to occur at all seasons of the year, how much greater and more urgent the necessity for infirmaries if an epidemic or contagious diseases should enter our wards. With no building to which the first cases could be promptly removed, and all communication severed, our helpless household would be exposed to its progressive and terrible ravages, and perhaps a fatality that would be truly heartrending. The simple mention of this subject ought to impress upon our Legislature its magnitude and the urgency for prompt action. The insane committed to our charge are the wards of the State, and look alone to the General Assembly to provide for their wants, their protection against danger, and all the varied means enlightened philanthropy has devised to promote their truest interests.

It often occurs to me the most forcible manner of looking at subjects of this kind, is to make a personal application. For example, if every member of our next Legislature should have one of his own family, or some dear friend an inmate of this institution, would not this fact awaken an intense solicitude for their welfare that would impel to united action in making whatever appropriation might be necessary for infirmaries, or anything else, that would conduce to their improvement and hasten recovery. If this be true, does not that Heaven-born rule apply with all its force "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them?" As two infirmaries will be required, one for each sex, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) would likely meet the demands of the Asylum. At least we will endeavor, in the most economical manner, to supply this great deficiency with this amount, and trust our appeal this time in behalf of the sorely afflicted will not be in vain.

The next want to which I would direct your attention is the progressive improvement of our grounds. The appropriations, therefore, have been too small to enable us to make rapid progress, and hence our grounds do not present that adornment that comports with the triumphs of philanthropy. The happy moral influence and curative effect of highly embellished grounds is now universally conceded, so much so, that any institution without them is justly regarded as wanting an important element of treatment. It is a great mistake to suppose the insane mind lost to a sense of the beautiful. In the language of a previous report, "what better calculated to call into exercise ennobling sentiments, new trains of thought, the pleasing reminiscences of childhood, and divert the mind from its morbid fancies, than the picturesque landscape, presenting all the beautiful and variegated embellishments of nature, the shade of lovely verdure, the new grass, the expanding buds, the peeping flowerets, the graceful evergreens, the meandering walks, and the majestic trees? Is it supposed because the intellect is impaired and the sun of reason eclipsed, the heart is not impressed with the beauties of nature, and that all the virtues, sentiments and emotions, the rich treasures of joy and hope are also enveloped in darkness? If any thus think, they know little of the motives, impulses, habits and characters of the insane."

A small appropriation of five hundred dollars per annum, with the assistance of our household, would soon render our grounds highly attractive, and whose influence, in successful results, would be realized from year to year.

Although we have many wants, I will allude to but one other in this report; the necessity of a small appropriation of five hundred dollars per annum to supply the institution with amusements, and add regularly to our library. The advantages of such instrumentalities cannot well be overestimated, and so well recognized that all the best hospitals for the insane in Europe and America have judiciously selected libraries and a great variety of means for the amusement, entertainment and recreation of their patients. They should be sufficiently numerous in every Asylum to enable the officers to give an entertainment every evening in the week that would prove a source of pleasure and enjoyment to the household. Such means relieve, to a great extent, the monotony of hospital life and contribute largely to the enjoyment and happiness of all, and if curable, their restoration. As our building is filled to its entire capacity with 350 patients, having great diversity of character on account of previous occupations, education, habits, tastes, etc., and rendered still greater

by the different forms of mental disease, you will readily perceive the importance of accumulating, from year to year, such a variety of means as would, as far as possible, be adapted to all, and thus allow them to enjoy the salutary influences to which we have referred. I am confident the Legislature would not refuse the small appropriation we ask, if they could fully realize the positive enjoyment, cheerfulness and comfort they could thus impart to the suffering and sorrowing committed to our charge.

In this connection, allow me to state that hospitals for the insane, to prove in the highest degree curative, cannot be otherwise than expensive. They must combine all the means science and enlightened humanity have devised for the most successful treatment. If they were simply custodial and pauper establishments, the annual outlay would be largely diminished, but in reducing them to such a level, you at once destroy all their noble characteristics, constituting as they do, one of the grandest and proudest triumphs of the age, and instead of being institutions for the restoration of the insane to their positions of useful and productive citizens, would tend to fix the saddest form of human affliction permanently upon all, and consign them to darkness and wretchedness, from which an early grave would be the speediest relief. My mind recoils at the thought of custodial establishments for the insane. With no incentives but to secure the best means of safely confining the inmates within their gloomy apartments, as in the common jails of our country, they would soon become a disgrace to humanity, unworthy of the age, and be regarded with the same feeling of horror as the mad-houses during the dark period that preceded the days of the illustrious Pinel, in which scenes of barbarity occurred too revolting to describe.

It may be well to give somewhat in detail the reasons for the expensiveness of a well conducted Asylum. The usual price of boarding in any respectable family in the towns of our State is four dollars (\$4.00), per week, exclusive of washing, and often lights. How much greater attention and care do the large majority of the insane, the most helpless and dependent of our race, require than ordinary boarders. All their wants must be anticipated and supplied, which demands the most constant, humane and persevering supervision, day and night. And to accomplish this successfully, there must be thorough and systematic organization throughout the institution, an important and essential part of which is proper classification. In this building, as is well known to you, we have eleven (11) different classes or wards, in the north, or male, and eleven (11) in the south, or female wing. Each ward constitutes a little community of itself, requiring

separate attendants, dining room, bath room, water closet, in short, distinct in every particular from all others, and supplied with all the appliances adapted to their condition, and best calculated to promote their comfort, enjoyment, and progressive improvement. It may be asked, why all this separate arrangement and increased expense? Why not have one common dining room, instead of twenty-two (22,) and allow all to eat at the same table? A visit to this Asylum would be the most forcible argument to convince those who may ask this question, that such an arrangement would be wholly impracticable. There are various forms of insanity, and each form attended with a variety of manifestations—some patients boisterous and noisy, day and night, indulging in the most profane and obscene language, some inclined to violence and others with strong homicidal propensity—some intensely melancholy and despondent, with constant suicidal tendency, often refusing food, and sometimes requiring feeding through the stomach tube for weeks and months to prevent starvation. Others uniformly quiet, timid, fearing some impending danger, neat in personal habits and deportment becoming. Others give no attention to personal appearance, exceedingly filthy in personal habits, destructive upon their clothing, and often denuding themselves. Another class convalescent, and others entirely restored, but remaining for thorough establishment of health. I may add the epileptic class, subject to frequent seizures, and after or before convulsions, often become highly excited, and, as a class, the most dangerous in all Asylums. The mere statement of these numerous classes in each sex, without farther detail, is certainly sufficient to force any ordinary mind to the conclusion, not only as to the impropriety, but the absolute inhumanity and danger of all males and females associating and comingling in one common apartment. There must, then, be classification, according to mental condition, for the safety and comfort of patients, and all important for their recovery. In classifying, the arrangements of each ward are adapted to the manifestations of those in it. If subject to paroxysms of violence and homicidal, knives and forks, for example, are excluded from the dining room, and all implements in any part of the ward, with which one patient could injure another or their attendants, and the very presence of which might excite in some a propensity to violence that otherwise would remain dormant. With other classes such alterations are made as their conditions require. If quiet, neat, inoffensive and convalescent, we allow as much liberty as is consistent with safety, and endeavor to make their surroundings in every particular as cheerful and homelike as practicable; indeed, this is our design, as far as possible, with all

classes. As those in the more excited wards improve, we transfer them to the more quiet and pleasant. I have been thus particular, that all may see that classification of the numerous wards in a well conducted hospital for the insane are imperatively demanded for the protection, safety, improvement and recovery of the insane. Can it be supposed that all this could be accomplished; all these classes receive that constant and anxious care and watchfulness their conditions so urgently require, without as great or greater outlay than that usually charged for ordinary boarding in private families? As the number of employees connected with every institution like this is always large, the item of wages is necessarily one of the most prominent in expenses. Besides, as all our regulations are based upon the "law of love," and we expect our attendants not only to supply the usual wants of patients, but exert a happy moral influence upon them as their associates, it is highly important they should be intelligent, kind and benevolent in their dispositions, forbearing, and exercise self-control in the midst of great provocation, and, withal, sustain excellent moral characters, and be conscientious in the discharge of duty; and to secure such, male and female, we are compelled to pay rather more than for the ordinary laborers of the country, and it is right their compensation should be greater. They are required to be at their post day and night, and every day in the week, and when faithful, justly entitled to the highest commendation. In reading the reports of this and other institutions, it may, perhaps, occur to some in looking over the various items of expense, that certain ones appear extravagantly large. In all such cases, the proper method of testing their justness and correctness is to make a daily estimate of the probable consumption of each person, then the aggregate daily consumption of the whole household, then the daily cost, and multiply this by 365, and we will approximate sufficiently near the proper annual expense to determine whether we are correct or not in supposing the outlay extravagant. Before alluding to some of the ordinary articles of consumption, it is proper I should remark that the insane are not like a house full of ordinary invalids, who eat very little, but on the contrary, generally have voracious appetites, and eat more than the same number in the daily walks of life. Take then, for example, the items of butter and eggs. Our average number of patients of every kind is 440. Two ounces of butter for each person per day, would require fifty-five (55) pounds, which at 18 cents per pound, (a fair average for the year.) would cost each day, \$9.90, \$3,613.50 per annum; and for two years, (as our report always indicates,) \$7,227.00, leaving out of the estimate the quantity used in the culinary department of a large

establishment like this. Take also the item of eggs. Two eggs for each person in our building would consume 73 dozen per day, which, at 14 cents per dozen, (rather under than over the average price,) would cost \$10.22, and \$7,460.60 in two years; also, not estimating the number used in cooking from day to day, these two items would aggregate \$14,687.60. Fourteen thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty cents for two years, which most persons would regard inexcusable extravagance. In our report two years ago, these items aggregated between ten and eleven thousand dollars. Take again the article of beef. In the army, I believe, one pound and a quarter is allowed to each soldier, but estimate one pound to each person in our building, and the daily expenditure would be, at 7 cents per pound net, \$30.86, and twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$22,484,) for two years. I could also specify sugar, coffee, flour, etc., etc., but these are sufficient to show that items sometimes appearing extravagant, if analyzed, would indicate rigid economy. It should also be remembered that in every large institution, and especially an Insane Asylum, considerable waste is unavoidable, with the greatest vigilance and precaution. This will be more apparent when it is considered that we have twenty-four (24) dining rooms in our entire building.

In all that I have said, no allusion has been made to the expense required in using the varied means of moral treatment, so essential in curing the greatest number in the shortest time, and with the least expenditure. With all these sources of expense, and being compelled to purchase all our stores on credit, on account of the delinquency of counties and our State the last two years, the board of patients does not exceed in cost four dollars per week.

From all these considerations I cannot otherwise than believe if our next General Assembly will look into this subject in all its bearings, they will be forced to the conclusion, if our State Asylums for the insane are to be curative and assume a rank in harmony with the progress of the age and Christian civilization, even with the most judicious economy, they will be expensive institutions.

INSANE CONVICTS.

This subject has been dwelt upon in previous reports, but as long as the law authorizing the Governor to send insane convicts to the State Asylums remains unrepealed, I regard it my duty to call attention to its injustice. Requiring the innocent insane to associate with the most notorious criminals is so abhorrent to the noblest feelings and impulses of our nature, surely, if the Legislature will give the subject due reflection, they will not hesitate to repeal the law. No doubt

the reason this has not been done heretofore is that, in the multiplicity of business, it failed to receive the attention it so forcibly demanded. The outlay necessary to erect a suitable building for insane criminals, in connection with our State prison, would not be large, and no other arrangement, for the present at least, would be so appropriate and economical. When convicts become insane they deserve our sympathy and the best treatment humanity can suggest, but philanthropy and Christian duty do not require they should commingle with those who, in the midst of lives of usefulness and the highest respectability, suddenly become victims of the same disease.

In concluding my allusion to this subject I cannot do better than introduce again the preamble and resolutions passed by the Association of Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, without a dissenting voice, at their annual meeting in Baltimore, in 1873, after a thorough discussion of the subject.

"WHEREAS, The President of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania has requested that this Association should express its opinions in regard to the proper disposition of insane convicts; therefore,

Resolved, That neither the cells of penitentiaries and jails nor the wards of ordinary hospitals for the insane are the proper places for the custody and treatment of this class of the insane.

Resolved, That when the number of this class in any State, (or in any two or more adjoining States, which will unite in the project) is sufficient to justify such a cause, these cases should be placed in a hospital specially provided for the insane, and that until this can be done they should be treated in a hospital connected with some prison, and not in the wards or in separate buildings upon any part of the grounds of an ordinary hospital for the insane."

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

In our general management we have nothing new to add, except to state we have endeavored, from year to year, to appropriate and make practical whatever progress may have occurred in the moral and medical treatment of the insane. In all well conducted hospitals, the general outlines of treatment are now the same, varying as some have greater or less ability for supplying the almost endless variety of means of moral treatment. The reflex influence of the annual meetings of the "Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," established in 1844, cannot fail to be realized by every hospital regularly represented in that association. They have done more to awaken in every State a proper interest for the insane, more in diffusing correct information as to the character of insanity and

the great progress made in moral and medical treatment, and more to elevate the character of American hospitals for the insane than all other causes combined. There is now scarcely a State where a hospital for the insane has not either been erected or in process of erection. The first patient ever placed under treatment in this country was in the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, the 11th of February, 1752, and from that period to the present, a department in that venerable institution has been appropriated for the insane. The next and first State Asylum for the insane was established at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1773, and all that was done prior to the Declaration of Independence; from that time to the present, and especially within the last 30 or 40 years, the progress in the work of humanity has been much more marked and encouraging.

We now have built, or in process of building, in the United States, seventy-six (76) hospitals for the insane that will accommodate 29,000 patients. This certainly is a great work, but as Dr. Kirkbride, venerable and distinguished in one specialty, justly remarked, its foundation was laid in enlightened public opinion as to the nature of insanity, that it is a disease of the brain and susceptible of being cured by treatment as other grave diseases, and as readily and promptly, if treated in its incipency. Associated with this is the great revolution in moral treatment that now characterizes the management of the insane; the substitution of kindness, gentleness, forbearance, and excluding punishment in any form, for cruelty, harshness, intimidation, and the most revolting means of restraint. But for the length of this report, it would be a melancholy pleasure to contrast the sad lot of the insane 100 years ago and their condition now—melancholy to reflect upon the barbarous and brutal treatment then practiced, but a pleasure to know how great the reform, and how comparatively happy they now are under the benign influence of enlightened humanity and Christianity.

I regret the appearance occasionally of sensational articles in some of our papers, often, as investigation has clearly shown, the result of malicious persecution, and, when this is not the case, exaggerating some instance of alledged cruel treatment, far beyond its just proportions, or detailing an example of a sane person, pronounced insane through the influence of designing friends, deprived of liberty and sent to an Asylum, with the insinuation, if not direct charge, that the Superintendent connived at the proceeding, and, perhaps, the subject of bribery. All such articles tend to heighten prejudices, where they exist, and excite suspicion with others, as to the proper management of all such institutions; and the unfortunate, the greatest suf-

ferers, because their friends, with such impressions, often defer proper treatment till all hope of restoration has fled. I will take this occasion to state most emphatically, that I have been connected with this institution about eighteen (18) years, and during this whole period not a single instance has ever occurred of a sane person pronounced insane and sent here by designing friends. A case of improper treatment might, occasionally, occur in the best conducted hospital in the world. In selecting attendants, we may, now and then, with all the circumspection and caution we can exercise, be deceived as to the disposition of a new employee, and the first instance of misplaced confidence, the unkind treatment of some patient. In every such case, our uniform rule is to discharge the attendant immediately; and any Superintendent who would not thus guard and protect his helpless patients would be unworthy of his position. We make every effort to secure male and female attendants, with the many excellent traits of character so essential in their position. In addition to the Superintendent and assistant physicians, the latter of whom visit their respective departments twice every day, we have a trustworthy male and female supervisor, whose duties require them to pass frequently through all the wards every day, and never the same hours each day for the same wards, but so irregular in their visits, they may appear in any ward at any hour. We likewise have a watchman on the male, and watchwoman on the female wing, who pass through all the wards every hour during the night. Besides, the Steward and Matron, who have many other responsible duties, are also required, so far as these will permit, to exercise the greatest vigilance, and report any dereliction of duty or departure from the regulations of the Asylum. With such supervision as this, it is impossible mistreatment can occur for any length of time without discovery. We impress so strongly upon all our attendants the necessity for kindness, forbearance, and self-control in the midst of the greatest provocation, and under all circumstances, that we are seldom called upon to discharge; and it gives me pleasure to make this statement, and re-assert in this report that few, if any institutions, are as highly favored as this with good attendants.

Among the highly excited patients, male and female, admitted, we have frequently discovered the marks of repeated violence from their nearest relatives and friends, showing conclusively the greatest want of forbearance and self-control in them. If I were to discharge as many patients with the same marks of cruel treatment as I receive, this institution would be subjected, and justly, to the severest criticism. Since my connection with this Asylum, I have no recollection

of ever discharging a single patient with any such marks. I therefore reaffirm with confidence, that it would be wholly impracticable, with the ordinary arrangements in families, for the nearest and dearest friends of the highly excited classes of the insane, to treat them with the same kindness and humanity, and allow them as much liberty as would be done in any well managed Asylum; and I may add, that this would apply to almost every class.

Persons visiting this and other institutions may, sometimes, have their suspicions aroused because we do not take them through our entire building. The reason for this course will be readily appreciated. In many of our wards we have patients who are subject to paroxysms of excitement, during which they frequently indulge in profane and obscene language, such as modest gentlemen and ladies would not wish to hear, and these paroxysms are often excited by the presence of strangers; and the more frequently induced, the greater the injury to patients and the more progressive improvement retarded. Aside from these considerations, which ought to be sufficient, would those who have parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters and dear kindred here, desire that they should be exposed to visitors from all parts of the State as objects of curiosity, while indulging, perhaps, in acts and language that would be most abhorrent to their chaste and sensitive minds when restored to reason? Would the visitors, who are sometimes so anxious to see the "wild ones" and those that "cut up," to prove a source of criticism and laughter, be highly gratified if their own dearest kindred and friends were thus exposed and made the subjects of sport? We regard it one of our sacred duties to protect the unfortunate committed to our charge from the gaze of idle curiosity. Were I to act otherwise, I should consider myself (as would, doubtless, the immediate friends of our patients) wanting in every impulse of kindness, justice and humanity. If, however, an earnest inquirer for truth should, at any time, desire to pass quietly through our entire building for the purpose of obtaining correct information as to the treatment of all classes of the insane, I would most cheerfully comply with his request, and expose to his view every part of the institution, and remove forever from his mind the thought, if such had existed, that we have dark rooms and dungeons, with chains and other implements of cruelty, we never allow visitors to see. Can it be possible there is an intelligent mind within the limits of Missouri, who believes this relic of barbarism still exists in our State Asylums? If there be such, I extend to them a most urgent invitation to visit us, and examine every part of our building, from the roof to the basement. My object in dwelling upon

this subject so much in detail is, that the public may have a more correct conception of the internal working of this institution.

It is my painful duty to report that, in the last two years, death has claimed, among its victims, two of my associates in duty—the first in the history of this institution. On the 1st of August, 1875, Mrs. Mary McKinney, our excellent Matron, was suddenly and violently attacked with fever of a typhoid type, attended with intense gastric disturbance, which steadily resisted all treatment, and progressed rapidly to a fatal termination in six or seven days. Her triumph in death was the best evidence of that purity and sincerity of Christian character, her many surviving friends can testify, she so beautifully exemplified in life. Mrs. McKinney was chosen Matron in the spring of 1873, and discharged her numerous duties most faithfully and acceptably till the period of her illness. She had a clear intellect to realize and fully appreciate the responsibilities of her position, a warm and sympathizing heart, and a conscientiousness that impelled to constant and persevering efforts to cheer, comfort and relieve the suffering. Her death caused a gloom throughout our household, and her memory will ever be cherished by the afflicted who were the daily recipients of her sympathy and many kind attentions.

The vacancy in the office of Matron was filled by the election of Mrs. Samuel Thornhill, a lady well known to your honorable body and myself, and believed to possess all the qualifications for a most efficient officer. Her course since has clearly shown the judiciousness of your selection. She has met all the responsibilities and obligations of her office, and performed her varied duties in a manner in the highest degree creditable to herself and the institution.

Mr. George McCredie was chosen Steward also in the spring of 1873, and after proving a most faithful and valuable officer in the midst of the deepest affliction, thought proper to resign in April, 1875. A short time before his resignation, he was called to mourn the loss of his excellent wife, who died in the institution from a flattering but incurable disease. She was universally beloved for her many noble and lovely traits of character—a devoted wife and Christian, patient and resigned in suffering, and passed gently away in the blissful hope of immortality.

The election of Mr. Samuel Thornhill to fill the vacancy thus created was received with great favor, not only on account of his known incorruptible integrity of character and superior business qualifications, but the additional fact that he had been Steward before the war, and one of the best officers the institution ever had. He returned to the office with the same energy and determination to dis-

charge his responsible duties that had before so eminently characterized his official life; and the short time he was permitted to enjoy accustomed health, I can, with great confidence and gratification assert, did discharge them most satisfactorily in every particular. This, however, he was competent to do only a few months, when his health gradually gave way under the influence of a disease from which he suffered severely in early life. In a short time, with no hope of recovery, we could only palliate and smooth his pathway to the grave. Much of the time he was a great sufferer, but in all my experience I have never witnessed more patient endurance and calm Christian resignation. The same unwavering faith in his Savior, that so forcibly illustrated his Christian character for many years, sustained him throughout his illness, and enabled him to rejoice in the hour of death. How impressive the warning that in one biennial period we have been called to lament the loss of two most faithful officers, who "have ceased from their labors" and gone to "that rest that remains for the people of God."

Your honorable body being again called upon to fill the vacancy in the office of Steward, selected Mr. T. A. Forman, who has long been known to most of you. During the period he has been in office he has shown a praiseworthy desire to discharge his many duties faithfully and acceptably, and render his labors promotive of the best interests of the Asylum.

I have still another change to report in my associates. Dr. W. W. McFarlane, elected Second Assistant Physician in March, 1873. After two years most successful service, worthy of the highest commendation for faithfulness and ability, thought the interest of his family required he should retire from the Asylum and engage again in the general practice, and therefore tendered his resignation, to take effect the 1st of July, 1875. His undeviating support and cordial co-operation in our official intercourse commanded my confidence and warmest approval. His many fine social qualities, united most creditable professional attainments, eminently adapted him to his position, and greatly endeared him to our afflicted household. He left with the best wishes of all for the happiness of himself and family, and my confident hope the highest success which he so justly merits will attend his professional labors.

Dr. Thomas A. Howard, of Fulton, for many years a most reputable and successful practitioner, was elected by your honorable body to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation. Since his appointment, the doctor has shown the strictest fidelity to his important trust and ability to discharge most satisfactorily the numerous and

often arduous duties associated with it. The deep solicitude he has uniformly manifested for the insane, in a cheerfulness and willingness to labor day and night, when necessary for their relief, and to promote their improvement, merits my highest commendation. A more pleasant associate, as successor to Dr. Macfarlane, I could not desire.

To my First Assistant, Dr. Hinde, it is scarcely necessary I should again repeat my confidence in his ability and fitness for his position, and my sincere thanks for his assiduity in the performance of duty and hearty co-operation in the great work to which we are giving the most earnest efforts of our lives. To him and other associates in duty, I most cheerfully accord much of the success that has attended our united labors.

PRODUCTS OF GARDEN AND FARM.

The products of our garden and the small part of the farm that is tillable, were abundant in 1875. Our very competent and industrious gardener supplied us with a great variety of vegetables and small fruits—strawberries and grapes. The Irish potato crop was amply sufficient for the daily consumption of the Asylum during the fall of 1875, and winter and spring of 1875-6. Every effort was made by our Steward during the present year to render the supply even more abundant than last, but the protracted rains during the early part of the season prevented cultivation. Much of the ground was inundated, and so long saturated with water, the greater portion of the crop was destroyed. The garden and farm have proven a source of great advantage to a large number of our male patients, in affording them an opportunity for regular and healthy exercise in the open air. As most of them are from the rural districts and accustomed to labor before admission, an active life here is the more essential in their successful treatment. Indeed, labor is now universally regarded so important a means of treatment that all institutions are taxing their greatest ingenuity to determine in what manner they can give constant employment to the largest number. It is also well established that the insane are more benefited by that kind of work which requires the greatest effort of the mind to accomplish, for the reason that thoughts are so concentrated as to divert from self, and, for the time, relieve the brain of a source of continued excitement. Hence, the more regular the employment, the more progressive the improvement and speedy the recovery. We have had not less than one hundred men regularly occupied at different times during the pleasant weather of spring, summer and fall in our garden, farm, and improvement of grounds. Those who do not and cannot labor, walk or ride usually

every day, unless inclement weather prevent. We endeavor, as far as possible, to have almost our whole household exercising in some way in the open air. Frequently have I thus been highly gratified in witnessing very nearly the depopulation of our building. The good health of our patients has, doubtless, been largely attributable to the liberal amount of exercise they have enjoyed in the open air.

Our energetic and watchful Steward has handed me the following list of the products of the farm and garden in the last two years. The quantity of pork is, perhaps, unsurpassed in any institution of the country. We have just killed one hundred and forty-six (146) finely fatted hogs, averaging very nearly 225 pounds nett. Some were very heavy, one weighing five hundred and forty (540) pounds nett, and six hundred (600) pounds gross:

Pork, pounds.....	52,646
Lard, pounds.....	8,500
Milk, quarts.....	86,800
Hay, tons.....	10
Cabbage, heads.....	16,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,800
Lettuce, bushels.....	250
Tomatoes, bushels.....	270
Beets, bushels.....	200
Turnips, bushels.....	200
Oats, bushels.....	300
Onions, bushels.....	190
Beans, bushels.....	180
Spinnach, bushels.....	150
Sugar-corn, bushels.....	100
Peas, bushels.....	40
Apples, bushels.....	30
Asparagus, bunches.....	2,400
Celery, bunches.....	175
Grapes, pounds.....	2,000
Strawberries, quarts.....	700
Oysterplant, bushels.....	
Rhubarb, bushels.....	
Cucumbers, bushels.....	
Radishes, bushels.....	
Calves.....	23

Regular employment is just as important with female patients as male. Besides liberal out door exercise, we persuade as many as possible, from day to day, to engage in domestic duties of various kinds. Quite a number frequent the sewing room, and many occupy much of their time in their respective wards sewing, knitting, and occasionally ornamental work, and a large number assist the attendants in their dining rooms, and numerous other matters requiring daily attention.

Of all the means that contribute to the physical health, pleasant rest, quietness and good order throughout our whole building and ultimate recovery of the curable, and comfort and best condition of the incurable, regular occupation stands at the head of the list. The daily efforts of our excellent Matron to accomplish this result and aid in whatever may conduce to their welfare, commands my warmest approval. She has given me the following list of articles made in the sewing room during the two years, besides a large amount of repairing for the whole household—all under the general supervision, the greater part of the time, of our present Matron, and the rag-carpeting and comforts in the list, under her direct control :

Dresses.....	1,014
Shirts.....	1,055
Sheets.....	935
Pillow-cases.....	1,112
Pillow-ticks.....	110
Gowns.....	240
Chemise.....	450
Bonnets.....	89
Pants.....	8
Suspenders.....	35
Table-cloths.....	26
Mattress-ticks.....	11
Duck waists.....	6
Drawers.....	899
Skirts.....	477
Bed-ticks.....	500
Duck bed-ticks.....	4
Towells.....	797
Aprons.....	360
Spreads.....	72
Bolster-cases.....	18
Curtains.....	50
Comforts.....	110
Rag-carpet, yards.....	200

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

As heretofore, we have been favored with religious services every Sunday afternoon, the ministers of different denominations officiating alternately. These services continue to be of great profit, and our patients anticipate them with much pleasure, and, I may add, the order and decorum of our audience will compare favorably with any other. For the kindness, sympathy and deep solicitude the ministers have manifested for the welfare of our household, I desire to express my obligations and sincere thanks.

To the Callaway County Bible Society we are again indebted for a

supply of Bibles and Testaments. For this token of their kind remembrance and liberality, my sincerest thanks are due.

We are under obligations to Elder O. A. Carr, for his highly interesting and entertaining lecture, describing his voyage and travels through the Holy Land and Australia.

Our thanks are also due to the young ladies and gentlemen of Fulton, for a humorous exhibition, which afforded our household so much amusement and enjoyment.

We are much indebted to Miss Patterson, for kindly favoring us with one of her admirable readings and impersonations.

To the editors and proprietors of the many papers regularly sent gratuitously to this institution, I return my warmest thanks. There are many other papers in our State we would gladly welcome. The mere mention of this subject to their editors, and the great pleasure and many advantages the insane derive from newspaper reading, I am sure is all that would be necessary. The following is the list of papers received in the last two years :

People's Tribune,
St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat,
St. Louis Daily Republican,
St. Louis Evening Dispatch,
St. Louis Daily Times,
Daily Anzeiger Des Westens.
Daily Westliche Post,
Mississippi Blatter,
St. Louis Presbyterian,
Christian Advocate,
Central Baptist,
Christian,
Louisiana Journal,
Osage County Leader,
Ralls County Record,
Canton Press,
Lexington Caucasian,
Lexington Intelligencer,
Howard County Advertiser,
Richmond Conservator,
Daily and Weekly State Journal,

St. Joseph Herald,
Paris Mercury,
Hannibal Courier,
Palmyra Spectator,
Saline County Progress,
Neosho Times,
Columbia Herald,
Missouri Statesman,
Mexico Messenger,
Mexico Intelligencer,
Shelbina Democrat,
Brownsville Banner,
Carroll County Journal,
Moberly Monitor,
Kansas City Times,
Fulton Telegraph,
Fulton Enterprise,
New York Christian Weekly,
Pomeroy's Democrat,
Great Joy,
Saturday Evening Post.

To the engineer, carpenter, supervisors, night-watches, seamstress, attendants and other employees, it is my pleasure as well as duty, to again return heartfelt thanks for the faithful performance of duties, often the most arduous and trying. The meed of praise the faithful employees of a hospital for the insane so richly deserve, is not generally properly appreciated by the public. The success of every such

institution depends largely upon the conscientious discharge of duty on their part. In this connection, it is a source of the deepest regret to record the death of one of our good attendants, Mr. James. In October last we had just built an engine house of stone, and for its completion required covering with shingles. Mr. James kindly consented to assist our regular carpenters (as he was one himself,) and while standing upon a scaffold, regarded safe, and in the act of nailing on shingles, it unexpectedly and suddenly gave way, and one of the posts that sustained it, fell across his leg between the knee and ankle, causing a compound fracture of the large bone. He was speedily brought to the Asylum, the bones accurately adjusted, and the plaster of paris bandage applied, after which his condition seemed as comfortable as could have been expected. The next morning, however, he passed rapidly into a comatose condition, in which he continued four days without reviving, and then expired. We could only account for the speedily fatal termination by supposing, in the fall, there was a violent concussion of which we were not aware at the time. Mr. James was an excellent young man, a kind and faithful attendant, pleasant and obliging, and if desired, always willing to give any assistance the emergency required. His untimely death was a sore affliction to his aged parents and many warm friends.

To you, gentlemen, the guardians of this great charity, it remains my duty to express a grateful sense of obligation for your uniform kindness to me personally, and your invaluable counsel and advice; and my continued high appreciation of the deep interest you have at all times manifested for the unfortunate, in your unintermitting watchfulness and persevering efforts to elevate this home of the suffering to the highest standard of excellence.

Relying upon your constant supervisory care and wise counsel in the future, and appealing to the next General Assembly, in the midst of all other legislation, to remember with generous liberality their most sorely afflicted and dependent citizens, and with profound reverence, returning our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father for his guidance and protection in the past, and invoking His divine favor upon all our labors to do good, we commence another year with confidence and hope.

Respectfully submitted,

T. R. H. SMITH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TREASURER'S BIENNIAL REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON, MISSOURI, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH JAMES S. HENDERSON, TREASURER.

1875 and 1876.	For cash paid as follows :	
	For bacon and pork.....	\$3,360 47
	Butter.....	6,867 79
	Clothing.....	11,385 29
	Coffee.....	4,057 00
	Corn meal.....	207 17
	Dry goods.....	7,607 69
	Farm and garden.....	2,947 89
	Freights and commission.....	614 94
	Flour.....	6,305 66
	Furniture.....	1,396 30
	House furnishing.....	5,741 20
	Lights and oils.....	1,328 80
	Milk.....	1,642 59
	Medicine and medical supplies.....	6,666 10
	Mutton and fish.....	2,204 47
	Beef.....	23,237 70
	Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	7,143 49
	Provender.....	2,579 02
	Printing, postage and stationery.....	1,469 52
	Soap.....	1,520 44
	Straw.....	291 75
	Stone coal.....	13,259 41
	Sugar.....	5,028 80
	Tea.....	1,992 17
	Vegetables and fruits.....	2,680 92
	Wages of employees.....	41,083 09
	Poultry.....	1,196 50
	Groceries.....	4,835 93
	Eggs.....	2,143 12
	Salt.....	206 75
	Molasses and syrups.....	1,519 16
	Burial expenses.....	120 00
	Lumber.....	875 24
	Lard.....	456 79
	Traveling expenses for discharged patients and elope- ments.....	588 38
	Wood.....	332 25
	Rice.....	110 60
	Traveling expenses.....	1,091 97
	Hauling water.....	495 00
	Milch cows.....	835 50
	Improvement Commissioner.....	600 00
	Ice.....	305 60
	Discount on warrants.....	130 00
	Ministers.....	400 00
	Payments refunded.....	309 40
	New engine house.....	667 70
	Interest paid on warrants.....	18,815 15
	Miscellaneous.....	829 28
	Outstanding warrants unpaid.....	75,919 19
	Improvement fund, special act, March, 1875.....	8,700 00
	Balance.....	200 69
	Total.....	\$284,303 87

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

CONTRA.			
Nov. 30, 1874	By balance due last settlement.....	\$288 35	
1875 and 1876..	Cash received from counties.....	105,186 94	
	Cash received from pay patients.....	18,483 62	
Jan. 19, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri, including im-		
	provement fund.....	18,750 00	
Feb. 5, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri.....	28,846 36	
Feb. 5, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri.....	14,950 00	
1875.....	Cash from Steward for hides, empty bar-		
	rels, etc.....	1,341 77	
1876.....	Cash from Steward for hides, empty bar-		
	rels, etc.....	2,010 84	
	Amount due from counties this date.....	25,459 99	
	Amount due from pay patients this date....	8,684 95	
	Amount due from State of Missouri.....	37,500 00	
	Debts due by Asylum over and above		
	assets.....	22,650 36	
	Balance.....	200 69	
	Total.....		\$284,303 87
Nov. 27, 1876..	By balance brought down.....		\$200 69

Of the whole indebtedness of the institution, \$22,650.36 above assets, \$18,815.15 resulted from interest paid on warrants.

To the honorable Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, Missouri.

JAMES. S. HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT

OF THE

REGISTER OF LANDS,

TO

GOV. C. H. HARDIN,

FOR THE

YEARS 1875 AND 1876

HOUSE—Received and 2,200 copies ordered printed—200 for the use of the Senate ;
1,000 for the Appendix, and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk*

JANUARY 16, 1877.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF LANDS.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF LANDS, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 31, 1876. }

To his Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith lay before your Excellency my report for the years 1875 and 1876.

During the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1875, there were disposed of of the public lands within the State, by the United States Land offices at Boonville, Springfield and Ironton, for cash, military land warrants, and located as homestead, 152,647 acres, and during the year ending June 30, 1876, 142,680 acres. These lands having become subject to taxation, lists of the same were prepared and forwarded to the respective counties wherein located, to be placed upon the tax books.

Of the township school lands, there were sold by the various counties, and patented to individuals during the year 1875, 10,083 acres at an average price of \$2.73 per acre, and during the year 1876, 10,398 acres, at an average price of \$2.00 per acre, adding to the school fund of those counties over \$48,000.

At the time the United States surveys were made in this State, a large amount of land was left unsurveyed, by reason of being overflowed and difficult to survey, leaving those lands in a condition in which they could neither be sold, nor made use of in any other way, being a great injury to the counties where located. Upon request made by the State in 1874, a deputy surveyor was appointed by the United States and during the last two years about 70,000 acres of these lands have been surveyed, which have been selected as swamp land and patent for the same requested from the United States. About 30,000 acres more remain to be surveyed.

Under rulings of the Department of the Interior, the State was debarred since 1860, from making new swamp selections. By repeated and persistent efforts these rulings were changed and a decision given, under which new selections may be made. Under that decis-

ion 42,000 acres were selected from lands reported by United States surveyors, who surveyed those lands as agricultural land, proof of the swampy character of the same transmitted to the Department of the Interior, and patent for the same requested.

Under the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, the State is entitled to indemnity for lands, actual swamp and granted to the State by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, but sold by the United States after September 28, 1850, and prior to March 3, 1857. Under these acts proofs of the swampy character of lands so sold were made during the years 1875 and 1876, in various counties, amounting in all to \$71,127.22, cash indemnity, and 58,933 acres of land indemnity. Of this there has been received and paid over to the counties as follows:

Mississippi county.....	\$4,734 19
New Madrid county.....	3,433 12
Pemiscot county.....	2,466 56
Macon county.....	1,274 98
Scott county.....	1,671 15
Clay county.....	1,212 76
Chariton county.....	870 44
Linn county.....	1,019 61
Carroll county.....	1,424 68
Jackson county.....	6,028 47
Atchison county.....	3,212 46
Scotland county.....	4,348 91
Adair county.....	1,920 29
Monroe county.....	2,350 02
Schuyler county.....	6,137 84
Cape Girardeau county.....	392 74

And adjusted at the General Land Office, and drafts for the amounts ordered to be issued by the United States Treasury for the following counties:

Vernon county.....	\$5,812 55
Nodaway county.....	2,072 35
Andrew county.....	345 68
Franklin county.....	1,698 23
St. Clair county.....	1,833 58

Of the Land Indemnity there have been certificates of locations received and located as follows:

	Acres.
Linn county.....	600 36-100
Pemiscot county.....	160
Mississippi county.....	2,138 44-100
Scott county.....	320
New Madrid county.....	280
Carroll county.....	3,838 58 100

Schuyler county.....	2,718 39-100
Adair county.....	720
Macon county.....	400
Chariton county.....	476 64-100
Clay county.....	440
Scotland county.....	4,915 54-100
Atchison county.....	2,378 64-100
Jackson county.....	3,272 46-100
Cape Girardeau county.....	591 75-100

And adjusted and location certificates ordered to be issued for the counties of—

	Acres.
Vernon.....	600
Nodaway.....	543
Andrew.....	280
Franklin.....	1,638 60-100
St. Clair.....	200

The claims of the remaining counties for which proofs were made are under examination at the Department of the Interior at Washington, and drafts for the cash indemnity, and certificates of location for the Land Indemnity will be received in a short time.

There yet remains due the State for cash indemnity about \$125,000, and land indemnity of about 100,000 acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. DIEGEL, *Register of Lands.*

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL,

ACTING QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

AND

ACTING PAYMASTER GENERAL,

STATE OF MISSOURI,

FOR THE

YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

HOUSE—Received, and 2,300 copies ordered printed; 1,000 for the Appendix and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House, and 300 for the use of the members of the Senate.

JANUARY 17, 1877.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 31, 1876. }

To His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor State of Missouri :

SIR: I have the honor very respectfully to submit herewith a biennial report of the operations and business of the Adjutant-General, Acting Quartermaster-General and Acting Paymaster-General's Department for the years 1875 and 1876, covering the term of the present State administration, expressing the hope that the manner in which the subjects referred to herein will convince your Excellency of an earnestness of purpose worthy of their importance.

In severing our official relations, I take the opportunity to thank your Excellency for the personal kindness, courtesy and confidence manifested at all times during my term of office.

It is proper also that I should acknowledge my obligations to my subordinates in office, upon whose assistance I have been dependent for a discharge of my official duties. Especially is it due my Chief Clerk, Major Wilbur F. Melbourne, that I should bear testimony to the benefits which I have derived from his experience as a regular army officer, so essential to the duties which have devolved upon me, and to express the wish that the office may continue to have the benefit of his services. Of Mr. Arthur M. Hough, Major T. O. Towles, and his successor, Mr. David Roche, I can also speak in terms of high commendation. They have all been prompt and constant in their duties, and their conduct in every respect has met my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. BINGHAM,

Adj't. Gen'l, Acting Q. M. Gen'l, and Acting Paymaster Gen'l.

OFFICE WORK, RECORDS, ETC.

During the first year of the administration (1875), much time and attention was devoted to the very difficult and arduous labor of examining the official records, reports, returns and other attainable data, and making abstracts thereof, in relation to the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in order to evolve therefrom such information as was neces-

sary in the publication of a complete history of the audit and allowance of the claims for pay for services and the issue of certificates of State indebtedness therefor, under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1874, full reports of which will be found elsewhere.

In addition to the regular work of the office, largely increased labors were imposed by the War Department, U.S. Army in the revision and verification of the lists of deceased soldiers of Missouri interred in the National Cemeteries. The lists furnished for that purpose, upon comparison with the original records, were found to contain numerous errors and omissions, and the only way by which satisfactory corrections could be made, was to compare each individual name, and in many instances to examine all the rolls of each organization mustered into the service. The importance of this work and how it has been accomplished, is shown by the subjoined letter:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1875. }

Gen. G. C. BINGHAM, *Adj. Gen. of Missouri, Jefferson City:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., requesting a statement of the extent of the list of deceased Missouri soldiers submitted to your office for examination and correction, in connection with the preparation of inscriptions for the permanent headstones which have been and are to be erected at the graves of Union soldiers in the National Cemeteries. These lists, including the three (3) herewith enclosed, which are the last to be submitted, embrace the names of four thousand one hundred soldiers, whose remains are buried in thirty-three of the National Cemeteries.

The original records of these interments were prepared from the inscriptions on the head-boards placed at the graves at the time of burial, from information furnished by the friends and comrades of the deceased, and from various other sources. The head-boards marking the graves from which remains have been removed, were frequently but small pieces of rough board or broken cracker boxes, rudely inscribed with some sharp instrument—a pocket knife or a bayonet—many bearing only initials or parts of names, and these not in all cases legible.

To correct or verify these records was the object of the assistance asked of your office, and the value of such assistance and the great labor which the work involved, no one can better appreciate than this Department. No pains have been spared in the efforts to secure correct inscriptions for the head-stones, and whatever may have been

accomplished in that direction in the matter of the Missouri soldiers, much is due to the valuable aid received from your office.

Thanking you for this timely aid, I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL, A. Q. M. U. S. A.,

In charge of National Cemeteries.

The permanent records of the office have been augmented by many valuable and important documents, etc., prominent among which are complete abstracts in bound form of all certificates of State indebtedness issued under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly "to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1874. These abstracts apply to both the (regular) service claims and the (irregular) supply claims, and embrace the number of the certificate, name of claimant, designation of company, regiment and other organization, and indicate the final disposition of the certificate by giving the name of the party receipting for the same to the Acting Quartermaster-General and Acting-Paymaster General.

A revised and corrected copy of the "record of unpaid claims," embracing several thousand pages, has been commenced and nearly completed, to take the place of the original, which has become, by constant use and handling, so much worn and torn as to be unserviceable. This record gives the amount due and unpaid each organization of E. M. M. and M. M., (individually) for services during the late war, also the amount paid by the State since the settlement of 1866, and for which a claim for reimbursement by the United States is now pending.

The muster-rolls, returns, reports and other evidences of service of Missouri troops during the late war, which were found in much confusion and disorder, have been overhauled, assorted, re-arranged, correctly endorsed and otherwise put in a proper condition.

The important work of preparing an alphabetical register of the various organizations of Missouri Volunteers and Militia, which was begun several years ago and continued by the preceding Adjutant-General, and which he characterized in his annual report of 1873 as "the great work" of his office—is found upon examination to have been so unsatisfactorily done, and to contain so many errors and omissions as to be (as far as completed) altogether unreliable as a matter of record or reference. This record should be completed before the rolls become illegible and worn out.

OFFICE FEES.

The act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the collection of fees by the Adjutant-General and Acting-Quartermaster-General State of Missouri in certain cases," approved March 31, 1875, provided that for issuing certificates of service, military history, etc., of Missouri Volunteers and Militia, when applied for by other parties, fees should be charged in accordance with a schedule thereof embraced in said act.

The total amount of fees collected under the provisions of this act was one hundred and eighty-six dollars, (\$186) which was turned over to the State Treasurer, whose receipts therefor are filed of record in the Adjutant-General's office.

MILITIA.

The organizations comprising the militia force of the State in 1874, as reported by the Adjutant-General, with one or two exceptions, had, prior to the close of the preceding State administration, become disintegrated and disbanded. The arms and equipments in the custody of the commanding officers of the companies were turned over to the Inspector General, Acting Chief of Ordnance O. M. M., who, under instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, turned them over to the Chief of Ordnance United States Army, in accordance with the terms of the settlement of the ordnance account between the State of Missouri and the United States.

The companies representing the present military force were organized mainly since March 1st, 1876, as shown by the roster of O. M. M. This force is represented by proper authority as now being properly drilled and disciplined, and may be relied upon to render prompt and efficient service whenever called upon by the State authorities. The State having now a large fund to its credit for ordnance and ordnance stores (arms and equipments) to be drawn in kind, and only for arming and equipping the militia and the use and benefit thereof, its organization should be appreciably fostered and encouraged.

ROSTER OF THE
ORGANIZED MISSOURI MILITIA, O. M. M

HIS EXCELLENCY, CHAS. H. HARDIN, GOVERNOR AND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL STAFF.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
<i>Adjutant-General Acting Q. M. General and Acting Paymaster-General:</i>			
GEO. C. BINGHAM.....	Jefferson City.....	January 20, 1875.....	
<i>Inspector General:</i>			
Col. LEIGH O. KNAPP.....	St. Louis.....	December 4, 1874.....	Acting Chief of Ordnance, and Mustering Officer O. M. M.
<i>Surgeon General:</i>			
Col. LOUIS T. PIM.....	St. Louis.....	March 22, 1876.....	
<i>Aids-de-Camp:</i>			
Col. J. L. STEPHENS.....	Boonville.....	May 26, 1876.....	Chief of Staff.
WALTER KATTE.....	St. Louis.....	July 1, 1866.....	
BENTON KOONTZ.....	Hannibal.....	July 5, 1876.....	
CULLEN M. LINCOLN.....	St. Joseph.....	July 14, 1876.....	
CELSUS PRICE.....	St. Louis.....	January 3, 1877.....	

COMPANIES.

Organizations and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organization.	Strength of the Company.	Remarks.
<i>Simpson Battery, Light Artillery— St. Louis.</i>				
.....	Captain.....			
.....	1st Lieutenant.....			
.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
<i>Carthage Light Guard—Carthage.</i>				
B. F. Garrison.....	Captain.....	January 8, 1876 ..	50	Resigned November 6, 1876.....
Albert Cahn.....	1st Lieutenant.....			Promoted November 6, 1876.....
John A. Hardin.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
John A. Hardin.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
William K. Caffee.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
<i>Hannibal National Guard—Hannibal.</i>				
Robert Buchanan.....	Captain.....	March 28, 1876.....	68	
Arthur B. Wilson.....	1st Lieutenant.....			
James T. Barber.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
<i>Hannibal State Guard—Hannibal.</i>				
Geo. B. Heunden.....	Captain.....	March 8, 1876.....	63	Disbanded by Special Orders No. 31, Headquarters State of Missouri, November 20, 1876.
John E. Catled.....	1st Lieutenant.....			
Richard Drome.....	2d Lieutenant.....			
<i>Palmyra Grays—Palmyra.</i>				
Robt. L. Boules.....	Captain.....	May 2, 1876.....	68	
K. F. Peddicord.....	1st Lieutenant.....			
E. A. McLeod.....	2d Lieutenant.....			

Kansas City Guard—Kansas City.

Ben. Wood.....				
A. L. Carpenter.....				
W. L. Gilchrist.....				
Captain.....	May 26, 1876.....	58		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

Brunswick Guard—Brunswick.

Wm. H. Balthis.....				
John J. Abigg.....				
S. E. Every.....				
Captain.....	August 15, 1876.....	60		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

Centennial Guard—Steelville.

Allen J. Lawrence.....				
Joseph M. Seay.....				
Vacancy.....				
Captain.....	June 15, 1876.....	63		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

Chillicothe Light Inf.—Chillicothe.

R. F. Dunn.....				
William B. Leach.....				
A. S. Loud.....				
Captain.....	August 7, 1876.....	61		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

Gallatin Guard—Gallatin.

J. A. Wickham.....				
A. M. Irving.....				
James F. Dunn.....				
Captain.....	September 11, 1876.....	50		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

Monroe Guard—Paris (Monroe Co.)

Theo. Brace.....				
Geo. W. Crow.....				
James M. Worrell.....				
Captain.....	August 11, 1876.....	63		
1st Lieutenant.....				
2d Lieutenant.....				

COMPANIES—Continued.

Organizations and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organization.	Strength of the Company.	Remarks.
<i>Moberly Guard—Moberly.</i>				
P. J. Carmody.....	Captain.....	.....	65	Disbanded by Special Orders No. 29, Headquarters State of Missouri, October 28, 1876.
L. J. Terrell.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Springfield Rifles—Springfield.</i>				
Wm. S. Johnson.....	Captain.....	November 3, 1876.....	57	.....
Day O. Crome.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry O. Dow.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Continental Guard—St. Joseph.</i>				
A. Salzman.....	Captain.....	.....	63	Disbanded by Special Orders No. 30, Headquarters State of Missouri, November 9, 1876.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lindell Grays—St. Louis.</i>				
Vacancy.....	Captain.....	October 7, 1871.....	63	.....
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mitchell Guard—St. Louis.</i>				
James Shea.....	Captain.....	March 11, 1876.....	75	.....
M. J. Brennan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Murphy.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....

*South St. Louis National Guard—
St. Louis.*

A. F. Perrier.....	Captain.....	July 1, 1876.....	58	.....
William Robinson.....	1st Lieutenant.....			.....
John Etling.....	2d Lieutenant.....			.....

Attucks Guard—St. Louis.

William Hiram Berzey.....	Captain.....	December 17, 1873.....	63	.....
Vacancy.....	1st Lieutenant.....			.....
.....	2d Lieutenant.....			.....

ORDNANCE.

By the settlement of the ordnance account between the State of Missouri and the United States, under the auspices of the present State administration, the State was credited with the accrued quotas of ordnance and ordnance stores due from 1865 to 1876, (under the act of Congress of 1808), amounting to \$89,071.35. A credit was recently allowed for the quota due for the fiscal year ending June 3, 1877, amounting to \$7,196.78, making a total of \$96,268.13 to the credit of the State for arming and equipping the militia.

On this account the State has drawn ordnance stores in kind, embracing the new breech-loading Springfield rifle, calibre 45°, and equipments amounting to \$60,938.30, leaving a balance due of \$35,329.83. The number and kind of arms and equipments received and how distributed will be shown by the accompanying "returns."

By the terms of the settlement referred to, the State turned over to the United States all the ordnance and ordnance stores in its possession, of which there was any record of accountability in the Acting Quartermaster-General's office. Since said settlement and delivery of stores, it was found that there was in the possession of the police department of St. Louis, and scattered around through the State promiscuously, several hundred rifles, muskets, and sets of accoutrements, which were not borne on the ordnance "returns" of record in the Acting Quartermaster-General's office, and not accounted for thereby. These guns and equipments are of the old pattern, such as are not now in use by the United States and the militia of other States. They are reported in the accompanying returns of ordnance and ordnance stores as "taken up" (surplus,) and it is recommended that the same be sold to the best advantage and the avails of sale be turned over to the State Treasurer, as a fund to be appropriated for repairing armory building and refurnishing Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster-General's offices, or for other military purposes.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

L

	N. C. O. swords leather scabb's	N. C. O. waist belts and plates.	N. C. O. shoulder belts & plates	Rifle ball cartridges.....	Revolver ball cartridges.....	Friction primers.....	Mortar powder, pounds.....
50	90	90	90	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
50	90	90	90	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
12	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
15	5	5	5				
50							
10							
52	65	65	65				
98	25	25	25				

Remarks.

This return is special and must not be confounded with the general return following it. It applies only to the new pattern arms and equipments received since the settlement of the ordnance accounts.

ed December 31, 1876.

ERVI

AMMUNITION.										ARTILLERY.				
										12-pounder gun carriages.....				
										Brass guns, 12-pounders.....		4		4
										Woodruff gun carriages.....	2	2	4	4
										Woodruff guns, 6 pounders...	2	2		
										Instruction books.....	130	130		
										Arm chests.....	130	130		
										Mortar powder, pounds of....	1000	1000		
										Friction primers.....	1000	1000		
										Pistol ball cart, cal. 45.....	10,000	10,000	300	300
										Rifle ball cart, cal. 45.....	10,000	10,000		
										Shoulder belt plates, N. C. O.	130	130		
										Shoulder belts, N. C. O.....	130	130		
Waist belt plates, N. C. O.....										30	130			
Firing pin.....										650	650			
										650				

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores received, issued and remaining on hand for the State of Missouri, for the year ending December 31, 1876.

SERVICEABLE—NEW MODEL, IMPROVED PATTERNS, ETC.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

UNSERVICEABLE, OLD PATTERNS.

[illegible]

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

The State of Missouri in account with the United States for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

Dr.		Cr.	
2,600 Springfield rifles, cal. 45, \$18.....	\$46,800 00	By amount of accrued quotas due June 30, 1876.....	\$89,071 35
2,600 Cartridge boxes, cal. 45, 2.50.....	6,500 00	By am't of quota for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.	7,196 78
2,600 Bayonet scabbards, steel, 65 cts.....	1,650 00		
2,560 Waist belts and plates (privates) 50 cts.....	1,280 00		
2,600 Gun slings, 60 cts.....	1,560 00		
110 Colt's revolvers, calibre 45, \$13.....	1,430 00		
90 Non-commissioned officers' swords and scabbards, \$4.50.....	405 00		
90 Non-commissioned officers' waist belts and plates, 67 cts.....	60 30		
90 Non-commissioned officers' shoulder belts and plates, 70 cts.....	63 00		
10,000 Rifle ball cartridges, calibre 45, \$26.....	260 00		
10,000 Revolver ball cartridges, calibre 45, \$18.....	180 00		
1,000 Friction primers, \$18.....	18 00		
1,000 Pounds mortar powder, 11 cts.....	110 00		
Balance.....	\$35,329 83		
	<u>\$96,208 13</u>		<u>\$96,268 13</u>

MILITARY PROPERTY.

The State has no clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or military property of any description, except the ordnance and ordnance stores issued by the United States; consequently the tents, flags, musical instruments, etc., necessary for the use of the militia, cannot be provided, except by purchase by the State, for which there is no authority under the law and no appropriation of money.

FRAUDS IN SOLDIERS'S HOMESTEADS.

Under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1873, and June 8, 1873, all soldiers who had served not less than ninety (90) days in the United States service, and received an honorable discharge, and had subsequently homesteaded less than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land under the homestead act of May 20th, 1862, and made final proof thereof, were entitled to enter an additional homestead, provided that the original homestead and the additional one together did not exceed one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land.

During the past year this office received numerous communications of inquiry relative to the military history, service and discharge of many soldiers alleged as having served in the Missouri Volunteers and Militia, in whose names additional homesteads were sought to be entered.

Upon an investigation of this matter, it was found that gross frauds were being perpetrated and that the names and service of the reputed Missouri soldiers were not borne on the files of record in the Adjutant-General's office, State of Missouri.

The special agent of the general land office, Washington, D. C., Col. E. A. Protois, traveling on official business in Missouri, was notified of these operations, as appeared from the official business of this office, and was furnished with a copy of the lists of fraudulent names of soldiers reputed as belonging to troops of this State in service during the war, the certificates of service of whom were solicited in reference to the additional homestead claim business. Owing to the promptness of this department in furnishing information statements, and the vigilant labors of Col. Protois, on behalf of the general government, the fraudulent business was soon suppressed in Missouri.

The subjoined "statement" furnished a banking establishment dealing in homestead warrants, discharges, etc., at Lincoln, Nebraska, illustrates in a measure the character of the frauds referred to:

STATEMENT Relative to alleged service of certain soldiers represented as having belonged to Missouri Volunteers and Militia during the late war:

NAMES.	Organization.	Date of Enrollment.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks per Records of Adjutant-General's Office.
Adams, Jno. G.....	Co. B, 17th M. S. M.....	July 28, 1863..	July 11, 1865..	No such regiment.
Adkins, Noah.....	Co. B, 7th M. S. M.....	July 28, 1863..	July 11, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Berry, J. A.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 10, 1863..	Aug. 31, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Bunch, S. W.....	Co. B, 7th M. S. M.....	July 28, 1863..	July 11, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Bandy, Geo. W.....	Co. B, 24th Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Aug. 20, 1861..	Oct. 14, 1864..	Name not on rolls in office.
Cowden, N. A.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	July 28, 1863..	Oct. 11, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Cole, John.....	Co. B, 7th M. S. M.....	Aug. 21, 1861..	Oct. 14, 1864..	Name not on rolls in office.
Jenkins, John H.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 10, 1865..	Aug. 31, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Long, John.....	Co. I, 24th Inf., Mo. Vols.....	July 27, 1861..	Oct. 15, 1864..	Name not on rolls in office.
Martin, Samuel.....	Co. B, 16th Cav., Mo. Vols.....	Aug. 14, 1863..	June 30, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
McDade, M.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 10, 1865..	Aug. 31, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Moseley, Easton.....	Co. G, 16th Cav., Mo. Vols.....	Aug. 13, 1863..	June 29, 1865..	No such company of said reg't.
Pipkins, Lewis.....	Co. D, 16th Cav., Mo. Vols.....	July 27, 1861..	Oct. 15, 1864..	Name not on rolls in office.
Ross, James.....	Co. I, 24th Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 10, 1865..	Aug. 31, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Stratton, Wm. A.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Aug. 20, 1861..	Aug. 14, 1864..	Name not on rolls in office.
Schneidig, E.....	Co. C, 51st Inf., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 18, 1863..	Aug. 31, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Watts, Williams.....	Co. K, 11th Cav., Mo. Vols.....	Apr. 18, 1863..	Aug. 12, 1865..	Name not on rolls in office.
Wright, L.....				

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF MISSOURI, IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE 28TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor, State of Missouri:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement touching the military relation existing under the Constitution and laws of the United States, between the State and General Government, the duties pertaining to the office of Adjutant-General in that relation, and also other duties of said office growing out of circumstances of the late war, and State legislation consequent thereon.

The military relation existing between the State and General Government is to be seen in article 1 of section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

"There shall be an Adjutant-General in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews when the Commander-in-Chief shall review the militia or any part thereof; to obey orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles upon which they shall be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their commander, reporting the actual condition of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline, all of which the several officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and battallions are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said Adjutant-General may be duly furnished therewith, from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the Commander-in-Chief of the State."

An enactment subsequent to the above declares that "it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of each State to make returns of the militia of each State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annu-

ally, on or before the first Monday in January of each year. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the Adjutant Generals of Militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress on or before the first Monday of February, annually."

In addition to the various duties of the Adjutant-General as above described, his constant attention is required to an extensive correspondence relating to the service, military history, etc., of soldiers who belonged to Missouri regiments during the late war, and the facts of which are borne on the rolls of this office, and are essential to the successful prosecution of all claims of said soldiers and their heirs against the United States for pensions, bounty lands, back-pay for services, etc.

To provide against the loss which must result from the mutilation and defacement of these rolls, by their daily and continued use, an effort was made by Adjutant-Generals of previous administrations to preserve in a permanent form and in alphabetical order, the name, residence and military history of every person from Missouri who was engaged in the military service of the General Government since the beginning of the war in 1861. For this purpose proper books were provided in which to transcribe the name of each soldier, with a statement of the date of his enlistment, muster-out, and all other facts pertaining to his military history. The work has been merely commenced, no appropriation having been made for its rapid progress towards completion. The importance of this work, when completed, will be readily seen and appreciated. It will present, in a convenient and compact form, a complete and lasting record of the military history of all Missouri soldiers who were marshalled under the flag of the Union during the recent conflict by which it was imperilled. As the records now exist on separate rolls, it frequently requires a lengthy and tedious examination to give an intelligent answer to inquiries of soldiers and others who apply for information. These rolls are being rapidly worn out, many of them being in a torn and otherwise bad condition when received in the office.

The use of these rolls has rather increased than diminished during the past few years. This increase is caused by the fact that from various accidents soldiers have lost their discharges and are consequently compelled to apply for certificates of service to enable them to take up homesteads, and to secure other benefits which may be due to them from the General Government. These applications and calls for information from the War Department at Washington and officers of

the Treasury connected therewith, and from different land offices of the West, are constantly being received, necessitating examinations and answers which form a large portion of the labors of the office.

The commission appointed to adjust the war debt of Missouri, under the provisions of the act approved March 19, 1874, passed upon and allowed claims amounting to millions of dollars. Thousands of citizens in every portion of the State are directly interested in these claims, and are constantly applying for information in reference thereto. A proper response to these numerous applications requires the constant labor of one and sometimes two clerks.

In March last the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army informed this office that the preparation of the lists of the names to be inscribed on the head-stones which Congress had ordered to be erected over the graves of our soldiers interred in National Cemeteries was then in progress, and that the records of his office being very imperfect, needed supervision in order to furnish a correct list of the names to be inscribed on their commemorative stones thus ordered by the National Legislature. That the revision might be properly effected, he forwarded to this office the lists in his possession, requesting their correction and verification, by comparison with the rolls on its files. This work furnishes a new and very considerable addition to the labors of the office.

A government, to be worthy of the name, must possess a power back of its laws to secure their enforcement. No community is entirely free from disorderly and turbulent persons, whose combinations in times of public excitement frequently enable them to set at defiance the local civil authorities; hence the necessity of military organizations subject to the authority of the Governor, and prompt to act in the suppression of all riots and lawless combinations against the authority and dignity of the State. Under acts of Congress already quoted, providing for re-organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the several States, the Adjutant-General is the only officer who can convey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the State to such military organizations as may be required in such emergencies to vindicate the laws and maintain the public peace. So long as bad men continue to exist who dislike the wholesome restraints of the law, exigencies may be expected to arise occasionally, imperiously demanding the immediate interposition of the authority of the Chief Executive through the agency of the Adjutant-General, and surely no Executive can be justly held responsible for lawlessness in the State if deprived by the legislative power of those subordinate functionaries necessary to restrain it.

The large and yet unsettled claims of the State against the General Government for services rendered by her citizen-soldiers during the late war, and for supplies furnished by her citizens to the army of the Union, render the service of the Adjutant-General indispensable. All of these claims are related to the War Department of the United States, between which and the State, under the laws of Congress, the Adjutant-General is the only channel of communication. Those adjudicated by the recent commission have already been forwarded to the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, at Washington, and will there undergo the strictest examination and scrutiny. In consequence of the great number of these claims, as well as of their amount in value, many explanations will doubtless have to be made in order that their justice may be recognized by the Treasury Department. These explanations, when required, can only be given by the Adjutant-General of the State, he being the legal custodian of all the records of the State relating to the Federal military operations of the troops in Missouri, which form the basis of these and all other war claims against the United States.

The completion of the alphabetical register of Missouri soldiers, the furnishing of certificates whereby soldiers and their widows and orphans can obtain their bounty, pensions and back-pay, and whereby soldiers can avail themselves of the benefit of the homestead acts ; the responses to claimants asking information in regard to their claims ; the examination and correction of the lists of deceased Missouri soldiers, and the constant correspondence with the War Department at Washington and officers of the treasury connected therewith in the adjustment and settlement of all war claims, together with such incidental services as may be required in maintaining the public peace, will impose an amount of labor more than sufficient to give constant employment to the Adjutant-General and all the clerical force in his office.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adjutant General Missouri.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN RELATION TO THE DISTURBANCES IN STONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 13, 1875.*His Excellency, CHAS. H. HARDIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement touching the late disturbances in Stone county, recently visited by me in pursuance of your orders.

Immediately after reaching Galena, the seat of justice of said county, I had an interview with the county and circuit clerks and the deputy sheriff of the county; afterwards with the sheriff, judge of the county court and other prominent citizens. From their concurrent statements, it appears that for a considerable period the laws against crime have been rather feebly enforced within the limits of the county. This perhaps has been owing more to the timidity of the officials not fully informed as to their duties and powers, and afraid of transcending the limits of their authority, than to any willful delinquency on their part. But whatever the cause, it induced a number of citizens to think that the laws, as administered, did not afford them adequate protection, and thus prepared them to resort, under evil counsels—under such circumstances seldom wanting—to measures of redress outside of the statutes. Several indictments for serious offences were on record in the clerk's office against persons in the vicinity. About the 15th of March the said office was burglariously entered at night and the records embracing these indictments abstracted. They were subsequently found about seven miles distant, concealed under a heap of rubbish, near the residence of a man named Cox, himself the subject of one of the indictments, and which, upon an examination of the recovered records, was found to be missing. He was charged with the burglary and arrested, but released upon giving bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. Other indictments found missing were against two men in the immediate vicinity of Galena, named Williams and Davis. A short period after the recovery of the records the house of the former was approached soon after night by five armed men. They concealed themselves behind a picket fence and created some disturbance among the fowls and domestic animals in order to draw out their intended victim. He came out, but his suspicions having been aroused, he came armed with a double-barreled shot gun and a revolver. As soon as he made his appearance he was fired upon from behind the pickets, about thirty feet from his door. Some four or five bullets from the barrel of the gun took effect in his breast, but as his side was to his assailants, they passed through him without penetrating deep enough to do him fatal injury. He returned the fire and emptied all his arms

at his assailants, but being under cover, no damage was done them. As the full moon was above the horizon, giving quite a brilliant light, he was able to recognize two of them, whose names he gave as John Butler and I. N. McKinny. These were arrested and brought before a justice of the peace, John Kindale, who required them to give bail for their appearance at court in the sum of five thousand dollars each, whereupon eight or ten armed men appeared and compelled the justice to reduce the bail to one-fifth of this sum. I was informed that the armed men arrested, and the other parties, were members of a secret order styled "sons of honor," and of which one of the parties arrested, McKinney, is the reputed founder, pretending to act under the authority of the Governor of the State. I obtained this information from a citizen who joined the order on being assured that its object was to secure the enforcement of law and bring criminals to justice. Upon taking the oath, however, he became sensible of the imposition which was being practiced upon him. This oath bound the members of the order to defend each other under all circumstances, both with their lives and fortunes; and also bound them to keep the secrets of their order under penalty of death. Satisfied that such an organization was likely to be used for unlawful purposes, he withdrew from it, and has since been living away from home through fear of assassination.

When I reached Galena, the clerk of the court and other officials were apprehensive that armed men of this secret order would make their appearance at the circuit court which was to commence its session on the following Monday, for the purpose of protecting their associates from any proceedings which might be instituted against them. Their apprehensions, however, proved to be groundless. Judge Geiger came in from Springfield and convened his court at the usual hour on Monday. A grand and petit jury composed of good citizens was empanelled. The former was charged in a clear and forcible manner by Judge Geiger, and especially in reference to illegal combinations pretending to take the law in their own hands. These he justly denounced as treasonable in their nature and meriting the reprehension of all good citizens. Perfect order and quiet prevailed in the court house and vicinity, and it was the opinion of all when I left on the next morning (Tuesday the 4th inst.,) that no further violent interference with due process of law need be feared in Stone county. Should such unfortunately prove not to be the case, Judge Geiger promised to furnish you prompt information in regard thereto.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT IN RELATION TO DISTURBANCES IN RIPLEY COUNTY.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 29, 1876. }

His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: In pursuance of your order addressed to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., requesting me to proceed immediately to Ripley county and examine into the reported disturbed condition of affairs therein, etc., I started, without delay, to said county, and arrived at Doniphan, the county seat, on Saturday, the 26th instant. I found a large number of citizens assembled in town, many of them armed, and all under considerable excitement. Fortunately, however, this excitement was in the right direction, being in favor of law and against lawlessness and mob violence. A public meeting had just been held in the court-house, in which resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning in strong terms the lawless combination of reckless and criminal persons, who, for some time past, have disturbed the peace of the county, and recently murdered a peaceable and unoffending citizen. These resolutions were immediately signed by a large number of the most respectable and prominent citizens of the county, who thus openly pledged themselves to use all legal and honorable means to suppress the unlawful combination and bring its guilty members to justice. Said combination appears to be similar to the organization known as "Ku Klux" The members disguise themselves by wearing masks and hideous uniforms, in which they make nocturnal visits to citizens who have made themselves obnoxious to them, either by exposing the secrets and members of the band, or otherwise incurring their hostility. These they brutally whip and order out of the country, or murder, as in the case above mentioned.

As evidence that the authorities and people of the county are earnest in their determination to secure quiet and maintain the majesty of the laws, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that nine of the lawless band, including a portion of those implicated in the recent murder, have been arrested by the sheriff and his posse, and are now confined in jail, several having been brought in and lodged in jail while I was at Doniphan. The band, so far as composed of residents of the county, numbers about thirty persons. Their names and places of abode have been ascertained, and the prosecuting attorney (Mr. Mabrey) assured me that he would see that all legal means were used to secure their arrest and punishment, and being supported as he is by the best and most substantial citizens of the county, there

is good reason to believe that none will escape, except such as immediately flee beyond the reach of the authorities.

The criminals are doubtless alarmed, while the law-loving citizens are inspired with courage by the public demonstration which has been made, as well as by the assurance which has been given that they and their authorities will be sustained in their efforts to enforce the laws by the sovereign power of the State in any emergency which may require its intervention. The prevailing sentiment and determination of the people, as I found it exhibited, and the present efficient action of the officers of the law in harmony therewith, satisfied me beyond a reasonable doubt that law and order would soon be supreme in the county.

As holding a number of prisoners in confinement for a considerable length of time, under circumstances which require the constant employment of a guard, is necessarily attended with a heavy expense, such as must be burdensome to a sparsely populated county like Ripley, it is the desire of the citizens of the county with whom I conferred, that a special term of court may be held as soon as possible for the trial of prisoners now in custody, and other guilty parties who are likely soon to be arrested.

I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adjutant-General Missouri.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS MADE IN RELATION TO THE AUDIT
AND ALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS FOR PAY FOR SERVICES OF THE E. M. M.
AND M. M., BY J. G. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL, STATE
OF MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 18, 1875. }

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adj't Gen'l, A. Q. M. Gen'l and A. P. M. General:*

SIR: Enclosed I return the letters of — —, submitted by you, and expressing the belief that a fraud had been perpetrated in procuring the allowance of service claims in favor of the 17th Regiment, E. M. M.

In order that the interests and honor of the State may be protected, and also for the protection of the interests of innocent purchasers who might be seduced into the purchase of certificates of indebtedness fraudulently obtained, you are hereby ordered to examine the records of the Adjutant-General and Acting Paymaster-General's office in relation to the enrollment, muster and service of said Regiment, and

ascertain, if possible, therefrom whether such fraud has been perpetrated, to what amount and by whose agency. Also to give due examination in all cases in which, in the regular discharge of your duties, there are indications that fraudulent claims for military services have been allowed, and report the result of the same to the Commander-in-Chief.

I am sir, yours, respectfully,

Signed:

CHAS. H. HARDIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
 ADJ'T GEN'L, A. Q. M. GEN'L AND A. P. M. GENREAL'S OFFICE,
 CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 30, 1875. }

His Excellency, C. H. HARDIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as follows, a full and revised report of the result of examinations made in pursuance of the order of the Commander-in-Chief, in relation to claims for military services rendered during the late war which, were audited and allowed, and for which certificates of State indebtedness were issued by the late Acting Paymaster-General, under authority of the act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19th, 1874.

The claims of the 17th Regiment, E. M. M., composed of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, and organized in the city of St. Louis, being especially referred to in said order of the Commander-in-Chief, were the first subjected to examination. The muster and pay-roll's vouchers representing these claims, as found on file in this office, are not duplicates, as required by the aforesaid act of the General Assembly, but mere copies substituted therefor, prepared by former clerks of this office, in obedience, as they affirm, to instructions of the Acting Paymaster-General. It will be known that a duplicate differs from an ordinary copy in the essential fact that it is signed and attested by the same hands which appear on the original, and thus possesses the same legal character which pertains to the latter. These rolls are otherwise characterized by numerous omissions of important data essential to their validity as evidence of military service.

The law under which these claims were audited certainly contemplated that the rolls filed as vouchers thereof should be prepared and submitted by the claimants, or their attorneys, and the Paymaster-General in directing their preparation by clerks employed in his office, necessarily exposed himself to the suspicion of having an interest therein scarcely becoming his position as the adjudicator thereof.

The claims of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G, are for pay for service from the 6th day of September, 1862, to the 15th day of May, 1863. The claim of Company H is for pay for service from the 9th day of September, 1862, to the 15th day of May, 1863. The claim of Company I is for pay for service from the 10th day of September, 1862, to the 15th day of May, 1863, and the claim of Company K is for pay for service from the 15th day of September, 1862, to the 15th day of May, 1863. The claim of the field and staff is for pay for service from the 17th day of September to the 15th day of May, 1863. All amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$112,761.11.

Upon the muster roll of Company A, under the head of remarks, the following statement appears: "This Company is composed of employees of the Atlantic, Pacific, United States and Laclede flouring mills, all of whom are engaged, directly and indirectly, in making flour for the Government." And in the column for "remarks" on the muster-in-roll of Company G, appears the following: "This Company is known as the Franklin Guard, and is composed of men connected with the Franklin and Eagle mills, as millers, engineers, laborers, coopers, etc." It is quite probable, as has been stated, that the entire Regiment was exempt from all military duty in consequence of the occupation of its members, as above stated, in the manufacture of commodities for the use of the armies in the field. Whether exempt for this reason or not, it appears by the report of Adjutant-General Gray for 1863, that up to the close of said year this Regiment had never been called into active service. There are also affidavits from all of the commissioned officers of Company C of said Regiment, now on file in this office, in which said officers allege that their Company was never armed or equipped and never rendered any military service at any time or place during the war. Also that they, the said officers, did not at any time prepare any muster and pay-rolls for said Company, and that the muster and pay-rolls filed as vouchers for a claim for pay for services alleged to have been rendered by said Company, purporting to be signed by any of said officers, are forgeries. Similar statements might doubtless be made with equal truth in regard to the service and the claim for pay thereof of the field and staff and other Companies of the Regiment, as there is no official evidence whatever, that any part of said organization was ever called into active military service.

Upon a careful examination of a very large order-book in the office relating exclusively to the operations of the E. M. M., during the period of the alleged term of service of said Regiment, not a single order or sentence could be found referring directly or indirectly to

any duty performed or service rendered by the Regiment or any Company thereof

It is a noticeable fact that on the pay-roll filed of the field and staff of said Regiment, upon which is based the claims for pay for services of the officers thereof, the names of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster only appear as claimants. The question arises, where were the other officers, the Major, Surgeon and Adjutant, all of whom were essential to and necessarily a part of said organization? If they were on detached service the records do not show it. If they were not on such service, they must have been with the Regiment on duty—if said Regiment performed any duty—and entitled to pay therefor. The rolls, however, omit the names and services of said officers entirely. They are not represented as claimants, and no certificates of State indebtedness were issued to them. This omission is a significant circumstance connected with the claim of the Regiment. These officers were doubtless too honest to allow their names to be used in the perpetration of a fraud against the State, and it therefore became necessary to seek the accomplishment of a nefarious end without their coöperation. Such omissions and other glaring errors by which the rolls are characterized, show that military men had no hand in their preparation. On the rolls of Company D the names of all the enrolled men are written alphabetically; the first with A is ranked as First Sergeant; the four following names beginning with B are ranked as Sergeants, and the eight succeeding names beginning with C are ranked as Corporals, thus showing that the non-commissioned officers of the Company were made by the simple and novel method of cutting them off from the top of the roll.

The manner in which the claim of the Regiment was made out and filed, and all the leading facts connected therewith, place its fraudulent character beyond doubt. It is equally apparent that in its adjudication and the issue of certificates of indebtedness therefor, the act of the General Assembly of Missouri, and the rules and regulations of the United States Army, which should have governed the same, were utterly disregarded.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, E. M. M., COMPANIES A, B, C, AND G,
ORGANIZED IN JACKSON AND CASS COUNTIES.

There appears no claim for pay for service of the Field and Staff of said Regiment, other than is based upon pay account vouchers, as follows:

Lieut. Col. Francis Foster.....	\$2,903 10
Surgeon D. S. Chalfant.....	3,465 72

The muster and pay-roll voucher of Company A, on which are borne the names of 96 men, rank and file, represents that the Company was in active service from August 10th, 1863 to April 30th, 1864, and that pay is due for service of 16 months and 28th days of said period, amounting to \$35,361.09.

There is no roll or voucher on file of Company B, showing the term of service or the amounts of pay due said Company, but the records show that certificates of indebtedness have been issued for alleged services of 77 men, rank and file, as members of the Company, amounting to \$15,019.14. The claim of Company C is based upon a muster and pay-roll voucher, bearing the names of 117 men, rank and file, and representing pay due them for a period corresponding in length and date with the aforesaid term of service of Company A, amounting to \$40,870.09.

The only vouchers filed for claims of Company D, are two pay accounts of John Adams, amounting to \$118.25 each — \$236.50, for which certificates of indebtedness were issued. The claim of Company G is represented by a muster and pay-roll voucher filed, alleging pay due for 11 months and 25 days service of 102 men, rank and file, amounting to \$36,195.31, making the total amount of claims filed for said 77th Regiment, for which certificates of indebtedness were issued, \$135,879.79, including \$1,939 allowed to Daniel Geary, Adjutant of said Regiment, which he affirms was never claimed or authorized to be claimed by him for services, and for which no voucher is filed. Said muster and pay-roll vouchers, on the credibility of which this large sum was allowed, are, beyond doubt, spurious, and never could have been made up from any historical data furnished by authentic rolls properly presenting the facts and incidents of military service. They exhibit an utter contempt for the forms used in the Pay Department of the United States Army, adherence to which is explicitly enjoined in the act of the General Assembly providing for the adjustment of the war debt of the State. None of them are accompanied by the orders, as these forms demand, by which the companies they represent were called into active service or relieved therefrom. In order that full and ample justice may be done alike to the soldier and the State, it is absolutely necessary that every pay-roll shall present not only a history of the Company to which it refers, with every thing relating to the efficiency, discipline and service thereof, but of every individual soldier belonging thereto, during the entire period for which pay is claimed. For these purposes proper spaces are designated in the form of pay-rolls prescribed by the rules and regulations of the army. "In that for *remarks*, the date when any assignment takes effect; the number and date of the order therefor; the date of

any officers or soldiers joining the Company ; whether originally or after any absence ; the nature of any extra or special duty on which any officer or soldier may be employed ; all changes of rank, with date of the same ; all authorized stoppages, fines and sentences, with date of order relating thereto ; in case of absence, the nature, commencement and period thereof ; if wounded in battle or injured on duty ; if sick or in arrest, a remark to that effect, etc , must be carefully stated opposite the name of the officer or soldier concerned, with every thing necessary to account for each individual member of the Company."

Without a strict compliance with these requirements, the merits, delinquencies, the number of days' service rendered by each soldier, and the amount of compensation due therefor, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. In the pay-rolls of Companies A and C, the spaces which should be filled up, as stated, are blank. During the long period of 515 days service, no soldier seems to have been the subject of an accident, a sufferer from sickness, absent from duty even for a single day, or to have performed any act worthy of record. All are credited with exactly the same number of days' service, are charged with the same amount of clothing drawn, and received the same amount of pay, except those credited with additional pay on account of horses alleged to have been furnished.

The numerical strength of these Companies A and C, as the same appears on these spurious pay-rolls, at the date from which pay for service is claimed and dates prior thereto, greatly exceeds the actual strength of the Companies at the same dates, as exhibited on genuine and properly authenticated rolls on file in this office. The number of men which appears on the spurious rolls of Company C, especially, more than double that which appears on the genuine roll. By a careful comparison of the spurious with the genuine rolls, it is further discovered that a very large portion of the names borne on the latter are not to be found on the former. Of the 86 men, rank and file, truly constituting Company A, on the 2d day of December, 1862, the names of only 45 thereof are found on the spurious pay-roll, on which claim for pay for services from said date is based. As said spurious roll represents the Company at said date as numbering 96 men, rank and file, it follows that 51 men could not have been members of the Company at said date, and could not, therefore, be entitled to pay for any term of service embracing said date or beginning thereon. Of the 96 men, rank and file, formerly belonging to Company C on the 2d day of December, 1862, as shown by a properly certified roll of said Company, the names of only 42 men are to be found on the spurious roll on which claim for pay for service is based. As the latter represents

the Company at said date as numbering 117 men, rank and file, it necessarily follows that 75 men of that number could not have been members of Company C at the date on and from which pay for service was claimed and allowed.

There being no muster and pay-roll voucher of Company B on file in this office as the basis of a claim of the Company, it does not appear for what term of service said claim was allowed. Affidavits from the Captain and First Lieutenant of the Company on file, show that at the close of the war the Company was fully paid for its services, and that it never authorized any claim against the State for pay for services. Also, that no certificates of State indebtedness issued on account of service had ever been delivered to or tendered it. All the evidence relating to the matter shows conclusively that the certificates of indebtedness in the name of this Company were issued without any claim being filed thereof, for the sole and personal benefit of E. F. Rogers, attorney, residing at Kansas City, to whom they were delivered when issued, and who retains them in his exclusive possession. The issues on account of service claims (as reported by the acting Paymaster-General) being made up from the aggregate vouchers filed, the issues to Company B could not have been included therein, and must have been in excess of the same.

The certified copy of pay-roll voucher of Company G bears the name of 102 men, rank and file, as stated, for whom pay for services was claimed and allowed from 5th of April, 1863, to 31st of March, 1864, inclusive; of these 102 names, 32 are accounted for on original rolls of the Company as follows:

Discharged for disability and other reasons prior to February 20, 1863	26
Deserted (represented as bushwhackers) prior to February 21, 1863.....	4
Deserted November 20, 1862.....	1
Died January 20, 1863.....	1

The names of these thirty-two (32) men, one having gone to his long home, and the others having, some honorably and others dishonorably, ceased to be members of the Company prior to April 5, 1863, are yet borne on the spurious pay-roll of the Company from said date to March 31, 1864, as in active service during said period, and claim for pay for this alleged active service was allowed and certificates of indebtedness issued therefor.

Genuine muster-rolls of the Company on file in this office, show that its numerical strength from the time it was organized and ordered into active service (November 18, 1862), until the date (April 5, 1863), on and from which the said spurious pay-roll claims pay for service of 102 men, never exceeded 81 men, and that at said latter date,

on account of discharges, desertions, deaths, etc., it numbered present only 44, rank and file, thus showing that of the 102 names borne on the spurious pay-roll, 58 thereof were not those who could possibly have been *bona fide* members of the Company at said date.

An original roll of this Company on file also shows that at said date the Company was relieved from duty by Col. Coates, commanding Regiment, and could not be in such service thereafter so as to entitle it to pay until again ordered into active service by proper authority. Properly authenticated records on file in this office show that Companies A, B, and C were ordered into active service October 22, 1862, and relieved December 2, 1862; again ordered into active service September 27, 1864, and relieved Company A December 19, 1864, and Companies B and C November 18, 1864; that Company G was ordered into active service 18th Nov., 1862, and relieved April 5, 1863, and that for the periods of such active service the Companies were paid at proper times under the authority of the Paymaster-General of the State, with the exception of such members as were absent when payments were made, and whose names in consequence of non-payment now appear on the record of unpaid claims preserved on file in this office for their benefit, or the benefit of their heirs or representatives.

The report of Major Vogdes, Paymaster Missouri Militia, of the date of November 30, 1867, shows that the sum of \$15,126.60 was paid to the 77th Regiment, E. M. M., for services due at that time. Said report embraces a tabulated statement of payments to all militia organizations entitled to pay for services during the war.

Accompanying the spurious pay-roll vouchers, filed as a basis of the claim for pay for alleged services of Companies A and C, are the affidavits of Kersey Coates, Colonel 77th Regiment, E. M. M. Frank Foster, Lieutenant Colonel, same Regiment. P. Shannan, Captain 77th Regiment, E. M. M. R. A. Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Cavalry, M. S. M. E. L. Berthold, Lieutenant, 2d Colorado Volunteers. William Drumhiller, Major 5th Cavalry, M. S. M., and P. J. Misuer, Lieutenant, 12th Kansas Volunteers; all of whom affirm that said Companies, during the period intervening between the terms of active service as stated, and for which they were paid by authority of the Paymaster-General of the State, they frequently performed irregular service for which they had not been paid.

Other affidavits of Col. Kersey Coates, Lieut. Col. Frank Foster, Adj. Daniel Gary, Lieut. William Dively, Serg't Robt. Salsbury and privates John C. Gage, Richard Eveningham and James M. Piper, all of the 77th Regiment, E. M. M., have been made since the commence-

ment of this investigation. The testimony of these parties show that the irregular service, which was not paid for, was performed in compliance with orders of the Post Commander at Kansas City, at such times as a scarcity of troops at that post caused such service to be necessary; that it consisted of occasional rendezvous of the Companies from which details of ten or fifteen men at a time were ordered to relieve the troops at the post of guard and picket duty, those relieved returning to their homes and attending to their ordinary business; that said service was not borne on any muster-rolls, nor was there any other record or data of the same preserved, by which the period thereof, or the individuals by whom performed could possibly be determined.

The evidence attesting such service cannot militate against the conclusion that the muster and pay-roll vouchers alleging the continued active service of entire companies for many months, upon which claims against the State amounting to \$135,389.77 have been allowed and certificates of indebtedness issued therefor, were criminally fabricated to plunder the State or National Treasury under the hypocritical guise of justice to the soldier.

CLAIMS OF CAPTAIN E. M. M'GEE'S KANSAS CITY INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
MISSOURI MILITIA.

A thorough examination of all the records of this office, embracing everything that relates to the several descriptions of Missouri troops, called into active service during the late war, has failed to reveal anything whatever, showing that said Company had an organized existence, except as represented by a so-called muster and pay-roll, to which roll is appended a certificate of Colonel Theodore S. Case, Quartermaster, M. S. M., in 1862, a subsequent affidavit of the same gentleman and certain other affidavits relating to the Company.

Said muster and pay-roll is made out with but little regard to the positive requirements of the rules and regulations of the Pay Department, United States Army, and exhibits errors, omissions and other features fatal to its credibility as a true and proper record of the organization and service of the Company. Many of the signatures to the pay account seem to be in the handwriting of one and the same person. The roll represents the Company as composed of 82 men, and as in active service during a period of six months and eighteen days, yet it bears upon its face no mention of a single casualty in relation to any member during that entire period. The certificate of Colonel Case, his subsequent affidavit and the affidavit of the other parties mentioned, are all indefinite as to the length of time the Company was in service.

Colonel Case states in his affidavit that E. M. McGee was elected Captain of a Militia Company, organized in Kansas City, under an order of the Post Commander, about the 12th day of August, 1862; that he does not remember the length of time McGee served as Captain, but was informed by Captain Carpenter, who succeeded him in command, and should know all the facts in the case, that he served about six months. In his (Case's) affidavit, taken before a notary public six years afterwards, he states that having investigated the matter more fully, he had become satisfied that McGee was elected Captain in June, 1862, instead of August, as he had stated, and that he continued to command the Company about six months. It is plain that this testimony of Colonel Case is not given of his personal knowledge, except as to a single unimportant fact, and that it is the mere utterance of his opinions or impressions in regard to the matter, as based upon information derived from other parties.

Captain Carpenter, to whom Colonel Case refers as knowing all the facts in the case, states in an affidavit recently made, that to the best of his recollection said Company was organized in August, 1862, as a volunteer Company to aid in defending the post at Kansas City, there being but few troops stationed there; that the whole Company was on duty about one week during a period of alarm; that afterwards small details took their turns in performing guard duty, etc., as required; that when not in the performance of this duty they were permitted to remain at home and attend to their ordinary business; that the Company continued thus in guarding the post about six weeks or two months; that when reinforcements reached the post they ceased to act, there being no further use for their services, and that to the best of his knowledge none of the officers of the Company were ever commissioned.

Barnard Donelly, who was a member of this Company, and a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Kansas City, fully endorses these statements of Captain Carpenter, as in harmony with his own recollections of the facts pertaining to the organization and service of the Company. Such testimony from old and reliable citizens who belonged to the Company, and the total absence of any mention of the Company in any of the orders, reports or returns, relating to Missouri troops during the war, goes to show that it was an organization existing only by the will of its members, and by the same will ceasing to exist after a brief term of service voluntarily rendered during a time of unusual peril.

As such service, however valuable, can be entitled to no compensation from the State under existing laws, the large claim for pay

therefor set forth in the pretended muster and pay-roll of the Company, the allowance thereof, and the issue of certificates of indebtedness therefor, cannot be otherwise than illegal. The claim as audited and approved, amounts to \$13,509.00, for which certificates of indebtedness were issued in divided form, two in the name of each member of the Company, each for half the amount of his claim, one only which is intended for him; the other as shown by evidence on file, being retained by the attorney for the Company, (E. F. Rogers,) as his fee for prosecuting the claim. Supposing said Company had been called into active service by proper authority for a period of service entitling it to all the compensation allowed, it would be a matter of regret as reflecting discredit upon the State that a just claim of its soldiers had been before its authorities for years, receiving no recognition until pressed upon their attention by an attorney at the cost of the soldiers of one-half the amount due for their services.

The claims of Companies C, G, H, F, and L, of the 82d Regiment, E. M. M., are as follows :

Company C, for.....	\$13,661 75
Company G, for.....	14,721 92
Company H, for.....	5,688 02
Company F, for.....	14,691 02
Company L, for.....	14,649 72
Total.....	<u>\$63,412 43</u>

These claims are represented by defective muster and pay-rolls and a number of individual pay-accounts. A reference to the official returns of the 82d Regiment, E. M. M., on file in this office, and signed by James M. Moss, Colonel commanding, shows that the Companies had never been called into active service at the date, and subsequent thereto, from which pay for their alleged services is claimed.

The claims of Captain John Chandler's Company and Captain Samuel W. Campbell's Company, Clay county, E. M. M., are as follows:

The former for pay for alleged services from April 20, 1863, to April 10, 1864, \$28,690.36; the latter for pay for services from November 1, 1862, to April 1, 1863, \$8,972.00. Neither of these claims were filed in duplicate, as the law requires. The copies of alleged muster and pay-roll vouchers, which represent them in this office, are deficient in almost every particular essential to give them credit as a true history of military organizations engaged in active service. No mention of said Companies is to be found in any of the records of this office relating to the operations of the E. M. M. during the late war, showing that they were organized

and called into active service by proper and competent authority, such as under existing laws is necessary to give a legal character to their claims.

The claim of Captain Burn's Company, Harrison County, E. M. M., amounting to \$65,352.41, is for pay for alleged services from December 20, 1863, to March 12, 1865. The claim was not filed in duplicate as explicitly required by the act of the General Assembly, under authority of which it was adjudicated. The copy of a muster and pay-roll voucher, by which it was represented, presents the absurd and impossible history of a large body of men engaged in active military service for a long period of time without a member thereof being ever absent from duty, sick, or the subject of any casualties to which the soldier on duty in the field is constantly exposed.

The claim of Captain Jno. H. C. Baker's Company, Daviess county, E. M. M., is for pay for alleged services from December 26, 1863, to March 12, 1866, amounting to \$71,664.94. This claim was illegally filed, being represented in the Acting Quartermaster-General's office by a copy instead of a duplicate muster and pay-roll voucher, as required by law, and by the rules and regulations, Pay Department United States Army. This copy is characterized by radical defects, which precludes the possibility of its being a credible history of active military service. There is no recognition of said Company in any of the orders, returns, reports, record of unpaid claims, or other records on file in this office, which would be the case if the Company had been organized and ordered into active service by proper and competent authority.

The claim of Captain Adam Rucker's Company, Gentry county, E. M. M., is for pay for alleged services from December 26, 1863, to October 6, 1864, amounting to \$46,100.58. The preceding statement relative to the claims of the Daviess county Company, E. M. M., is applicable in every particular to the claim of this Company.

The claims of Captain J. A. Well's Company, Henry county, Citizen's Guard, amounts to \$20,120.00, and is for pay for services represented to have been rendered during the period embraced between the 6th of March, 1864, and the 12th of March, 1865.

The muster and pay-roll voucher representing this claim seems to possess at least the merit of not being a mere copy of such voucher, prepared in the interest of claimants by former clerks of this office, but it is none the less deficient in important particulars required by the rules and regulations of the Pay Department United States Army, and necessary to the proper settlement of the account of a military Com-

pany. No casualties are noted in the spaces of remarks, and each member of the Company was daily on duty unharmed, and in perfect health during the entire term of service, although it appears from a close inspection of entries made on the roll, and thereafter almost erased, that at the time said roll must have been prepared ten members of the Company had "died since the war," showing a remarkable mortality in time of peace as contrasted with complete exemption therefrom during the perils of war.

Attached to the muster and pay-roll of said Company is an order from Col. James McFerran, commanding sub-district Central Missouri, authorizing certain petitioners, citizens of Henry county, together with other loyal citizens of the county, who may choose to join them, to organize themselves into a Company of "Home Guards," and directing Mr. John Taggart of Johnson county, Missouri, to proceed to that vicinity and organize the Company, causing a commanding officer to be elected, whose duty it shall be to protect the county from thieves, marauders and bushwhackers, and assist in executing the civil authority; which order, as appears from the certificate of the said John Taggart, was executed in the election of D. A. Wells as Captain. Another order attached to said roll from Brigadier General Brown, confirms the organization of the Company. It seems clear from these orders that the organization of the Company had its origin in said petition from citizens, asking permission to organize for their own protection and the maintenance of civil order in their own county, as was frequently done in other portions of the State, and that they were not called into the military service of the State in such manner and under such authority as to cause them to be recognized as a portion of the military force of the State.

There are no returns or periodical muster-rolls of said Company on file in this office, or other records relating to its service, nor does it appear in any manner upon the "record of unpaid claims," so as to bring the claim within the provisions of the act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State.

Claim of Nodaway county, E. M. M., Captain John W. Tate, amounting to \$12,418.76, is represented by the usual muster and pay-roll voucher, with the addition of 92 individual pay accounts of members of the Company and blank powers of attorney for the collection of the claims. The certified copies of orders attached to the roll do not show that said Company was ever called into active service, but relate chiefly to the formation of a sub-military district and the organization of the militia of several counties, including Nodaway county. The only order in which special mention is made of this Company directs

Capt. Tate to turn over the ordnance stores and other property in his possession to the proper staff officer without delay. Such an order may be evidence of the organization of the Company, but cannot be accepted as proof of service.

Another claim of this Company, amounting to \$21,517.16, is for pay for service from May 27, 1864 to December 16, 1864, which is also represented by a muster and pay-roll voucher, and a number of individual pay accounts, with accompanying powers of attorney for the collection of the claims; but the *name* of the attorney is in almost every case omitted.

It is represented on said voucher that "the Company was ordered on duty at Graham, Mo., by Col. Williams, and was employed in scouting and assisting the civil authorities, and was also engaged in hunting down outlaws and guerillas until the winter of 1864." This service, particularly that of hunting down outlaws and guerillas, was usually attended, during the war, with considerable danger to the militia engaged therein; and yet it appears from the rolls of this Company that all its members were providentially preserved from any harm or casualty whatever during the entire period of this hazardous service. No evidences of indebtedness to the Company, or any member thereof, appears upon the "record of unpaid claims" on file in this office. The certificates of indebtedness issued on account of the claim of this Company are receipted for on a paper, from which the name of the receiver is carefully torn. This being the case, and the powers of attorney from the Company not naming the agent to whom authority to collect is given, it is impossible to determine to whom the certificates were delivered.

The claim of Company F, 10th Regiment, E. M. M., amounting to \$871.25, is for pay for service from October 13th to October 28, 1866, as indebtedness for military services rendered in 1866, could form no part of the war debt of the State, the claim of the Company, though modest in amount, could not be legally allowed under the provisions of the act to audit and adjust said debt.

The claim of Company B, 65th Regiment, E. M. M., of \$11,908.64, is for pay for service from September 21, 1864, to January 10, 1865, represented by the muster and pay-roll voucher and the accompanying 98 individual pay accounts. It does not appear from the "record of unpaid claims" on file that any pay is due this Company for the term of service indicated by the voucher filed. Said "record," however, shows that there is a small amount due to six men of the Company for a previous and much shorter term of service.

The claim of Company M, 31st Regiment, E. M. M., for the sum of \$30,491.60, is for pay for services as alleged, from October 24, 1863, to

December 16, 1864, and is vouched by a *copy* of a muster and pay-roll and not by a *duplicate*, as required by the act authorizing the audit and allowance of the claim. This act also requires that the Acting Paymaster-General, in auditing and allowing claims for military services, shall be governed by the "record of unpaid claims" on file in his office. Said record makes no mention of Company M, 31st Regiment, E. M. M., or reference to any balance due for services rendered. The whole amount due the entire 31st Regiment, as appears from said record, (and as stated in the Acting Paymaster-General's report of 1874), is only the moderate sum of \$2,923.97. Accompanying the voucher referred to are thirty-nine individual pay accounts for the amounts claimed as due, and containing powers of attorney to collect the same; the name of the attorney, however, does not appear. The receipt for the certificates of indebtedness issued on account of the claims is acknowledged on the suspicious paper referred to, from which the signature of the party receipting therefor is torn.

The claims of four companies comprising the DeKalb County Battalion, commanded by Captains H. B. Kendall, William Rowland, Andrew Sherrard and Ahira Manning, respectively, amount in the aggregate to \$122,463.54. Captain Kendall's Company claims pay for two terms of service, the first beginning November 21st, 1863, and ending May 4th, 1864, amounting to \$16,101.83, and the other beginning May 27th, 1864, and ending December 16th, 1864, and for the sum of \$35,640.80. The claim of Captain Rowland's Company is also for two terms of service, the first from November 7th, 1863, to April 22d, 1864, amounting to \$18,342.85; the other from July 2d, 1864, to May 27th, 1864, and ending December 16th, 1864, amounting to \$18,343.20. Captain Sherrard's Company claims \$19,379.95 for pay for a term of service, beginning the 20th of October, 1863, and ending the 22d of April, 1864. The claim of Captain Manning's Company of \$15,655.91, is for service from July 30th, 1864, to December 10th, 1864.

The statements and conclusions in regard to Company M, 31st Regiment, E. M. M., are in the main applicable to these Companies. They are not borne on the record of unpaid claims; the vouchers as found are not made out as required, and the spaces on the rolls which should be filled with certain data and figures exhibiting the condition and service of the Companies, are left entirely blank. The powers of attorney accompanying the individual pay accounts, except in a few cases, do not contain the name of the attorney or agent, and the whole number of certificates of indebtedness issued on account of pay of the Battalion, passed into the hands of the unknown attorney, whose signature, as previously stated, was torn from the receipt on file in

this office, probably for the purpose of concealing complicity in a fraud against the State. The rolls filed of the four Companies give them a numerical strength of about 100 men each, every one of whom we are led to infer marvelously escaped the usual casualties which attend the life of the soldier. None of the entire Battalion of four hundred men are reported as having been wounded, sick, or absent from duty, so as to cause the loss of their services for a single day during the many perilous months in which their lives were jeopardized in defense of their country.

The claim of Captain Henry Rodewald's Company A, Independent Mounted Infantry, E. M. M., amounting to \$40,137.39, is for pay for services from July 17th, 1862, to September 1st, 1863. There is no proof from the files of record in this office that this Company was organized under State authority. General Order No. 19, authorizing the enrollment of the Missouri Militia, were issued July 26th, 1862, just nine days subsequent to the date on which the Company (as appears from the rolls filed) was enrolled, organized and mustered into service. It could not, therefore, have been organized under this general order so as to be classed with the troops designated and known as the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and as a verification of the assumption, the Roster of the Enrolled Missouri Militia proper, of record in this office, has no mention of any such organization as "Company A, Independent Mounted Infantry, E. M. M."

On the paper filed and certified as a copy of the muster and pay of the Company, it is stated that said Company was organized and enrolled in the latter part of May or the first of June, 1862; but that it was *regularly* organized July 17th, 1862, and ordered into active service by Colonel Buel, commanding at Independence, on the same day. This latter part of the statement is not sustained by the certified copy of an affidavit of Colonel Buel, attached to the roll, in which it is affirmed that the Company, at the date mentioned, was mustered into the service of the United States. The uncertainty as to the authority for the organization and muster into service of this Company, the obvious defects of the paper presented as the voucher for the claim, and the non-appearance of the Company on the record of unpaid claims, were each sufficient in itself to warrant the rejection of the Company's claim for pay for services.

The claims of Captains John Anderson's and William Day's Companies, Citizens' Guard, E. M. M., the former for \$19,084.40, pay for services from April 1st to November 1st, 1864; the latter for \$8,868.63, pay for services from July 1st to November 15th, 1863, are represented by the regular roll's vouchers, which abound in omissions and defects,

such as characterize nearly all that class of papers relating to the war claims which have been the subjects of official investigation and inspection. It is not stated thereon by whom said Companies were ordered into service, or relieved from duty. The blank spaces on the rolls, prepared especially for information as to the service and status of the Companies and the individual members thereof, are not filled up—containing nothing in the way of the information desired.

Neither of said companies of "Citizens' Guard" appear upon the Roster of Enrolled Missouri Militia, nor is there to be found on the "record of unpaid claims" any mention of these Companies as entitled to pay for services during the war.

(It is represented that said Companies were organized in Johnson county.)

The claim of Company I, 38th Regiment, E. M. M., amounting to \$24,198.86, is for pay for services from August 8th, 1862, to March 27th, 1863.

The pay-roll account of the Company was not filed in duplicate, nor is the copy filed as a substitute therefor certified as a true copy of an original. It bears all the suspicious marks pertaining to other documents of like character, which were manufactured in this office in support of claims against the State, which have no just or legal basis, and which could impose upon no auditing officer who was not culpably blind or deplorably ignorant.

There is no muster-roll of the Company on file in this office showing that it rendered any service during the war. A tabulated statement made up by Adjutant-General Gray, indicating the service of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, shows that the 38th Regiment had not been ordered into service up to December 31, 1863, ten months subsequent to the expiration of the term of service for which pay is claimed. The original muster-roll of the Company on file in this office, shows that it was enrolled September 2, 1862, and having had no prior existence as an organization, it could not have been ordered into active service on the 8th day of the preceding month. Upon an examination of the record of unpaid claims, it is found that the page and place of mention, (referring to Company I, 38th E. M. M.,) was torn from the record book. Such mutilation would not likely have been, except by some person interested in destroying the evidence which the record contained. The certificates of indebtedness issued on account of the claims of the Company were receipted for by E. F. Rogers, of Kansas City, and it is a significant fact that this gentleman, while prosecuting claims against the State, was favored, notwithstanding

ing, with a position for some time as a clerk in the Adjutant General's office at a salary of \$125 per month.

The claims of Atchison county, E. M. M., Captain H. B. Duncan, amounting to \$38,293.29, is for pay for services from July 4, 1863, to April 22, 1864. The files of record in this office do not show that the Company was organized by proper and competent authority, or called into the service of the State during the war. It does not appear on the rosters of the Enrolled Militia or independent organizations. The muster and pay-roll voucher of the Company is not filed in duplicate, nor is there anything in the several affidavits or copies of affidavits attached thereto, which definitely fixes the status or service of the Company. The total absence of all mention of the Company in the record of unpaid claims, or in any of the orders, returns, reports or other records of this office, relating to the organization, history and service of Missouri troops, lead to the conclusion that its claims for services is without the slightest legal basis.

The claim of the Mercer county, E. M. M., Captain Martin Wilson, commanding, for pay for alleged services from December 12, 1863, to March 12, 1865, amounts to \$67,484.32. The papers filed as a voucher for the claim is but one of the many copies (purporting to be of original muster and pay-rolls), prepared by a former clerk in this office. Attached to this copy are copies of two special orders: "Headquarters 7th Military District, St. Joseph, Mo.," in neither of which, however, is any specific mention of or reference to Capt. Wilson's Company, Mercer county, E. M. M. It is not borne on the record of unpaid claims, nor has any mention of the Company been found in the rosters of any description of troops organized or called into service during the war. The claim is not supported by proper evidence of service.

The claim of Capt. Major W. Farris' Company, which, on the muster and pay-rolls is designated as "Company M, 81st E. M. M., is for \$14,563.93, pay for services of 65 men, rank and file, from October 6, 1863 to May 21, 1864. The muster and pay-roll is made out without regard to the forms prescribed by the Pay Department United States Army, a strict adherence to which is necessary in order to secure a proper and equitable settlement of the claims of soldiers for pay for military services.

Attached to the muster-roll is a certified copy of an order assigning Col. John Scott to the command of the E. M. M. of Buchanan county, and directing him to organize the same, with headquarters at St. Joseph. Below the copy of said order is a certificate of Capt. Major W. Farris, in which is stated that his Company was called into

active service in pursuance of said order. The order itself, however, does not show this fact. It contains nothing specially referring to Capt. Farris or his Company, and by no possible construction of its language or purport can it be regarded as an order calling the Company into service. Such an order would have proceeded from Col. Scott, addressed to Capt. Farris directly. In the absence of the proper order, and which cannot be accounted for, secondary evidence, such as is contained in the affidavit of Capt. Farris and others attached to the roll, is not admissible that the Company was ordered into service by proper authority. There are no original or periodical muster-rolls or other records on file in this office in relation to organization, muster and service of the Company. The records of the 81st Regiment show that there was a Company M of that organization commanded by Capt. Melton R. Singleton. Capt. Farris, in his affidavit, alludes to this Company, but admits his inability to explain it, and the Company commanded by him bore the same name. As Singleton's Company was recognized properly as a component part of the 81st Regiment, it is not a reasonable proposition that two Companies of the same designation and letter were organized and assigned to duty in the Regiment; there is therefore an uncertainty in regard to the organization and service of Capt. Farris' Company which should have precluded the allowance of the claim thereof.

The claim of Captain John P. Holloway's Company, Atchison county, E. M. M., for \$25,235.47, is for pay for alleged services of 103 men, rank and file, from 27th October, 1863, to 5th July, 1864, represented by the usual voucher per muster and pay-roll, and 100 individual pay accounts. This voucher has all the defects which characterize the large number of rolls which were filed in support of claims, and presents no such evidence of organization and service as is required by the Pay Department rules and regulations of the United States Army. It is accompanied by no orders or certified copies thereof calling the Company into active service or relieving it from duty. Neither the names of the officers and men do not appear upon the Roster of the E. M. M., or in any reports, returns, or other records of the Adjutant-General's office. The orders attached to said roll have no special reference to the Company, unless it be one which directs Col. Bennett Pike to collect all the Government arms and accoutrements in possession of a Company of men in Atchison county, commanded by one William C. Eames. As the name of said Eames appears on the muster-roll of Holloway's Company as a Lieutenant of the same, it is probable that this Company is the one described in said order as the "Company of men of Atchison county." Said order

merely disarms the Company and designates it by no name of any class of troops organized and called into the service of the State during the war.

Another claim for a subsequent period of alleged service of Captain Holloway's Company, beginning July 21, 1864, and ending March 12, 1865, amounting to \$37,398.73, is represented by a copy of a muster and pay-roll voucher bearing the names of 97 men, rank and file. This copy of voucher-roll is one of the many which were fabricated in this office in the interest of a few persons who seemed to enjoy the special favor of the Acting Paymaster-General to an extent which impelled him to employ the clerks in his office in the preparation of claim papers in their behalf. Such papers can furnish no legal evidence of service.

Claim of Holt County Battallion, E. M. M., Company A, Captain John Markwell, commanding, amounts to \$18,343.45, and is for pay for service as alleged from July 2, 1864, to December 16, 1864.

The foregoing statement in regard to the claim of Captain Holloway's Atchison county Company is equally applicable to this claim.

The claim of Audrain County E. M. M., Captain J. M. Gordon's Company, of \$23,184.74, is for service from August 16, 1863, to May 1, 1865. The muster and pay-roll voucher representing the claim is not a duplicate, but C. P. Craddock, Esq., of Mexico, who was attorney for the Company, gives the information that the claim was originally filed in duplicate, but upon his visit to the office to attend to the claim the duplicate could not be found; that thereupon he was assured by the Acting Paymaster-General that a copy would answer as well, which was accordingly prepared in the office, and for which the chief clerk extracted from him (Craddock) the sum of fifty dollars. But were the said copy a duplicate, as required by law, its defects would render it invalid as evidence of the service of the Company. These need not be specified in detail, as they are precisely such as characterize other and similar rolls noticed in this report. The term of service of the Company, for which pay is claimed, extends considerably beyond the date (March 11, 1865,) when all Regiments, Companies and detachments of the Enrolled Missouri Militia were relieved from service by general orders from the Military Head Quarters of the State.

The affidavit of Captain Gordon, attached to the roll, states that the Company was marshalled and sworn into the service of the United States in the late war, under "General Orders No. 107, issued by Gen. Rosecrans," and yet in the Roster of the Militia organizations which were called into service in pursuance of said orders (on file in this

office) there is no mention of Capt. Gordon's Company Audrain County Militia, nor does the Company appear on any other records of the office relating to the service during the war of the E. M. M., or Missouri Militia. Affidavits of General Joseph B. Douglas, and others, make clear the fact that the Company was organized and rendered some irregular service; such being the case, it is to be regretted that such a record thereof was not kept as would meet the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Pay Department United States Army, and thus entitle the Company to pay for services actually performed.

The claim of Company I, 59th Regiment, E. M. M., \$14,635.16, for alleged services rendered between the 12th of October, 1862, and the 17th of June, 1863, is represented by a roll-voucher and three individual pay accounts. The voucher is not accompanied by original or certified copies of orders detailing the Company for active service or relieving it from duty, and is otherwise a blank in reference to many important particulars necessary to such a history of service as would entitle the Company to pay. It is not stated in the voucher-roll by whom or what authority the Company was called into service or relieved from duty. The space for "remarks" which should present all noteworthy facts pertaining to the military history and service of the Company individually, contains nothing of that character, nor is there a statement showing the condition of the Company as to discipline, military appearance, arms, accoutrements, clothing, etc. The Company is not borne on the record of unpaid claims which show only the small sum of \$764.66 as due the entire 59th Regiment, E. M. M.

The claim of the Johnson County Citizen Guard, Capt. George S. Grover's Company, of \$1,398.22, is for pay for services of 39 men, rank and file, from the 24th of September to the 4th of November, 1864. It is represented by a copy of a pay-roll as a voucher, on which it is stated that the original rolls and all the Company books and records were captured by the enemy in the retreat of the Company from Lexington. The original muster-roll, however, should have been made out in triplicate, and one immediately forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State, to be filed of record in his office. Had this duty been performed as required, the capture and loss of the muster-rolls and records would have caused no deficiency in the proper records necessary to establish the organization and service of the Company. The copy of the muster and pay-roll is not accompanied by the orders (original or certified copies of) calling the Company into service or relieving it from duty as required in all cases in the preparation of claims for pay for service of the E. M. M., there are no original or periodical muster-rolls or muster-out rolls, or other records on file in

this office relating to the Company, other than the copy of muster-roll referred to, in the filling up of which the hand of a former employee of this office appears conspicuous.

The claim of the Independent Colored Company, Capt. C. W. A. Cartlige, on guard duty at Hannibal, is for \$2,028.08, pay for services of 98 men, rank and file, from the 3d of October to the 5th of December, 1865, and represented by the usual muster and pay-roll voucher, supplemented by a large number of individual pay accounts. In the filling up of said rolls are gross errors, 42 of the 82 privates of the Company are borne on the rolls as discharged, but the date and cause of their discharge and the authority therefor are not stated. Attached to the roll is a copy of an order to Capt. C. H. A. Cartlige as follows: "Your Company having been organized under General Orders No. 107, it is hereby ordered into active service at Hannibal, Mo. You will please report to these headquarters for further orders. Signed J. T. K. Hayward, Colonel 38th Regiment, E. M. M." In the Roster of Missouri Militia, called into active service in pursuance of this General Order No. 107, this Company does not appear. This order provided that the rolls of all troops organized in accordance therewith should be forwarded immediately to the Governor; that the officers be commissioned at the headquarters of the State, and that said organizations should receive no pay unless assigned to duty with the approval of the Governor. This Company is mentioned in the reports of two preceding Adjutant Generals, Sheppard and Crafton, as organizations which rendered service during the war without sufficient authority, and for which legislation must be had before they can be paid. Such legislation does not appear in the act of the General Assembly "to audit and allow the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1874, which provides for the settlement of the claims of no organizations not in service by proper and competent authority.

The claim of the Washington Home Guard, Capt. A. H. Linder, commanding, Adair county, of \$7,450.00, alleges services of 111 men, rank and file, from April 18 to August 1, 1861, vouched by a copy of a muster pay-roll filed as stated, in lieu of a lost (original) roll, and 33 individual pay accounts. Attached to said roll is a certified copy of an affidavit of Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Boone county, State of Illinois, in which affiant states that he was "Brigadier General of Volunteers, in the service of the United States in 1861; that in that capacity he was in command in north Missouri in July of that year, and was at Kirksville, Adair county. That in the said month of July, 1861, he found at that place a Company known as the Washington Home Guard, commanded by Capt. A. H. Linder, which were then in the military service

of the United States, and was so recognized by this department." This statement leads to the conclusion that this Company was organized and placed in service under the military authority of the United States, as was the case with other temporary organizations at that early period of the war. Such a conclusion is confirmed by the fact that there are no files of record in the Adjutant-General's office showing that this Company was organized or rendered service by State authority.

The claim of Captain Isaac C. Simler's Company, Provisional E. M. M., for pay for service of 67 men, rank and file, from July 22, 1864, to March 11, 1865, and amounting to \$12,398.72, is represented by the ordinary muster-pay-roll voucher and 51 individual pay accounts. The said roll is not supported by the proper orders calling the Company into service, or relieving it from duty. It is stated that this omission was caused by the fact that no orders had been furnished, to-wit: "No. 107, current series, 1864, calling us into service, neither orders No. 12, present series, relieving us from duty." The orders referred to are well known general orders, the former to the entire people of Missouri, authorizing the organization of Provisional Companies to be on duty and to receive pay, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the latter relieving at the close of the war all classes and designations of troops. There is nothing in the papers filed in support of the claim of the Company, or in any files of record, Adjutant-General's office, showing that it was organized and called into active service by the approval of the Governor, as was required by General Order, No. 107, to entitle it to pay. Attached to the roll filed is an affidavit of ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, in which he states he believes that certain papers were exhibited to him "showing that the Company had performed duty under proper orders in 1864, or early part of 1865." That said papers, at his suggestion, were given to a committee of one in the General Assembly, then in session, for the purpose of having a bill passed to pay the claim of the Company; that he believes, but is not positive, that said papers were subsequently in the Adjutant-General's office." This statement shows that the claim of the Company was early placed before a committee of the General Assembly, competent to examine the same, and to pronounce upon its merits, and that this committee did not report in its favor, justifies the inference that it was not regarded as founded on a valid basis. However this may be, the claim is not such as could be legally allowed under the "Act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State."

The claim of Company G, 88th Regiment, E. M. M., amounting to \$35,008.33, for pay for services of 98 men, rank and file, from the 8th

of August, 1864, to the 12th of March, 1865, is not filed in duplicate, as required by law, is represented by a muster-pay-roll voucher improperly prepared in the Acting Paymaster-General's office, and utterly worthless as a voucher for a claim against the State. This copy-roll, like numerous others, manufactured in the Acting Paymaster-General's office, and filed in the interests of claim agents, presents the fictitious and absurd history of a large Company actively engaged in military service through a long period of a terrible civil war, each man furnishing his own clothing, horse, forage and subsistence, promptly responding at daily roll call, none absent, sick or otherwise the subject of the slightest casualty, and all credited with the same allowance of pay at the end of the term of service.

The foregoing conclusions and statements apply with equal force and effect to the claim of Company B, 88th Regiment, E. M. M., of \$25,153.65.

The claim of Company D, 81st Regiment, E. M. M., amounting to \$9,227.51, for pay for services rendered, as alleged, from the 11th of July to the 11th of November, 1864, is represented by a muster-pay-roll voucher, which is discredited by comparison with periodical muster-rolls on file in the Adjutant General's office, which give the only reliable history of the organization and service of the Company. On one of the latter, covering a period within 11 days of the time for which pay for service is claimed on the former, are remarks showing that a considerable portion of the Company had deserted, and that certain members had been discharged for disability. Of these names, several, including both the discharged and deserted, are borne on the muster-pay-roll voucher as having been in continuous service. A tabulated statement of record in this office of the amounts due the E. M. M., as per the "record of unpaid claims," shows that only \$772.98 is due the entire 81st Regiment. E. M. M.

The claim of Company G, 35th Regiment, E. M. M., \$14,754.49, for pay for services of 99 men from July 10th to November 18, 1874, and represented by the ordinary pay-roll voucher, like all other claims under examination, presents a one-sided account in favor of the claim (and Company,) the payment of which would be necessarily unjust to the State. The roll has no mention of rebates, stoppages, absence or desertion, or the casualties incident to the active service of the soldier. There are no original or periodical muster-rolls of the Company filed of record, nor does the record of unpaid claims show anything due the Company for any service during the war.

The claim of Company D, 58th Regiment, E. M. M., for the sum of \$29,577.17, pay for services from September 11, 1863, to August 3, 1864,

was for a voucher, the usual muster-pay-roll which cannot be credited, except upon the hypothesis that military service during the war in Northwest Missouri was decidedly the safest and most healthy pursuit which could be engaged in, and that frequent conflicts with bushwhackers and Kansas desperadoes might be indulged in in that quarter without subjecting the participants to personal injury, amounting even to a scratch. In the annual report of Adjutant General Gray for 1863, is the statement that up to the close of said year the 58th Regiment, E. M. M., had not been called into active service. The record of unpaid claims makes no mention of this Company or any member thereof, as having any pay due for services during the war.

The claim of Company A, Andrew County Battalion, E. M. M., for pay for services of 106 men from October 25, 1863, to May 8, 1864, amounting to \$19,626.66, is represented by the muster-pay-roll as the necessary voucher, and also 90 individual pay accounts. No original or certified copies of the orders calling the Company into service or relieving it from duty accompany the papers filed. The roll bears the name of the First Lieutenant, who, without accounting for the absence of the Captain, signs himself both as commandant and inspector. The spaces designed for remarks, as to the history and condition of the Company are blank, and in other respects the rolls abound in manifest errors and omissions, which debar them from being accepted as a veritable record of military services.

The claim of Andrew Battallion, Company E., for service from May 31 to October 2, 1864, amounting to \$13,791.98, is substantiated by the claimants, by the filing of the accustomed muster-pay-roll voucher bearing 100 names, and 24 pay accounts of individuals. No original or certified copies of orders relating to the service of the Company are filed with the voucher, as required according to law. The signatures of the Company borne on the pay-rolls as acknowledging payment, are witnessed by the Second Lieutenant, who fails to account for the absence of the ranking officers (Capt. and Second Lieutenant), as required in such cases. Many of these signatures appear to be in the same handwriting. The roll is characterized by other defects sufficient to impair its validity as evidence of military service.

The claim of Company B, Holt County Battallion, Capt. Samuel Peterson commanding, is for two terms of service, viz.: from the 20th of October 1863, to the 28th of February, 1864, and from May 27th to December 16, 1864. The amount of the first named is \$11,852.46, and the other, \$31,519.00. These claims are not filed in duplicate, but are sought to be established by copies of alleged muster-pay-rolls and 31 individual pay accounts. Said copies, like others of their class

frequently noticed in these reports, fail to present any rational account of actual military service. They carry the names of 99 men, who are represented as having, through both terms of service, furnished their own subsistence, clothing, horses and forage, and been exempted from all the casualties incident to actual service in the field. The record of unpaid claims contains no mention of this Company or of pay due thereto for any service rendered during the war.

The foregoing closes the investigation ordered by the Commander-in Chief in relation to claims for services of the E. M. M. and M. M., audited and allowed by the late Acting Paymaster-General. The report embraces claims presented in the name and on account of sixty-two (62) organizations, and exhibit an illegal issue of certificates of State indebtedness therefor amounting to one million three hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1,311,352.37.)

The Acting Paymaster-General, in his report of December, 1874, gives a statement of service claims audited and allowed, and for which certificates of State indebtedness were issued, amounting to one million four hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-five cents (\$1,414,325.65.) It has come to the knowledge of this office, however, that in excess of this amount officially reported, a large number of certificates were issued (on account of service claims), from the first and eighth certificate books (of the series from one to nine, inclusive), of which no record was preserved, (the stub-books missing from the Assistant Paymaster General's office.) Each of these books contained one thousand (1,000) certificates, many of which were returned to this office for inspection and report as to genuineness, etc., and large lists of others were reported by number and amount. They are all filled out in due form in the handwriting of former clerks of the department, signed in the name of the Governor and countersigned by the Acting Paymaster General. Those issued from the eighth book are found ranging in amount from twelve hundred to four thousand dollars. Those from the first book are generally for a less amount. The presumption is that the entire two thousand certificates contained in the two books referred to and issued as stated, involved the probable and even possible sum of three millions of dollars or more.

There are no means of determining to whom any of these certificates were delivered other than by receipts therefor on file in this office. These receipts fall \$488,785.85 short of the amount reported as issued by the Acting Paymaster-General, and millions short of the amount actually issued and in circulation. In prosecuting these inves-

tigations, deemed necessary to the honor and interest of the State, I have not only aimed at accuracy in the statements of facts bearing upon the subject, but have been constantly governed by the act of the General Assembly, upon a strict adherence to the provisions of which, in the allowance of said claims and the issue of certificates of indebtedness therefor, the legality of the same necessarily depends.

In his report of January, 1874, under the head of militia claims, the late Adjutant-General states that "there is due to the Enrolled Missouri Militia, for services rendered during the war, as the same appears on the record of unpaid claims in this office, the sum of three hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-five cents (\$365,860.85), and suggests "that the General Assembly be requested to make immediate provision for the payment" of these claims thus specially mentioned, and "about which there can be no question of their correctness, because of the completeness of the evidence which supports them." Following this suggestion was the act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1874.

It is provided in said act, section 10, "that for the purpose of settling the claims of officers and soldiers of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Missouri Militia for services rendered during the war, the Acting Paymaster-General is hereby authorized to examine the record of unpaid claims on file in his office, and if he finds said claims correct and just, he shall allow the same and endorse said allowance on said claim, and if not correct, he shall endorse the fact on the claim, and return the same for correction: *provided, however*, that whenever a person is reported on the record of unpaid claims as absent without leave, or deserted, the "Acting Paymaster shall not audit and allow said claim until he shall have presented sufficient proof that he was not absent without leave, or had not deserted." Section 14 of the act provides that "the Acting Paymaster General in allowing claims for services rendered by the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Missouri Militia, shall be governed by the record of unpaid claims on file in his office: *provided, however*, that if any militia organization has rendered service during the war, upon proper and competent authority, but payment has been refused on account of informality in the orders calling the organization into service, he is authorized to allow the accounts of said organization in the same manner as they appeared on the record of unpaid claims."

It is certainly clear from the sections of the act thus quoted, that the General Assembly, in its passage, contemplated the allowance of no claim for military services other than such as appeared on the

record of unpaid claims, so distinctly referred to therein. The language of the proviso in favor of such organizations as had rendered services under proper and competent authority, but had been refused payment therefor "on account of informality of the orders calling them into service," cannot possibly be construed as applying to other organizations than those whose claims appeared on said record. It is also provided in said act, section 12, that "all claims for pay for services in the Enrolled Missouri Militia or Missouri Militia, shall be made out in duplicate and on the forms used in the Paymaster's Department, and all endorsements shall be made on the original and on the duplicate." And in section 13, "that the duplicates of all claims passed upon by the Acting Paymaster-General shall be filed in his office."

These references sufficiently show that in auditing and allowing said claims there was to be no departure from the usual forms or relaxation of the rules established for the settlement of claims for military service, and that the specific sum of (\$365,860.85) mentioned in the report referred to of the late Adjutant-General as due for military services—as the same appear on the record of unpaid claims, necessarily marks the utmost limit of the amount which could be legally allowed in payment therefor under the act of the General Assembly.

When we take into consideration, however, the fact that this sum, as stated, embraces considerable amounts once due for claims which have since been paid; also, all amounts due to deserters and those absent without leave, had they not deserted and been so absent; and also the amounts to soldiers who have died since the war and left no heirs or legal representatives. It will at once appear that a sum much less than the amount stated would be adequate to the payment of all claims on said record for payment of which application would likely be made.

In view of such facts and the carefully worded act of the General Assembly, it could scarcely have been anticipated that the late Acting Paymaster-General would have entertained such a liberal sense of his duty as to allow claims for alleged services and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, amounting as reported by him to the sum of \$1,414,325, much less, that in addition thereto, certificates of indebtedness in unknown and uncomputed amounts, arising to other millions, would go out from his office and be thrown upon the market to the injury, and in some cases, to the utter ruin of innocent purchasers, whose misplaced confidence in official integrity has made them the victims of unscrupulous sharpers. From one purchaser alone, residing in the city of New York, nearly \$200,000 of these certificates

were recently sent to this office for inspection and report as to their status. These were a portion of more than \$600,000 which had been purchased in said city at sixty cents on the dollar, terms part cash and part in valuable real estate located in different States in the Union. These purchases were not made recklessly, but on the faith of assurances conveyed by a telegram from the late Adjutant-General (the auditing officer) that "the certificates were genuine and would be paid by Congress or the State of Missouri this (past) winter. Another sale of \$375,000, at fifty cents on the dollar, was near being consummated, but was fortunately prevented by the official report from this office exposing the fraudulent issue in favor of the spurious claim filed in the name and on account of the Seventeenth Regiment, E. M. M.

As these certificates were printed at the expense of the State, and even the illegal and fraudulent vouchers upon which they were issued were in part fabricated by clerks in this office in the pay of the State, the cost of the certificates to the favored attorneys and agents who were the recipients thereof in chief, was so very moderate that they could afford to part with them at any price which, however low, was all profit; hence, as the reports from this office exposing their true character continued to appear, their market value rapidly declined, until from sixty cents on the dollar, at which price they were held and sold, they descended to three cents on the dollar, and finally became unsalable as of no intrinsic or appreciable value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. BINGHAM,

Acting Paymaster-General.

IRREGULAR CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED.

As no formal complaint was made by any citizen impugning the action of the War Claims Commission in the adjudication of the irregular claims, no official examination thereof was ordered by the Governor. In the preparation, however, of official abstracts of certificates of State indebtedness issued on account of war claims and the compilation of official information relative thereto, facts have appeared which plainly show that the Commissioners, in many instances at least, paid but little regard to the law which should have governed their action. Said law provides that in the audit and allowance of the claims filed for their adjudication they should be governed by the rules and regulations of the Quartermaster-General's, Commissary General's Office, United States Army, and of the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury.

One of the positive requirements of said offices in the adjustment of all claims growing out of the war for the suppression of the rebellion is, that the claimant's loyalty to the Government of the United States should be clearly established. It is plain from the documentary evidence filed in the Quartermaster-General's office in support of these claims that this imperative requirement has been disregarded by the Commissioners. The law under which they acted, made it sufficiently manifest that it was not the purpose of the State to become in any manner the prosecutor of "rebel claims," as has been recently charged, and such being the case, it will become the duty of the State Legislature to maintain the honor and dignity of the State by requiring the withdrawal of all claims which have been audited and approved under its authority, and filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, which are not accompanied with proof of the loyalty of the claimants.

It has also appeared that a large number of claims which were rejected by the Commission appointed under the act of Congress of April 17, 1866, were reconsidered and allowed by the late State Commission (1874) and certificates of State indebtedness issued therefor. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the Government of the United States will allow and pay claims which have been rejected by its

own commission upon the reversing judgment of a commission which it had no voice in creating.

The total amount of these irregular claims allowed was \$928,285.35, covering which 4,846 certificates of State indebtedness were issued. Three-fourths of said certificates, representing a corresponding proportion of the claims approved and allowed, were delivered to a few claim agents of at least questionable reputation. Eight hundred and fifty-six certificates, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were turned over by the Quartermaster-General and Chairman of the Commission to a certain agent of St. Louis, now under indictment in the United States Courts for conspiracy to defraud the Government. One hundred and twenty certificates, involving a large amount, went into the hands of another agent at St. Joseph, also under a like indictment. Two hundred and twenty certificates yet remain in this office without claimants, and most probably without any honest ownership. Eleven hundred and eight certificates (same issue) went out of the custody of the Acting Quartermaster-General and Chairman of Commission without authority; no receipts therefor appearing in the Acting Paymaster-General's office showing to whom they were delivered. Information has reached this office that parties in whose names claims were allowed and certificates of indebtedness issued, have no knowledge that such claims were presented, and have received no certificates.

It is a fact well established by evidence on file in this office, that certificates amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sold by the aforementioned agents *on their own account*, and that in the certificates thus sold the late Acting Quartermaster-General and *ex officio* Chairman of the War Claims Commission, whose signatures they bore, had a large interest.

In view of the position which the State occupies in relation to these claims, the facts above stated certainly warrant our authorized investigation, which will exhibit their true character and release the State from all responsibility in regard to them.

CLAIMS OF THE STATE FOR ADDITIONAL PAY ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE MILITIA, (E. M. M. AND M. M.)

In the process of the examination resulting in the preceding report, it was discovered that a large sum had been paid by the State, under appropriations by the Legislature, to the militia, on account of arrears due for services in suppressing the rebellion, after the reim-

bursement of the State under the act of Congress, approved April 17th, 1866, for like expenditures of the State up to the same period, and for which sum thus paid subsequent to said reimbursement, additional reimbursement was yet due to the State from the United States. In pursuance of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, I proceeded to Washington early in the present year for the purpose of presenting this claim of the State to the consideration of Congress, and also to procure a like consideration of the claims of citizens of the State for supplies furnished and property taken for the use of troops employed in the United States service, which had been audited and allowed by the late War-Claim Commission and filed by my predecessor in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury. A bill looking to these ends was introduced by Senator Bogy, and I drew up the subjoined argument, setting forth the facts forming the basis of the claim of the State, which was presented to the committee of the Senate, to whom the bill was referred. Although the justice of the claim was not questioned by the committee, I did not succeed in obtaining their action thereon, in consequence of alleged pressure of other matters requiring their attention. In reference to the claims of citizens of the State filed as aforesaid, the bill introduced by Senator Bogy merely authorized their examination by the proper officers of the United States Treasury, making it their duty to report to Congress the result of such examination. A bill thus framed was deemed best to secure the ultimate allowance and payment of the claims, for the reason that, so far, upon such examination they should appear to be just, Congress would be impelled by obligations of national honor to make an appropriation for their payment.

MEMORIAL OF THE ACTING QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, Acting Quartermaster-General of Missouri, respectfully begs leave to represent to your honorable bodies that the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Missouri, at its adjourned session, passed an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1874. That in pursuance of said act the Governor of the State appointed two persons, who, with the Acting Quartermaster-General as *ex-officio* chairman, constituted a commission to examine, adjust and audit the claims of citizens, then on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office, or such as should be filed therein, up to the first day of August, 1874, and known as irregular or mixed claims, arising out of the late war for the preservation of the Union. Upon the completion of the labors of said commission, on the 30th day of September, 1874, the allowance of the claims of the character above specified, amounted, in the aggregate, to nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and two cents (\$967,807.02). For this sum certificates of State indebtedness were issued to the claimants, which, by the terms of said act, were only to be paid by the State upon condition and to the extent that the claims for which they were issued were allowed by the Federal Government, and paid by said Government to the State of Missouri.

These claims thus audited and allowed by the State commission, are exclusively for supplies furnished to the armed forces of the Union and State troops co-operating therewith, or for property taken for their use while they were actively engaged in suppressing the rebellion. The action of the State thus far in relation thereto has been mainly for the purpose of presenting them before the Federal authorities in such form as seemed most likely to secure from said authorities their final adjudication and settlement, according to their clearly ascertained merits.

No argument is deemed necessary to show that our Government should render proper compensation for the property of citizens used in supplying the necessities of armies engaged in its defense, for its obligation to do so is recognized alike in its organic law and its uniform practice. The act of July, 1861, to reimburse the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, and other similar enactments, looking not only to the reimbursement of States, but to the compensation of individual citizens for property taken to meet the demands of the public necessity, furnish a sufficient assurance that our Government needs neither enlightenment as to its obligations in this direction, nor a ready will to discharge them. It is under this assurance, thus created, that the claims of citizens of Missouri, as above specified, and recently audited by the commission appointed for that purpose, are now filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury.

It may be proper to state that the reimbursement of Missouri, under the act of April 7, 1866, necessarily left a large amount of unpaid claims, not then embraced in her account against the General Government, for the simple reason that there had not been sufficient time for their presentation with the proper evidence necessary to sustain them. Such, indeed, was the condition of Missouri during the period of our civil strife, that the demands made upon her citizens to meet the exigencies of war will never be estimated to their full extent. It is well known that large and populous districts within her borders were entirely desolated by Federal military orders, and that uncomputed amounts of grain and forage belonging to residents, driven from their homes by the imperious behests of martial rule, were committed to the flames to prevent their use in the support of the enemy. In the frequent and hurried transit of Federal troops, their necessities which knew no law, had but slight regard for the rights of property. Forage and supplies, whenever and wherever needed, were unhesitatingly seized, and often, through haste or design, no proper evidence of such seizure was left with the luckless parties made sufferers thereby. There can be no doubt but these claims of citizens of Missouri for supplies furnished and property taken for the use of troops employed in suppressing the rebellion, and which are now on file, as aforesaid, in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, fall immeasurably short of their forced and voluntary contributions to the cause of the Union, and the actual indebtedness of the Government thereof. Such legislation, therefore, from your honorable bodies as may be deemed necessary to authorize

their examination, and also their allowance and payment, so far as their justice shall be clearly established, is earnestly and confidently invoked.

Very respectfully,

G. C. BINGHAM,

Adjutant-General of Missouri.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24, 1876 }

*To the Honorable, Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States :*

I endorse and join in the memorial of General Bingham, as above set forth, and trust that it may be the will of Congress to make appropriations for the payment of these claims, which have been found by the commission to be due our citizens for supplies and commissary stores appropriated and enjoyed by armed forces engaged in the defense of the Union, passing through and stationed in the State.

Very respectfully,

C. H. HARDIN,

Governor of Missouri.

ARGUMENT

SHOWING THE BALANCE YET DUE THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
FOR PAYMENTS ACTUALLY MADE BY SAID STATE TO STATE
TROOPS SERVING IN CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED STATES FORCES
DURING THE LATE WAR.

Under the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1866, to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenditures incurred in enrolling, equipping, subsisting and paying the Militia forces of the State employed in suppressing the rebellion, a settlement was effected by which the State was reimbursed for said expenditures, which had been incurred up to the date of said settlement.

The vouchers presented by the State as evidence of the justice of her claim for such reimbursement, were duly filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury. So far as these vouchers relate to the services of officers and soldiers, they consist of muster and pay-rolls of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Missouri Militia, showing the sums paid by the State to these troops, for which she asked and received reimbursement.

It will be seen, upon an examination of said muster and pay-roll vouchers, that many officers and soldiers whose names appear thereon, had still standing to their credit unpaid dues for their services, the same not having at that time been paid by the State, and which, consequently, were not included in her account for reimbursement.

In order to explain clearly the reason for their non-payment, it is necessary to state that these troops, embracing in their enrollment every able-bodied man in the State of lawful military age, were only called into active service at such times as the exigencies of the war demanded their aid; and under the law which governed their service they were only entitled to pay for those periods in which they were on active duty. Frequently a regiment, or part of a regiment, would be ordered into active service for a month, two months, or three months, and then be relieved from duty.

The men, as soon as thus relieved, would retire to their respective homes and neighborhoods, and many, having no family ties to attach them to a special locality, would go to a distance in search of employment or to enjoy the congenial society of relatives and friends from whom they had been separated. Thus it usually happened, upon the visit of the paymaster to settle the accounts of said organizations, that a considerable portion of the men belonging thereto would not be at hand to receive their pay. In all such cases the amount due

for their services remained to their credit on the pay-rolls of their respective companies.

After the reimbursement of Missouri, as aforesaid, for payments made to her Militia up to the period of said reimbursement, the State, still being indebted to officers and soldiers who, for the reason above stated, remained unpaid, transcripts of their names and periods of service were taken from the duplicate pay-rolls in possession of the paymasters of the State, and bound in three large volumes, which are filed in the office of the Paymaster-General of Missouri, and known as THE RECORD OF UNPAID CLAIMS. To this record reference is made for proof of service and arrears due therefor, upon all applications for pay of officers and soldiers, whose accounts, at the time, were not settled, and consequently not included in the aforementioned reimbursement of Missouri under the act of 1866.

The entire amount appearing on said record as thus remaining unpaid and due to the Militia organizations of the State, at the time of the presentation of her account for reimbursement under the aforesaid act of 1866, and not included therein, has recently been carefully computed, and reaches the sum of \$355,628.35.

Of this sum, the largest portion, amounting to \$256,923.05, has since been paid by the State, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly thereof, entitled "an act for the payment of arrears due the Militia of the State," approved March 9, 1867.

The payment of said sum was made in accordance with the laws of the United States and the rules of the pay department of the same, as far as they were or could be made applicable thereto, upon duly authenticated pay accounts, in regular form, signed by the parties to whom the pay was due, or their regularly appointed and authorized agents or attorneys, upon powers of attorney accompanying the claims; and the originals thereof were audited by the Paymaster-General of Missouri, allowed in full, and filed in the pay department of said State as part of the records thereof.

Through the negligence or culpability of officers or their clerks, since having charge of said records, nearly all of said pay accounts have been destroyed or removed from the files of the Paymaster-General's office. Original abstracts, however, of payments made thereon, exhibiting the amounts actually paid to each officer and soldier of the different organizations therein named as receiving the same, and properly certified by the Paymaster-General of Missouri, as a prerequisite to the settlement of the paymasters' accounts, have been preserved, and are now in possession of the undersigned, who has been instructed by his Excellency the Governor of the State of

Missouri, to submit them to the accounting officers of the United States Treasury.

Attached to said abstracts is the certificate of the State Auditor of Missouri, affirming that they are the originals as filed in his office, in pursuance of law and the usages of the Adjutant-General's and Paymaster-General's office, and that they have ever been recognized by the State of Missouri and its officers as sufficient evidence that the accounts which they represent were paid, and that, upon the filing thereof, the paymaster by whom said accounts were paid, received his quietus from the State.

These abstracts of payments, thus verified and attested, are also accompanied with certified copies of the requisitions made upon the State Auditor for the funds to be applied to said payments; also, the certificate of the State Treasurer, showing that the Auditor's warrants issued therefor were duly paid, in pursuance of the aforesaid act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri. Such testimony, all bearing in one direction, must surely be deemed sufficient to establish, beyond any reasonable doubt, the fact of the payment by the State, on account of arrears due her Militia, the full amount of \$256,933.05, as aforestated.

In addition to said amount, and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved February 7, 1870, the sum of \$62,943.06 was subsequently paid by the State on account of arrears still remaining due to portions of her Militia for services rendered during the late war. Proper vouchers, in legal and regular form, fully attesting this latter payment, are on file in the office of the State Auditor. These vouchers, or certified copies thereof, as may be required, will also be laid before the accounting officers of the United States Treasury whenever they shall be authorized to examine them.

The aggregate amounts as above shown to have been expended by the State of Missouri, in the payment of arrears due the Militia of the State for services rendered in the suppression of the rebellion, constitute the sum of \$319,876.11, for which sum, thus expended, as aforesaid, the State claims and expects reimbursement, upon the same principle of justice which, under the act of Congress approved April 17, 1866, impelled the reimbursement of the State for precisely similar expenditures incurred up to that period.

It should be borne in mind that previous to the organization of these Militia forces and their employment in suppressing the rebellion, the Government of the United States, by the act of Congress approved July 17, 1861, had been fully pledged to the reimburse-

ment of all expenditures which might be incurred by any State for such purposes, and that it was upon the faith of this pledge, thus deliberately and solemnly enacted, that said troops were enrolled, mustered and placed in the field under the authority of the General commanding the Federal military district of which the State of Missouri was a part.

G. C. BINGHAM,

Ad't Gen'l, A. P. and Q. M. Gen'l of Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1876.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

Mr. Bogy asked, and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to authorize the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the evidence of payments made by the State of Missouri to State troops serving in the Union Army, and also the evidence as to supplies furnished to troops, and which are yet unpaid.

WHEREAS, after the reimbursement of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1866, for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, there still remained a large balance due to officers and soldiers of various militia organizations of the State, which, in consequence of said balance not then being paid by the State, was not included in said reimbursement; and,

WHEREAS, a great portion of said balance has since been paid by the State, so as to create for said State a valid claim for additional reimbursement to the amount of said payment; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers of the United States Treasury to examine, without delay, the vouchers relating to said payments made by the State of Missouri to the Militia of said State, which have been filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury by the agent of said State, together with such other vouchers and records relating thereto, as shall be laid be-

fore said accounting officers by the Acting Paymaster-General of Missouri, and report to Congress the amount which, upon such examination, shall appear to be justly and equitably due to the State of Missouri on account of moneys expended in said payments since the reimbursement of the State for like expenditures under the aforementioned act of 1866.

SEC. 2. That it shall also be the duty of said accounting officers of the United States Treasury to examine the vouchers pertaining to claims of citizens of Missouri for supplies furnished to troops employed in the defense of the United States, and for property taken for the use of said troops, which have been audited and approved by a commission appointed by the Governor of the State, and filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874, and the payment of which has been assumed by the State of Missouri, upon condition and to the extent that they shall be allowed and paid to said State by the Government of the United States; and upon the completion of said examination, it shall be the duty of said accounting officers to report to Congress the amount which shall be ascertained to be justly due to said citizens of Missouri for supplies furnished and property taken as aforesaid.

LIST OF ILLEGAL AND FRAUDULENT CLAIMS FOR SERVICES OF THE E. M. M., AUDITED AND ALLOWED, AND FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS WERE ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL MISSOURI.

Organizations.	Amount.
10th Regiment, Company F.....	\$ 871 25
17th Regiment, entire.....	112,761 07
31st Regiment, Company M.....	30,491 60
35th Regiment, Company E.....	14,754 49
38th Regiment, Company I.....	24,198 86
58th Regiment, Company D.....	29,577 17
59th Regiment, Company I.....	14,635 16
65th Regiment, Company B.....	11,908 64
77th Regiment, Company A, B, C and G, and part of Field and Staff..	135,879 79
81st Regiment, Company D.....	9,227 51
81st Regiment, Company M.....	14,563 93
82d Regiment, Companies C, G, H, F and L....	63,412 43
88th Regiment, Company B.....	25,153 65
88th Regiment, Company G.....	35,008 36
Adair County Washington Home Guard.....	7,450 00
Andrew County Battalion, Company A.....	19,626 66
Andrew County Battalion, Company E.....	13,791 98
Atchison County Company, Duncan's.....	38,293 29
Atchison County Company, Holloway's (1st).....	25,235 47
Atchison County Company, Holloway's (2d).....	37,398 73
Audrain County Company.....	23,184 74
Daviess County Company.....	71,664 94
DeKalb County Battalion, 4 companies.....	122,463 54
Gentry County Company.....	46,106 58
Hannibal Independent Colored Company, Cattlige's.....	2,028 08
Harrison County Company.....	65,352 41
Clay County Companies, 2.....	37,662 36
Henry County Citizen Guard.....	20,120 00
Holt County Battlion, 2 companies.....	43,371 46
Holt County Battalion, Maxwell's Company.....	18,343 45
Jackson County Company, Rodewald's.....	40,137 39
Johnson County Citizen Guard, Grover's.....	1,398 32
Nodaway County Company.....	12,418 76
Nodaway County Company.....	21,517 16
Mercer County Company, Wilson's.....	67,484 32
McGee's Independent Company, Kansas City.....	13,509 00
Anderson's Company, Citizens' Guard.....	19,084 40
Day's Company, Citizens' Guard.....	8,868 63
Simler's Company, Provisional.....	12,398 79
Total.....	\$1,311,348 37

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS OF THE E. M. M., FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO RECEIPTS FROM CLAIMANTS, AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS ON FILE IN THE ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. certificate.	Amount.	Organizations.	Remarks.
1754 to 1837...	\$39,174 09	Achison County E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
1838 to 1929...	55,915 82	Andrew County E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
2988 & 2989 {		Company D, 5th Provisional E. M. M.	
3001 to 3003	332 74	Company E, 77th Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3094 to 3144...	27,839 31	Audrain County E. M. M.	
3224 to 3230...	2,412 29	Sundries.	
3231 to 3240...	22,388 59	Tate's Independent Company, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3241 to 3516...	15,655 71	Manning's De Kalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3517 to 3623	18,453 45	Maxwell's Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3624 to 3730...	18,342 85	Rowland's Company A, De Kalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3721 to 3820...	18,157 55	Rowland's Company, De Kalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3821 to 3887	30,491 36	Company M, 31st Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3888 to 3957...	15,094 11	Buchanan County E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
3958 to 4000...	36,195 31	Company G, 77th Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
4001 to 4080...	2,231 93	Sherrard's De Kalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
4361 to 4451...	18,678 84	Company I, 59th Regiment E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
4551 to 4645...	16,737 07	Sherrard's De Kalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
4646 to 4745...	29,819 36	Company D, 58th Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
	34,736 97	Company B, Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
4844 & 5443 {	339 64	Company G, 77th Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
5406 to 5412...	235 47	Company E, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6097 and 6098...	1,241 82	Company A, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6276 to 6282...	430 98	Company A, Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6287.....	390 10	Company I, 28th and Company K, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6289, 6290, 6291 & 6293 {	561 11	Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6295 to 6347...	569 27	Company B, Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6349.....	6,595 32	Company B, Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	Illegal issue.
6355.....	371 32	53d Regiment, E. M. M.	
6358.....	24 92	Co. K, 60th Regiment, E. M. M.	
	28 50	56th Regiment, E. M. M.	

6377 and 6378..	\$430 98	Company A, Holt County Battalion, E. M. M.	.....
6390.....	151 02	Company A, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
6392.....	38 50	Company H, 76th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
6394 to 6399 ..	151 91	Sundries.....	.....
6400 to 6408....	236 46	.....	.....
7328.....	26 85	Company K, 60th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7337.....	35 14	Company H, 26th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7338.....	33 13	Company F, 30th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7351 and 7352..	238 69	Company E, 77th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7367 and 7368	81 95	Company F, 6th Regiment, Provisional E. M. M.	.....
7361 to 7369....	294 80	Company H, 46th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7371.....	50 60	Company B, 52d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7375 and 7376..	29 87	Sundries.....	.....
7378 to 7389....	200 80	.....	.....
7406.....	3 08	Company K, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7408 and 7409..	136 67	Company A, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7411 and 7412..	228 20	Company C, 56th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7422, 7423, 7424	472 88	Company B, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7430 to 7434....	502 78	Company C, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7439.....	6 65	Company E, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7445.....	46 55	Company A, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7448 and 7449..	51 01	Sundries.....	.....
7451.....	9 09	Company I, 37th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7453 and 7454	1,031 39	Company G, 43d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7497 to 7577...	7,869 42	.....	.....
7579 to 7589...	2,486 66	Company G, 35th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7907.....	893 55	Company H, 5th Provisional Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
9070 to 9085...	3,685 84	Company E, 30th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
9086 to 9091...	961 83	Company C, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
9092 to 9100...	1,974 51	Company D, 81st Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
7552 to 7559...	690 77	Sundries.....	.....
7686 to 7789...	35,098 40	Company C, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
9101, 9102, 9103	135 46	Company M, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
9111 to 9122...	1,229 78	Sundries.....	.....
9217 to 9229...	1,234 92	Company B, DeKalb County Battalion, E. M. M.	.....
		Sundries.....	.....
		38th Regiment, E. M. M.	.....
		Illegal issue.....	.....

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS—Continued.

No. certificate	Amount.	Organization.	Remarks.
9230.....	\$10 99	Company D, 49th Regiment, E. M. M.....	.....
9235 to 9246....	2,632 68	Company M, 82d Regiment, E. M. M.....	.....
9247 to 9340....	3,176 00	Holmes' Company, E. M. M.....	.....
9380 to 9409....	1,710 70	Lair's Company, E. M. M.....	.....
9422.....	19 50	Company C, 17th Regiment, E. M. M.....	.....
9424.....	228 74	Companies B and D, 65th Regiment, E. M. M.....	.....
9430 to 9443....	965 64	Sundries.....	.....
9446.....	55 46	Company B, 2d Provisional Regiment, E. M. M.....	.....
9453 to 9495....	3,896 10	Sundries .....	.....
9502 to 9543....	1,671 73	Sundries .....	.....
9553.....	522 50	Company A, 81st Regiment, E. M. M .....	.....

STATEMENT.

The foregoing are exclusive of the certificates issued from the certificate book numbered from 8000 to 9000, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and of which there is no record in the Adjutant-General's office, the stub-book having been abstracted therefrom.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

In relation to the issue of certificates of State indebtedness by J. D. Crafton, Acting Paymaster-General on account of claims for services of the E. M. M., under the "Provisions of the act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved March 19, 1864.

Amount of all claims allowed as per official abstract on file in the Acting Paymaster-General's office, and which alone warranted the issue of certificates of indebtedness in payment thereof..... \$1,414,325 65

Amount of certificates issued out of certificate books numbered from 2001 to 8000, and from 9001 to 9583, as per abstracts prepared and according to the certificate stub-books on file in the Acting Paymaster-General's office..... 1,418,047 33

Amount issued in excess of the claims reported audited and allowed, not including the certificates issued out of certificate books numbered from 1 to 1000, and from 8000 to 9000, of which there is no record.... 3,721 68

The amount of the certificates issued out of books numbered from 1 to 1000, and from 8000 to 9000, cannot be determined, for the reason that the stub-books and other evidences of issue, are not of record in the Acting Paymaster-General's office.

LIST OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICES OF THE 17TH REGIMENT, E. M. M., AUDITED AND ALLOWED AS PER ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Designation.	Amount.	Remarks.
Field and Staff.....	\$3,913 75	
Company A.....	7,728 86	
Company B.....	11,599 51	
Company C.....	10,126 07	
Company D.....	12,242 20	Illegal audit and allowance, the Regiment not having rendered any services at any time whatever during the war.
Company E.....	11,080 78	
Company F.....	14,312 84	
Company G.....	9,873 81	
Company H.....	9,464 62	
Company I.....	12,008 08	
Company K.....	10,410 59	
Total.....	\$112,761 11	

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL, ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR PAY FOR SERVICES OF THE E. M. M., AND RECEIPTED FOR BY HEYMAN LEVIN, ATTORNEY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No.	Numbers of Certificates.	Explanation and Remarks.
460	1001 to 1460	The total amount of these certificates cannot be accurately determined, for the reason that there are no records on file in the Acting Paymaster-General's Office of the amounts of a large portion of them.
140	1513 to 1652	
68	1930 to 1997	
9	2845 to 2853	
97	2854 to 2950	
541	5450 to 6000	The amount of the certificates, as far as known, is several hundred thousand dollars.
67	6541 to 6607	
85	7600 to 7684	
102	7808 to 7909	
87	7914 to 8000	
40	8001 to 8040	There are no records in the Acting Paymaster-General's Office of the organizations of E. M. M. to which these certificates apply, or the amounts of the same.
231	8141 to 8371	
51	8462 to 8512	
218	8598 to 8815	
11	9206 to 9216	
2207	Total.....	\$212,882.46, not including the am't of certificates in missing books.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICES OF THE E. M. M., AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL, AND REPRESENTED BY E. F. ROGERS, AS ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS, HE HAVING RECEIPTED FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED THEREFOR.

Organizations.	Amount.	Remarks.
77th Regiment, E. M. M.....	\$131,074 37	Illegal issues, the organizations not having rendered the services as charged.
38th Regiment, E. M. M.....	24,198 86	
McGea Independent Company, M. M....	13,509 00	
Clay County, E. M. M.....	37,662 36	
Jackson County, E. M. M.....	40,137 39	See report.
Miscellaneous.....	5,664 32	
Total.....	\$252,246 30	

PAY ACCOUNT OF COMPANY B, 77TH REGIMENT, E. M. M., FOR SERVICES AS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL, AND FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS WERE ISSUED.

No	Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	Henry Wagner.....	Captain.	\$1,412 20	This account is made up from the record of certificates issued on file in the Acting Paymaster-General's office, there being no muster and pay-roll voucher upon which to base a claim for pay for services of the Company found of record in the said office.
1	Charles Thomas.....	1st Lieut.....	945 52	
1	Christ. Schoeller.....	2d Lieut.....	890 70	
1	Nathan Herman.....	1st Serg't....	38 47	
2	Reinold Frey.....	Sergeant.....	215 47	
3	August Jacoby.....	"	224 80	
4	George Loesch.....	"	224 80	
5	Fred. Watle.....	"	97 82	
1	Jacob Barr.....	Corporal.....	210 13	
2	Henry Burgstedt.....	"	128 13	
3	Christ. Frank.....	"	210 13	The certificates issued were receipted for by E. F. Rogers, agent or attorney, Kansas City, Mo.
4	John Harper.....	"	128 13	
5	John Shone.....	"	91 27	
	Henry Kauffman.....	"	210 13	
	Henry Schaeffer.....	"	38 49	
1	William Gabelle.....	Musician.....	210 13	
2	Adam Long.....	"	38 49	
1	Brandenburg, Chas.....	Private.....	142 44	
2	Binneman, Theo.....	"	142 44	
3	Bland, Fred.....	"	142 44	
4	Bachmann, Otto.....	"	38 49	
5	Bauman, George.....	"	210 13	
6	Bertholae, Joseph.....	"	38 49	
7	Buckholtz, Anton.....	"	210 13	
8	Debas, George.....	"	172 44	
9	Egelhoff, John.....	"	142 44	
10	Eitelglort, Fritz.....	"	210 13	
11	Frank, Jacob.....	"	210 13	
12	Frank, Henry.....	"	38 49	
13	Fritz, John.....	"	91 29	
14	Garnett, John.....	"	142 44	
15	Gress, Alvis.....	"	210 13	
16	Guenther, Andrew.....	"	210 13	
17	Hemple, Ernest.....	"	210 13	
18	Hocke, Herman.....	"	210 13	
19	Heintzleman, Chris.....	"	210 13	
20	Hey, Fred.....	"	210 13	
21	Helfrick, Henry.....	"	109 49	
22	Hartmann, Peter.....	"	87 99	
23	Hollinghauser, Peter.....	"	71 85	
24	Hamer, August.....	"	210 13	
25	Huffner, Joseph.....	"	38 49	
26	Kessler, Joseph.....	"	210 13	
27	Knapp, Bernard.....	"	142 44	
28	Carmann, Peter.....	"	93 34	
29	Kalb, William.....	"	54 82	
30	Langsenkamp, Fred.....	"	210 13	
31	Long, William.....	"	210 13	
32	Linneburg, Chas.....	"	210 13	
33	Loesh, Wendell.....	"	142 44	
34	Mayer, August.....	"	210 13	
35	Mayer, John.....	"	210 13	
36	Menersmith, George.....	"	210 13	
37	Miller, Adelbert.....	"	210 13	
38	Moore, John.....	"	210 13	

PAY ACCOUNT OF COMPANY B, ETC.—Continued.

No	Name.	Rank.	Amount.	Remarks.
39	Moore, Joseph.....	Private.....	\$ 91 29	
40	Prudent Michael.....	"	210 13	
41	Ralph, Christ.....	"	38 49	
42	Riggett, William.....	"	210 13	
43	Reuschlein, John.....	"	210 13	
44	Settzler, Phil.....	"	219 47	
45	Settzler, William.....	"	210 13	
46	Strassler, John.....	"	162 78	
47	Stanch, August.....	"	210 13	
48	Scherzer, Michael.....	"	210 13	
49	Schneider, Arden.....	"	210 13	
50	Schoelten, Fred.....	"	210 13	
51	Strener, Enoch.....	"	176 98	
52	Steitzler, John.....	"	142 44	
53	Smidt, Chris.....	"	210 13	
54	Veil, William.....	"	210 13	
55	Wuerz, August.....	"	210 13	
56	Weiss, George.....	"	38 49	
57	Witlin, John.....	"	210 13	
58	Wolf, Gustav.....	"	210 13	
59	Walt, Fred.....	"	97 32	
60	Zentner, George.....	"	65 54	
	Total.....	.....	\$15,113 18	

PARTIAL LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL, ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR PAY FOR SERVICES OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS OF E. M. M., WHICH HAD NO EXISTENCE IN FACT, AND FOR WHICH CLAIMS NO VOUCHERS WERE FOUND ON FILE IN THE ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. of cert.	TO WHOM ISSUED.		Amount.	Remarks.	Statement.
	Name.	Organization.			
8126	H. W. Vigus.....	McGee's Co., Kansas City..	\$341 55	Company rendered no service...	These certificates of State indebtedness were issued from the certificate book, numbered from 1 to 1,000, and were altered by the prefix of the figure "8" in each case. All of said certificates were forwarded to ex-Governor Silas Woodson, St. Joseph, from the Acting Paymaster-General's office, for examination and report as to the genuineness of his signatures thereto. His certificate reads as follows: "I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing described certificates of State indebtedness, and that the 'remarks' set opposite each as numbered and described are correct and just." In said "remarks" ex-Governor Woodson characterized his signature to each and every certificate as "undoubtedly a forgery," etc., etc.
8127	H. W. Vigus.....	" "	341 55	" "	
8128	Patrick Cahill.....	" "	77 55	" "	
8166	Aaron Parker.....	Co. E, 14th Regiment.....	997 50	No such organization.....	
8167	F. M. Parker.....	" "	997 50	" "	
8168	Jno. J. Gaston.....	Co. D, " "	1,385 20	" "	
8169	B. P. Price.....	" "	1,479 10	" "	
8170	Louis Hartman.....	" "	775 45	" "	
8172	Chas. B. Craiger....	Co. E, " "	997 50	" "	
8173	Henry McBride.....	" "	997 50	" "	
8175	M. P. Hays.....	" "	997 50	" "	
8178	Henry W. Turner....	" "	997 50	" "	
8179	Moses Carpenter....	" "	997 50	" "	
8180	G. M. McBride.....	" "	997 50	" "	
8184	D. B. Locke.....	Co. A, 15th " "	997 50	" "	
8185	Chas. D. Moorman....	Co. C, " "	975 50	" "	
8193	Alex. Gray.....	Co. D, 14th " "	775 45	" "	
8194	Peter J. Farmer....	" "	775 45	" "	
8199	A. F. Moore.....	Co. E, " "	997 50	" "	
8200	Aaron Miller.....	" "	997 50	" "	
8235	George B. Barton....	Texas County " "	1,347 80	Company rendered no service...	
8284	Louis Smart.....	Co. G, 15th " "	996 20	No such organization.....	
8287	Pleasant Blakely...	Co. B, 14th " "	996 25	" "	
8299	Chas. P. Allegay....	Co. B, 35th " "	675 85	No services rendered as charged	
8192	Samuel Coy.....	Co. D, 14th " "	775 45	No such organization.....	
8808	James Owens.....	Co. D, 14th " "	794 00	No services rendered as charged	
8891	Jasper Arnold.....	Co. L, 73d " "	996 40	Company rendered no service...	

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS, ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF MISSOURI, ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICE OF THE E. M. M., AND FORWARDED TO EX-GOVERNOR SILAS WOODSON FOR EXAMINATION AND REPORT AS TO THE GENUINENESS OF HIS SIGNATURES THERETO.

TO WHOM ISSUED.		ORGANIZATION.			Amount.	Remarks and Report.
Number.	Number of certificate.	Name.	Co.	Regiment.		
1	8170	Louis Hartman.....	D	14th.....	\$775 45	Undoubtedly a forgery.
2	8192	Samuel Coy.....	D	14th.....	775 45	"
3	8199	B. P. Price.....	D	14th.....	1,479 10	"
4	8235	George B. Barton.....	.....	Texas County.....	1,347 82	"
5	8168	John J. Gaston.....	D	14th.....	1,385 20	"
6	8184	D. B. Lock.....	A	15th.....	997 50	"
7	8166	Aaron Parker.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
8	8284	Louis Smart.....	G	15th.....	996 20	"
9	8891	Jasper Arnold.....	.....	Texas County.....	996 40	"
10	8185	Chas. D. Moorman.....	C	15th.....	975 50	"
11	8808	James Owens.....	L	73d.....	794 00	"
12	8193	Alex. Gray.....	D	14th.....	775 45	"
13	8127	H. W. Vigus.....	.....	McGee's Kansas City Company.....	341 55	"
14	8128	Patrick Cahill.....	.....	McGee's Kansas City Company.....	77 55	"
15	8126	H. W. Vigus.....	.....	McGee's Kansas City Company.....	341 55	"
16	7744	J. P. Morgan.....	B	DeKalb County Battalion.....	325 42	Genuine.
17	8200	Aaron Miller.....	E	14th.....	997 50	Most certainly a forgery.
18	8199	A. F. Moore.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
19	8167	F. M. Parker.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
20	8194	Peter T. Farmer.....	D	14th.....	775 45	"
21	8172	Chas. B. Craiger.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
22	8173	Henry McBride.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
23	8175	M. P. Hays.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
24	8178	Henry W. Turner.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
25	8179	Moses Carpenter.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"
26	8180	G. M. McBride.....	E	14th.....	997 50	"

27	6982	W. H. Price.....	B	88th.....	263 15	Genuine.
28	8287	Pleasant Blakely.....	B	14th.....	996 25	A forgery.
29	8299	Chas. B. Allegay.....	B	35th.....	675 85	"
30	1161	Reuben Tatum.....		Irregular supplies furnished.....	238 25	Genuine.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing described certificates of State indebtedness, and that the remarks set opposite each as numbered and described are correct and just.

JULY, 24, 1875.

SILAS WOODSON.

DISPOSITION OF THE ONE THOUSAND (1000) CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY J. D. CRAFTON, ACTING PAYMASTER GENERAL, ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICES OF THE E. M. M., CONTAINED IN THE CERTIFICATE BOOK NUMBERED FROM 8000 TO 9000, INCLUSIVE, THE STUB OF WHICH WAS NOT FOUND IN THE ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No.	By whom receipted for.	Remarks.
541	Heyman Levin, St. Louis.....	There is no record in the Acting Paymaster-General's office of the amount of the certificates in this book, or the organizations represented thereby.
3	E. F. Rogers, Kansas City.....	
181	R. B. Brown.....	
275	No record of receipts.....	
1000		

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICE OF THE E. M. M., REMAINING IN THE ACTING PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 31, 1876, UNCALLED FOR BY CLAIMANTS, AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS.

No. of certificates.	TO WHOM ISSUED.		Amount.	Name of agent or attorney.
	Name.	Organization.		
6350.....	James T. Howland	69th Regiment.....	\$660 00	James T. Howland.
6352.....	J-remiah Riggs.....	Company D, 66th Regiment.....	18 89	A. C. Eubanks.
6354.....	John T. Wainman.....	Company H, 63d Regiment.....	9 75	E. G. Evans.
6355.....	Henry Peeter.....	Company H, 60th Regiment.....	24 92	G. W. Squires.
6358.....	William V. Welking.....	McLane's Company, 56th Regiment.....	28 50	William V. Welking.
6359.....	John W. Rhodes.....	Company H, 50th Regiment.....	19 18	R. R. Smith.
6365.....	Greenberry Lawson.....	Company E, 45th Regiment.....	9 70	G. Lawson.
6366.....	John L. Rowe.....	Company H, — Regiment.....	22 20	John L. Rowe.
6367.....	Robert Pixter.....	Company G, 44th Regiment.....	231 47	W. B. Rogers.
6382.....	Benj. Humphrey.....	Company G, — Regiment.....	19 11	B. F. Humphrey.
6387.....	Samuel L. McAfee.....	Company F, 49th Regiment.....	86 90	— Atward.
7382.....	Frank T. Williams.....	Company C, 37th Regiment.....	79 60	S. D. Cannon.
7382.....	M. C. Thacker.....	Company M, 69th Regiment.....	334 10	Moon & West.
7389.....	William L. Dunn.....	Company I, 46th Regiment.....	41 67	R. S. Matthews.
7414.....	Patrick Waddell.....	Company L, 62d Regiment.....	14 19	"
7413.....	Robert L. Shortridge	Company L, — Regiment.....	24 14	"
7337.....	William L. Holloway.....	Company H, 86th Regiment.....	35 14	Susan I. Holloway.
7370.....	James Benning.....	Company E, 49th Regiment.....	10 56	W. J. Ferguson.
7372.....	John B. Liggett.....	Pike County Regiment.....	17 04	"
7410.....	Robert McClintock.....	Company K, 22d Regiment.....	90 01	E. B. Gill.
7438.....	Thomas L. White.....	Captain and Acting Quartermaster, 32d Regiment.....	128 50	Thomas L. White.
7450.....	William P. Davis.....	— First Provisional Regiment.....	351 23	W. T. Davis.
7457.....	George S. Hampton.....	Company E, 30th — Regiment.....	9 09	T. G. Gibson.
9104.....	W. W. Lair.....	E. O. Marion and Lewis counties.....	264 00	W. W. Lair.
9108.....	William Farmer.....	Enrolling officer, E. M. M.....	102 00	William Farmer.
9182.....	J. M. Slevius.....	Company K, 49th Regiment.....	39 00	J. M. Slevius.
6368.....	David Gentry.....	Company G, 44th Regiment.....	11 55	David Gentry.
6383.....	Robert P. Claspella.....	Carroll County Company, General Order, No. 107.....	5 82	M. T. C. Williams.

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES OF STATE INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED (IRREGULAR) AND REMAINING IN THE ACTING QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE AWAITING CALL OF CLAIMANTS, AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

No. of Certificate.	To whom issued.	Amount.
1.....	Wm. W. Belcher.....	\$50 00
40.....	S. C. Herndon.....	6 00
41.....	Dan Stephenson.....	12 50
42.....	Alfred Trent.....	25 00
46.....	T. J. Kinsey.....	10 17
47.....	Jno. P. Weaver.....	37 26
49.....	Conoway Wilhite.....	25 00
53.....	W. J. Swindle.....	80 00
55.....	Leroy Chandler.....	27 00
56.....	G. D. Ferri.....	10 40
59.....	George Draper.....	52 00
67.....	Jno. Mosely.....	26 25
75.....	Abe. McKissock.....	14 40
79.....	William Scott.....	7 00
80.....	John Smiley.....	25 00
82.....	John Scott.....	21 75
83.....	Joseph H. Hess.....	87 75
87.....	H. T. Bayley.....	96 97
91.....	W. W. McKimmons.....	90 00
97.....	Jno. H. Townsend.....	140 00
99.....	Joel J. Jackson.....	17 80
101.....	Cyrus Miner.....	125 00
102.....	A. W. Keith.....	92 00
103.....	H. J. Benefield.....	51 33
104.....	H. M. Ellis.....	24 00
106.....	Jas. P. Drake.....	18 00
110.....	Constant Denizert.....	5 25
112.....	Jas. B. Coil.....	10 50
111.....	Matilda Ellis.....	50 00
115.....	Jonathan Todd.....	42 00
116.....	George W. Sebastian.....	150 00
119.....	Jno. P. Hays.....	7 87
120.....	Wm. O. Randolph.....	27 50
122.....	Jeff. W. Lyons.....	24 00
123.....	Washington Merritt.....	48 50
125.....	Luther R. Jeans.....	91 40
127.....	Eli Irwin.....	54 60
129.....	C. Mounts.....	29 78
131.....	Jas. E. Crawford.....	150 00
141.....	Jas. L. Nilson.....	40 00
143.....	Jno. C. Cornell.....	150 00
149.....	Jas. M. Freeman.....	150 41
154.....	Ezekiel Rouse.....	15 07
158.....	Jas. Y. Harris.....	47 40
159.....	Phil. F. Brown.....	240 00
160.....	Able F. Morris.....	100 00
162.....	Amanda Boyd.....	93 00
163.....	Thomas Harrey.....	20 50
164.....	M. C. Thacker.....	60 00
426.....	Jno. Ivans.....	72 00
428.....	Ira G. Trett.....	56 00

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No. of Certi- ficates.	To whom issued.	Amount.
434.....	Wm. Selridge.....	50 00
435.....	J. C. Berry.....	9 00
436.....	S. H. Henry.....	21 00
437.....	Jno. L. Martin.....	21 00
440.....	Fred'k Horner.....	16 00
443.....	Phil. Argohart.....	12 00
444.....	Wm. Mahan.....	13 75
445.....	Jas. Mahan.....	2 00
446.....	Jno. Bellew.....	10 00
447.....	John H. Feager.....	14 00
448.....	Wm. McCorkhill.....	11 25
449.....	H. P. Brown.....	13 00
450.....	John D. Bolding.....	7 00
451.....	Jno. Hawkins.....	3 00
452.....	Elizabeth Shelton.....	4 94
453.....	Morgan Dean.....	22 50
471.....	O. S. Bohannan.....	150 00
491.....	B. W. Morgan.....	6 36
567.....	Jno. Swader.....	36 85
579.....	Jno. A. Reed.....	44 78
580.....	Samuel Keese.....	19 11
581.....	Vincent Haynes.....	51 50
582.....	Robert Callaway.....	60 00
583.....	F. W. Goss.....	4 80
584.....	Paul Fesperman.....	5 00
695.....	A. Whittenberg.....	20 00
697.....	James Morris.....	23 00
698.....	John A. Bird.....	22 70
699.....	William Alcorn.....	51 53
701.....	Martin Kirk.....	8 03
700.....	Alex. Patterson.....	5 74
876.....	J. P. Shadrick.....	27 00
2529.....	Jas. Robinson.....	15 80
2530.....	Dan. W. Miller.....	24 36
2531.....	Wesley Prior.....	18 75
2532.....	Jno. Copenhaver.....	18 00
2536.....	Adam Bruner.....	105 00
2746.....	John D. Feter.....	177 00
3671.....	Alfred Kincaid.....	45 00
3865.....	Peter Wharton.....	57 50
3866.....	T. J. Burton.....	140 00
3867.....	Elisha Majors.....	177 50
3868.....	Jacob N. Brawner.....	135 00
3869.....	Robert Finch.....	55 00
3870.....	William Frazier.....	25 00
3871.....	J. H. Whitsett.....	25 00
3872.....	Louisa Clark.....	55 00
3876.....	Jacob Peterman.....	15 56
3877.....	W. L. Holland.....	60 00
3884.....	John Brown.....	475 00
3911.....	J. W. Barnes.....	53 00
3912.....	J. W. Barnes.....	41 75
3913.....	Jno. B. Goodrich.....	60 00
3914.....	James Wells.....	2,236 00
3915.....	James Wells.....	89 15
3916.....	John Snapp.....	780 00
3920.....	M. K. Smith.....	525 00
3921.....	J. J. Borthrick.....	151 00
3923.....	T. J. Powell.....	16 35
3932.....	Robert Glenn.....	104 95
9963.....	W. M. Licles.....	130 00

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No. of Certifi- cates.	To whom issued.	Amount.
3068.....	Lucy H. Dobbins.....	\$41 25
3984.....	Alvis Kerns.....	14 00
3985.....	John Craig.....	26 50
3986.....	Amelia P. Carter.....	755 00
4144.....	Hiram Sayres.....	34 70
4145.....	McCause & Paris.....	9 38
4146.....	Pleasant Walker.....	130 00
4147.....	Howell Lewis.....	18 20
4148.....	Abner Cotter.....	19 50
4423.....	David Bowles.....	3,872 00
4428.....	Thos. J. Nowland.....	845 00
4432.....	Wm. J. Norris.....	270 00
4433-43.....	E. B. Malory.....	15 00
4440.....	W. F. Fowler.....	10 00
4443-33.....	W. B. McFarland.....	325 00
4457.....	Francis Brandon.....	459 20
4470.....	G. G. Bartley.....	250 00
4474.....	J. T. Rogers.....	75 00
4476.....	George Haley.....	120 00
4478.....	D. S. Chrisman.....	50 00
4479.....	Wm. Thompson.....	42 09
4480.....	J. T. Sedgwick.....	169 00
4482.....	J. T. Sedgwick.....	169 00
4483.....	J. T. Sedgwick.....	27 00
4488.....	C. F. Faust.....	103 50
4490.....	J. Ledwick.....	86 00
4505.....	William Curry.....	48 82
4509.....	R. M. Wilson.....	20 00
4811.....	E. D. Edwards.....	30 00
4812.....	W. L. Victor.....	26 40
4815.....	John Parker.....	35 00
4816.....	W. W. Hopkins.....	482 25
4817.....	James Knox.....	25 00
4818.....	Ellen McGuinness.....	155 50
4819.....	John Murphy.....	180 00
4820.....	Ben. White, sr.....	186 00
4821.....	J. M. Downey.....	607 00
4822.....	David Appling.....	20 00
4823.....	Sterling Winters.....	116 25
4824.....	A. T. Maupin.....	325 00
4825.....	J. J. Standport.....	25 00
4826.....	R. G. Norris.....	125 00
4829.....	George W. Carter.....	117 00
4830.....	A. H. Crowder.....	28 00
4844.....	James B. Spratt.....	163 13
4845.....	James B. Spratt.....	40 00
4849.....	John Todd.....	396 00
4881.....	Thomas James.....	35 00
4886.....	Stephen Boyd.....	48 75
4887.....	John McNeely.....	150 00
4889.....	R. T. Gorham.....	22 50
4922.....	O. R. Witten.....	13 50
4893.....	J. C. Wilson.....	100 00
4898.....	O. R. Witten.....	40 00
4899.....	O. R. Witten.....	48 99
4900.....	W. B. Bryant.....	24 21
4901.....	J. C. Carter.....	183 70
4902.....	O. R. Witten.....	16 00
4905.....	Preston Oker.....	734 00
4906.....	G. Clayton.....	63 00
4912.....	Albert H. Boucher.....	13 12

ABSTRACT OF CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No. of Certi- ficates.	To whom issued.	Amount.
4914.....	James Riley.....	\$158 00
4915.....	Reuben Rigg.....	32 00
4916.....	James P. Owen.....	15 00
4917.....	Turley Kirtley.....	15 00
4923.....	James Johnson.....	50 00
4924.....	John Harman.....	10 00
4926.....	Thomas McCushtian.....	17 00
4927.....	Wm. A. Miller.....	81 70
4928.....	Florence Brock.....	20 00
4929.....	William Keill.....	15 00
4930.....	M. G. Dale.....	85 00
4931.....	Wm. Jackson.....	20 00
4932.....	M. T. Rainwater.....	40 00
4933.....	Thos. G. Bullard.....	15 00
4934.....	D. D. Bullock.....	26 00
4939.....	W. O. Rippey.....	73 00
4942.....	Jacob Keister.....	141 87
4943.....	Chas. M. Martin.....	160 00
4961.....	Arthur Shuler.....	125 00
4962.....	Henry Black.....	32 00
4963.....	David Miller.....	150 00
4964.....	Moses P. Cleeson.....	25 50
4965.....	H C. Harkins.....	17 00
4973.....	Thomas Yeakley.....	25 50
4974.....	J. Tine, (Sam Webb).....	190 00
4975.....	Peter C. Bratton.....	306 00
4976.....	Henry Lowe.....	117 00
4977.....	R. M. Kelly.....	100 00
4978.....	William McBrien.....	157 50
4979.....	James J. Barnes.....	235 00
4981.....	Henry Boggess.....	20 00
4982.....	S. Cox.....	57 00
4983.....	S. L. Clavenger.....	39 00
4984.....	J. W. Houser.....	45 00
4985.....	W. L. B. Chamberlain.....	108 50
4986.....	W. A. White.....	15 00
4987.....	Thomas Turner, administrator.....	80 00
4991.....	Henderson & McCalley.....	609 00
457.....	Peter Weaver.....	5 00
458.....	Elizabeth Chilton.....	17 50
459.....	Thomas Harder.....	4 00
460.....	Milly Feague.....	24 00
461.....	John Bin.....	12 00
462.....	Peter Brown.....	6 00
4925.....	Lewis Summers.....	56 00
4486.....	Stephen Boyd.....	48 75
4487.....	John McNeely.....	150 00

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 6, 1875.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

I. Colonel Leigh O. Knapp having been appointed and commissioned Inspector-General O. M. M., is hereby assigned to duty with headquarters at St. Louis.

II. In addition to the duties of Inspector-General, Col. Knapp will, for the present, assume the duties of Mustering Officer and Chief of Ordnance O. M. M.

III. Commissions will not be issued to the officers of the O. M. M., until authenticated copies of the muster-in-rolls of the organization to which they belong shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the State, nor will appointments to fill vacancies in any particular organization be made until the commanding officer thereof shall have transmitted to the same office a formal return, exhibiting all changes which have taken place in his command, from the time of the original muster up to and including the date of the event by which the vacancy sought to be filled was occasioned.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief, in view of the better discipline and efficiency of the O. M. M., requests that applications for commissions and appointments, before being considered by him, shall be submitted to the Inspector-General for his approval.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 13, 1876.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.]

I. For the purpose of turning over to the United States all the ordnance and ordnance stores now held by the State of Missouri, and receiving the new ordnance and ordnance stores to be supplied (including the new improved breech-loading rifle), all officers of the O. M. M., except those referred to in paragraph II of this order, will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, ship all the arms and

equipments in their custody to Col. L. O. Knapp, Inspector-General O. M. M., St. Louis, Mo.

II. For the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the arms and equipments in the possession of Captains Jerry Dowd, Thomas Phelan, and Ben. F. Moore, Kansas City, Mo., will be shipped to the Acting Quartermaster-General, Jefferson City.

III. As soon as the ordnance and ordnance stores in the possession of the O. M. M. are delivered as directed, the bonds given on account thereof, now held by the Acting Quartermaster-General, Mo., will be surrendered.

IV. All Militia organizations in the State desiring the new breech-loading gun and equipments, must first comply with this order before a requisition therefor will be entertained by the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 1, 1886.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.]

I. Whenever, by any casualty, a change is made in the command of the Company of O. M. M., which would necessitate the relief of the former commanding officer of the responsibility of the arms and equipments for which receipts and bonds were given, duplicate invoices and receipts therefor must be furnished the Acting Quartermaster-General, Mo., in order that the accounts of the responsible officers may be settled. The commanding officer succeeding must file with the Acting Quartermaster-General the proper bond, conditioned for the preservation and safe keeping of the arms, etc., blanks for which will be furnished on application to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 1, 1876.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.]

I. All officers in command of Companies of O. M. M., are hereby required to forward to these headquarters by September 30, 1876:

1. A muster-roll of the Company, according to the prescribed form.

2. A return containing full and explicit information as to the numerical strength of the Company, the number, kind and condition of the arms and equipments, and the number of uniforms at date of muster.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief :

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 15, 1876.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]

I. Companies of O. M. M., after having been properly organized and furnished with arms and equipments by the State, cannot, under existing rules and regulations, voluntarily disband. The disbandment of any organization and vacation of the officers' commissions, when necessary, will be only by direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

II. The bonds accepted, conditioned for the preservation and safe keeping of the ordnance and ordnance stores issued to Companies disbanded by proper authority, will be surrendered only when the obligors shall have submitted to the Acting Quartermaster-General such a statement as will warrant a quietus by the State.

C. H. HARDIN,

Commander-in-Chief O. M. M.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 20, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No 1.]

I. J. D. Crafton, Acting Adjutant-General, is hereby relieved from duty as Adjutant-General.

C. H. HARDIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 20, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.]

I. George C. Bingham is hereby appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri, and will at once assume the duties of the office and be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. J. D. Crafton will turn over to Adjutant-General Bingham all State and military property for which he is responsible, and take duplicate receipts therefor.

C. H. HARDIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 21, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.]

I. Wilbur F. Melbourne is hereby appointed Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Clerk Adjutant-General's office, and will enter upon the discharge of his official duties this day.

II. Arthur M. Hough is hereby appointed Clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties this day.

III. Thomas O. Towles is hereby appointed Clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties this day.

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adjutant-General Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January, 25, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4.]

I. The duties and functions of the personal staff of the late Commander-in-Chief having ceased, their commissions are vacated and they are hereby discharged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 29, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.]

I. Adjutant-General Bingham will at once proceed to Stone County, Missouri, investigate the reported recent outrages in said county, and render all assistance in his power to have the laws maintained. Upon the conclusion of said duty he will report the result of the same to these headquarters.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 19, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 6.]

The following officers of the Blow Guard, O. M. M., Emil Thomas, Captain; A. Lamoroux, Second Lieutenant; having tendered their resignations, the same are accepted from this date.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 20, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 7.]

I. Captain Thomas, of the Blow Guard, O. M. M., will turn over to First Lieutenant A. Perrier, the arms and accoutrements pertaining to said Company, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he will retain, the other will be forwarded to these headquarters.

II. First Lieutenant A. F. Perrier, upon assuming command of the Blow Guard, O. M. M., will report officially to these headquarters as follows:

1. The numerical strength of the Company.
 2. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates for duty.
 3. The condition of the arms and accoutrements.
- By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 2, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 8.]

I. A national salute will be fired at meridian on the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, on the grounds of the armory building, Jefferson City, Missouri.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 27, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 9.]

I. Leave of absence for four (4) days, from Aug. 25, 1875, is hereby granted to the officers and men of the Attuck's Guard, O. M. M., with permission to take the arms and equipments pertaining to said Company out of the State.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 31, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 10.]

I. Adjutant-General G. C. Bingham is hereby directed to proceed to St. Louis and attend the trial of Wm. H. Wilson, charged with forgery in relation to war claims for military service, and obtain such information as may be developed in said trial, and as may be collected from other sources in said city relating to the fraudulent and illegal issue of certificates of indebtedness on account of military services during the late war.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 16, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 11.]

I. In order that this Department may comply with instructions from the War Department, United States Army, commanding officers of the O. M. M. are hereby directed to prepare and forward to these headquarters, at the earliest opportunity, a return of the militia under their command. Blanks for this purpose, if not on hand, will be furnished on application to the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 18, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 12.]

I. The resignation of Captain Leigh O. Knapp, Company B., St. Louis National Guard, O. M. M., having been tendered these headquarters, the same is hereby accepted, to date from the 25th of October, 1875.

II. Capt. Knapp is hereby directed to order an election prior to the 25th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, to superintend the same, and report the result thereof to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 19, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 13.]

I. The resignation of First Lieutenant Albert J. Greenfield, Taylor Guard, O. M. M., having been tendered these headquarters, the same is accepted, to date from this date.

By order of the Commander-in Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 28, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 14.]

I. An election will be held, as soon as practicable, at the headquarters of the Taylor Guard, O. M. M., St. Louis, to fill any vacancies that may exist in said organization.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Fuchs, Inspector and Mustering Officer, St. Louis District, will superintend said election, reporting the result thereof to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 26, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 15.]

I. On the receipt at these headquarters of official intelligence of the death of the Vice-President of the United States, the Adjutant-General will, on the day of the funeral, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset.

By order of the Commander-in Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 6, 1875.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 16.]

I. Colonel Leigh O. Knapp, Inspector-General O. M. M., will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to an inspection of the arms and equipments of all organizations, O. M. M., in the St. Louis District, and upon the completion of said inspection furnish these headquarters with a report thereof, embracing the number and present condition of said arms and equipments, with such suggestions and recommendations in relation thereto as he may deem of importance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 16, 1865.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 17.]

I. The commanding officers of all the organizations of Missouri Militia in the St. Louis District will prepare to assemble for an inspection of the arms and accoutrements in their custody, at such time and place as the Inspector-General O. M. M., shall designate.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 13, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 18.]

I. Col. L. O. Knapp, Inspector-General and Acting Chief of Ordnance, O. M. M., will, upon the receipt of this order, collect all the ordnance and ordnance stores now in the St. Louis District, and that may be shipped to St. Louis from other points in the State, and hold the same preparatory to the transfer thereof to the United States through the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief :

G. C. BINGHAM,
Adj't. General and Acting Q. M. General Mo.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 13, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 19.]

I. Captain B. T. Garrison, O. M. M., is hereby assigned to duty, temporarily, as Mustering Officer, O. M. M., with headquarters at Carthage, Missouri.

II. Upon the receipt of this Order, Capt. Garrison will muster into the service of the State, the "Carthage Light Guard," forwarding muster-in-rolls to these headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief :

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 4, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 20.]

I. Adjutant-General, G. C. Bingham will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, proceed to Washington, D. C., and present to the proper disbursing officer of the Treasury of the United States, the prepared statement of the pay account of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Missouri Militia, for services during the late war, as audited and paid by the State, for the purpose of securing the reimbursement by the United States of the moneys paid for said services.

II. The Adjutant-General will also present to the proper authorities at Washington, the prepared abstracts of claims for pay for services of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Missouri Militia, urging such consideration thereof and action thereupon as will be necessary and proper for the final adjudication and settlement of said claims.

III. The Adjutant-General while at Washington, will do all things deemed by him necessary to carry out fully and completely the instructions herein delivered.

C. H. HARDIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, February 22, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 21.]

I. Upon receipt of this order, the Adjutant-General will cause to be fired on the grounds of the Armory building, a National salute in commemoration of the birth of George Washington, the father of his country.

CHAS. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 10, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 22.]

I. Louis T. Pim, M. D., of St. Louis, having been appointed and commissioned Surgeon-General O. M. M., with the rank of Colonel, is hereby assigned to duty as said officer, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 10, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 23.]

I. Whenever the Acting Chief of Ordnance, O. M. M., shall have satisfactory evidences of the fact that the arms and equipments or any portion thereof, which have been issued to any organization of the militia are not being properly cared for, or are in a condition superinduced by neglect or inattention on the part of the officer who has receipted for and is the proper custodian of the same, he shall immediately make the necessary arrangements to have all the said arms and accoutrements issued to said organization returned to the custody of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 6, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24]

I. Col. Benton Coontz, A. D. C., is hereby assigned to temporary duty as Mustering Officer, O. M. M., at Hannibal.

II. Upon the receipt of this order, Col. Coontz will muster the companies of O. M. M., at Hannibal and Palmyra, in accordance with "instructions" from these headquarters.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 8, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 25.]

I. Adjutant-General, G. C. Bingham, will immediately proceed to Otterville and Sedalia, Missouri, for the purpose of carrying out the verbal instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, in relation to the recent robbery of the Missouri Pacific Railroad train near Otterville.

C. H. HARDIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 24, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 26.]

I. It having been reported to these headquarters, that mob violence had occurred in Ripley county in several instances during the past eighteen months, the last one but a few days since; that under terror of personal vengeance and injury, several persons have, upon notification, left the county, and that perhaps some of the officers of the law have been intimidated and are afraid to bring the offenders to justice—in order that quiet may be restored to the community and the offenders (and also the officers of the law, if they have not discharged their duty) may be punished. Adjutant-General, G. C. Bingham, will at once proceed to said county, examine into the condition of affairs and do what he can to have quiet and order restored, and all offenders punished, or preliminary proceedings instituted against them.

II. Upon the return of the Adjutant-General, he will report to these headquarters the state of affairs in said county, and the result of his visit.

III. It will be the duty of the Adjutant-General to return to said county when the circuit court meets in October, and present to the grand jury for indictment all offenders against the laws, etc.

C. H. HARDIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 23, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27.]

I. Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Company, the following named privates of the Carthage Light Guard, O. M. M., are hereby discharged, viz :

E. L. Cooper, George Rader, Thos. J. Harrington, Ralph Robinson, Chas. J. Keswetter, Chauncey B. Stickney, Ezra Miller, Thomas A. Wakefield, Samuel Marrs, Frank P. Yergan.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 24, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.]

I. Adjutant-General, G. C. Bingham, is hereby granted leave of absence indefinitely, for the benefit of his health, with permission to leave the State of Missouri.

C. H. HARDIN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, October 28, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 29.]

I. The Company known as the Moberly Guard, O. M. M., Captain P. J. Carmody, is hereby disbanded, and the commissions of the officers vacated to date from this date.

II. Captain Carmody will hold the arms and accoutrements issued to this Company subject to instructions from the Acting Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 9, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 30]

I. The Company known as the Continental Guard, O. M. M., Captain A. Salzman, (St. Joseph,) having failed to perfect its organization as required by existing rules and regulations of this department, is hereby disbanded and the commissions of the officers vacated from the date thereof.

II. The ordnance and ordnance stores issued to this Company will be taken charge of by Col. C. M. Lincoln, A. D. C., who will hold the same, subject to the instructions of the Acting Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 20, 1876.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31.]

I. The Company known as the Hannibal State Guard, O. M. M., Captain G. B. Herndon, is hereby disbanded, and the commissions of the officers vacated from this date.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

G. C. BINGHAM, *Adjutant-General.*

REPORT
OF THE
STATE TREASURER
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI
TO THE
REGULAR SESSION
OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
JANUARY 1, 1877.

HOUSE.—Received, and 2,500 copies ordered printed: 1,000 for the Appendix, and 1,000 for the use of the members of this House; 200 for the use of the State Treasurer, and 300 for the use of the Senate.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk.*

JANUARY 17, 1877.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., January 1, 1877. }

To the Honorable the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In pursuance of the requirements of law, I have the honor to herewith submit my official report of the transactions in the Treasury for the years 1875 and 1876.

Aggregate receipts and disbursements for the past two years have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Mr. Salmon.....	\$692,517 32	
To receipts in 1875.....	8,247,805 70	
To receipts in 1876.....	3,567,006 28	
	\$12,507,329 30	

DISBURSEMENTS.

By wolf scalp certificates destroyed by the committee of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly.....	\$ 5,880 00	
By warrants paid in 1875.....	8,198,036 22	
By warrants paid in 1876.....	3,777,939 53	
By balance.....	525,473 55	
	\$12,507,329 30	

REVENUE FUND.

Until within the past week, it has been impossible to meet all the demands against this fund, owing to the fact that warrants are drawn as the indebtedness is incurred, and the receipts do not come in until the last of the year. During the year 1875, the warrants issued upon this fund largely exceeded the receipts, after deducting the transfers for school purposes, thereby leaving a large deficiency for said year. During the year 1876, the amount of warrants issued were much smaller, owing to there being no adjourned session of the Legislature, and the special appropriations having been exhausted the year previous. The collections during the month of December has been sufficient to meet all outstanding warrants, and leave a balance in this fund of (\$3,013.73) three thousand and thirteen dollars and seventy-three cents.

Under the present law the collectors are required to make only three payments into the Treasury annually, viz: on the tenth day of each of the months of October and December, and within thirty days after their annual settlement made with the county courts on the third Monday in January. Thus it will be seen that during seven months in the year no funds collected on the general tax-books, are required to be paid into the State Treasury. I would suggest that a law be enacted requiring all collectors of the public revenue to make monthly settlements and payments into the State Treasury, and such other laws as would fully protect the credit of the State and holders of its warrant indebtedness.

I would also suggest that such legislation be enacted as would enable the Treasurer and Auditor to balance their books on account of the balance of one thousand dollars due this fund from Hon. Samuel Hays, late Treasurer.

STATE INTEREST FUND.

As will be seen by reference to my receipt to Mr. Salmon, late Treasurer, there were seventy-six Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the State, belonging to this fund. These I sold in January, 1875, for seventy-six thousand dollars.

The reduction by the provisions of the new Constitution of the per cent. levied for interest purposes, causes the balance in this fund to be smaller than it is usually at this time. However, the receipts have been ample to meet all demands including interest and the transfer of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the sinking fund, as required by said Constitution.

STATE SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of an act approved March 30, 1874, and of an act approved March 29, 1875, there was issued and sold forty-one hundred and twelve bonds, for the sum of one thousand dollars each. These bonds were sold, from time to time, as necessity required, and the proceeds of sale used in the payment of matured bonds; the average rate received per bond being \$988.73.

SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the following—

Missouri six per cent. State bonds	\$2,004,000 00
Missouri six per cent. certificates of indebtedness.....	900,000 00
Currency.....	5,974 61
Total.....	\$2,909,974 61

The United States bonds, amounting to \$1,671,000.00, heretofore held in this fund, were converted in 1875 by the State Board of Education into \$1,910,000.00 Missouri six per cent. State bonds.

SEMINARY FUND.

Consists of the following—

Missouri six per cent. State bonds.....	\$122,000 00
Currency.....	95 08
Total.....	<u>\$122,095, 08</u>

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.

Under the provisions of an act to authorize the issue of new State bonds, in renewal of certain other bonds heretofore issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, etc., eleven hundred and ninety-seven renewal bonds have been issued and exchanged for old bonds, which have been cancelled and deposited in the Treasurer's vault.

DEPOSIT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

As required by the insurance law, I hold the following securities deposited in this office by the following Insurance Companies :

Farmville Banking and Insurance Company, of Farmville, Virginia, nine thousand dollars in United States bonds.

Old Dominion Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, ten thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, ten thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The City Fire Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, nine thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The Richmond Fire Association, of Virginia, ten thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Virginia, twelve thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, nine thousand dollars in United States bonds.

The Granite Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia, ten thousand dollars in United States bonds.

Upon the recommendation of Hon. Celsus Price, Superintendent of Insurance, and the confirmatory opinion of the Hon. Jno. A. Hockaday, Attorney-General, I have returned the securities heretofore deposited in this office by the Mobile Fire Department Insurance Company, of Mobile, Alabama, and the Mississippi Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tennessee.

The following table is a brief summary of the bonded debt of the State, and the years in which it matures :

1877.....	\$838,000
1878.....	490,000
1882.....	17,000
1883.....	422,000
1885.....	3,000
1886.....	1,922,000
1887.....	3,242,000
1888.....	3,251,000
1889.....	863,000
1890.....	242,000
1892.....	401,000
1894.....	504,000
1895.....	3,728,000
1896.....	425,000
Indefinite—School Fund certificate of indebtedness.....	900,000
Total.....	\$17,248,000

The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past two years five hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars, and the annual interest thereon fifty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Before closing this report, I desire to thus publicly express my thanks to the various Collectors in the State for the assistance rendered me in the prosecution of my official duties, by their efficient collections and prompt payments of the revenue into the Treasury, as well as to the State officers for courtesies extended, and congratulate the citizens of our State upon its sound financial condition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOS. W. MERCER, *State Treasurer.*

CASH ACCOUNT.

1875.		Dr.			Cr.
January.....	To amount received from H. W. Salomon	\$692, 517 32	January.....	By cash paid on warrants.....	\$169, 038 53
February.....	To receipts.....	365, 034 89	February.....	“ “ “ “	472, 940 36
March.....	“ “ “ “	562, 405 45	March.....	“ “ “ “	343, 856 48
April.....	“ “ “ “	681, 498 55	April.....	Wolf scalps destroyed by Committee.....	5, 880 00
May.....	“ “ “ “	79, 832 13	May.....	Cash paid on warrants.....	201, 470 17
June.....	“ “ “ “	162, 938 84	June.....	“ “ “ “	366, 529 76
July.....	“ “ “ “	442, 823 79	July.....	“ “ “ “	726, 489 32
August.....	“ “ “ “	636, 570 18	August.....	“ “ “ “	569, 960 58
September.....	“ “ “ “	81, 673 47	September.....	“ “ “ “	56, 565 89
October.....	“ “ “ “	49, 401 08	October.....	“ “ “ “	26, 468 81
November.....	“ “ “ “	132, 978 28	November.....	“ “ “ “	91, 365 83
December.....	“ “ “ “	227, 633 86	December.....	“ “ “ “	89, 112 64
	“ “ “ “	4, 825, 015 18		By cash balance	5, 084, 237 85
					736, 406 80
					\$8, 940, 323 02
1876.					
January.....	To cash balance	\$736, 406 80	January.....	By cash paid on warrants.....	\$419, 970 76
February.....	To receipts.....	828, 105 88	February.....	“ “ “ “	275, 058 01
March.....	“ “ “ “	264, 594 69	March.....	“ “ “ “	75, 766 44
April.....	“ “ “ “	427, 289 32	April.....	“ “ “ “	298, 679 98
May.....	“ “ “ “	117, 263 94	May.....	“ “ “ “	415, 615 42
June.....	“ “ “ “	108, 223 98	June.....	“ “ “ “	583, 070 46
July.....	“ “ “ “	34, 493 76	July.....	“ “ “ “	214, 697 80
August.....	“ “ “ “	323, 157 43	August.....	“ “ “ “	151, 233 71
September.....	“ “ “ “	59, 082 63	September.....	“ “ “ “	25, 861 57
October.....	“ “ “ “	31, 975 41	October.....	“ “ “ “	241, 314 71
November.....	“ “ “ “	162, 515 88	November.....	“ “ “ “	115, 892 71
December.....	“ “ “ “	206, 871 45	December.....	“ “ “ “	960, 778 16
	“ “ “ “	1, 003, 431 91		By balance.....	525, 473 55
					\$4, 303, 413 28

1875.	January...	To warrants paid.....	\$227,617 87	1876.	January...	By balance.....	\$9,733 08
	February..	" ".....	79,558 15		February..	By receipts.....	331,102 86
	March.....	" ".....	64,272 47		March.....	" ".....	125,434 59
	March.....	To transfer to school moneys.....	311,552 25		April.....	" ".....	212,636 40
	March.....	To transfer to seminary moneys.....	16,356 49		May.....	" ".....	55,224 99
	April.....	" ".....	17,996 86		June.....	" ".....	63,789 88
	May.....	To warrants paid.....	42,655 61		July.....	" ".....	15,824 67
	June.....	" ".....	50,182 84		August....	" ".....	27,416 26
	July.....	" ".....	68,601 38		Septemb'r	" ".....	38,071 96
	August....	" ".....	33,481 06		October...	" ".....	19,181 75
	Septemb'r	" ".....	27,239 53		November	" ".....	103,474 92
	October...	" ".....	19,890 28		December	" ".....	119,483 11
	November	" ".....	42,659 78				401,551 03
	December	" ".....	113,293 67				
		" ".....	263,528 76				
		To balance.....	134,528 50				
			<u>\$1,522,925 50</u>				<u>\$1,522,925 50</u>

STATE INTEREST FUND.

[illegible]

STATE SINKING FUND.

1875. January... February... March... April... May... June... July... August... Septemb'r... November... December... December	To warrants paid..... " To balance.....	DR. \$37,000 00 386,338 00 243,751 20 144 10 37,336 25 117,162 00 504,000 00 1,200 00 1,415 10 2,219 82 2,367,352 50 175,807 53 \$3,873,746 50	1875. March.... June..... June..... July..... December	By receipts..... By receipts..... By transfer from State Interest Fund.. By receipts..... By receipts.....	CR. \$571,075 00 259,109 60 250,000 00 534,600 00 2,258,961 90 \$3,873,746 50
1876. January... February... March.... May..... June..... July..... August... October... November... December... December	To warrants paid..... " To balance.....	\$108,133 75 179,000 00 7 20 112,045 00 1,173 65 153,292 00 120,000 00 191,180 00 1,979 66 191,255 00 3,000 00 \$1,061,066 26	1876. January... February... June..... July.. .. December	By balance..... By transfer from State Interest Fund.. By transfer from State Interest Fund.. By receipts..... By transfer from State Interest Fund..	\$175,807 53 224,000 00 42,000 00 209,000 00 232,945 31 177,807 42 \$1,061,066 26

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

1876.	April.....	To warrants paid.....	Dr.	1875.	January...	By balance.....	Cr.
	May.....	"	\$125 40		January...	By receipts.....	\$32,754 63
	June.....	"	143 74		February..	By "	80 00
	August...	"	73 75		April.....	By "	84 24
	September	"	262 50		May.....	By "	1,472 62
	November	"	75		June.....	By "	6,770 25
	December	"	2,460 82		July	By "	6,290 15
	December	"	1,956,610 00		August...	By "	490 01
		To balance.....	3,635 54		November	By "	30 00
					December	By "	1,407 00
							1,913,935 60
			<u>\$1,963,314 50</u>				<u>\$1,963,314 50</u>
1876.	February.	To warrants paid.....	Dr.	1876.	January...	By balance.....	\$3,635 54
	March.....	"	\$220 23		January...	By receipts.....	2,000 00
	August...	"	132 06		March	By "	31 00
	October...	"	113 00		July.....	By "	1,000 00
	November	"	230 00		August...	By "	50 00
	December	"	76 64		September	By "	50 00
		To balance	5,974 61				<u>\$6,766 54</u>
			<u>\$6,766 54</u>				

SEMINARY MONIES.

	Dr.			Cr.
1875. February.....	\$3,639 32			\$3,639 32
May.....	16,317 49			16,317 49
July.....	3,811 80			3,811 30
December ..	297 04			297 54
	<u>\$24,065 65</u>			<u>\$24,065 65</u>
1876. January.....	\$3,617 96		By balance.....	\$297 04
April.....	16,355 99		By receipts.....	3,320 42
July.....	21,656 86		By transfer from revenue fund.....	34,853 35
December..	3,660 00		By receipts.....	3,660 00
	<u>\$45,290 81</u>		By receipts.....	3,660 00
				<u>\$45,290 81</u>

STATE LIBRARY FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875. January.....	\$305 30	By balance.....	\$536 55
February.....	10 80	By transfer from revenue fund.....	2,000 00
June.....	12 05		
July.....	12 00		
August.....	31 25		
September.....	24 00		
October.....	6 00		
December.....	407 25		
December.....	1,727 90		
To balance.....	\$2,536 55		\$2,536 55
1876. January.....	\$199 00	By balance.....	\$1,727 90
February.....	6 00		
September.....	12 00		
November.....	42 75		
December.....	11 35		
December.....	1,456 80		
To balance.....	\$1,727 90		\$1,727 90

EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS' FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1875	March.....	To warrants paid.....	\$71 45	By balance.....	\$41,500 29
	April.....	To warrants paid.....	92 25	By receipts.....	184 06
	May.....	To warrants paid.....	15 67	By receipts.....	14 00
	June.....	To warrants paid.....	36,368 21	By receipts.....	1,184 94
	July.....	To warrants paid.....	297 63	By receipts.....	332 35
	August.....	To warrants paid.....	6,655 41	By receipts.....	311 09
	September.....	To warrants paid.....		By receipts.....	274 45
	October.....	To balance.....		By receipts.....	9 44
	November.....				
	December.....				
			\$43,760 62		\$43,760 62
1876.	February.....	To warrants paid.....	\$272 38	By balance.....	\$6,655 41
	March.....	To warrants paid.....	65 84	By receipts.....	55 80
	April.....	To warrants paid.....	34 09	By receipts.....	269 00
	May.....	To warrants paid.....	26 58	By receipts.....	220 32
	June.....	To warrants paid.....	11 88	By receipts.....	457 01
	July.....	To warrants paid.....	1,258 60	By receipts.....	2,357 81
	August.....	To warrants paid.....	9,825 15	By receipts.....	14 80
	September.....	To balance.....		By receipts.....	1,433 10
	October.....			By receipts.....	16 27
	November.....			By receipts.....	15 00
			\$11,494 52		\$11,494 52

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875. January...	\$7, 185 05	By balance.....	\$16, 414 92
June.....	1, 043 55	By receipts.....	10, 565 14
December.	12, 851 78		
December.	5, 899 68		
	<u>\$26, 980 06</u>		<u>\$26, 980 06</u>
1876. January...	\$2, 466 56	By balance.....	\$5, 899 68
February.	7, 187 47	By receipts.....	1, 274 98
March.....	8, 323 06	By receipts.....	4, 773 96
April.....	17, 473 91	By receipts.....	15, 014 52
May.....	1, 920 29	By receipts.....	10, 408 15
July.....	68 73	By receipts.....	68 73
December.	392 74	By receipts.....	392 74
	<u>\$37, 832 76</u>		<u>\$37, 832 76</u>

REDEMPTION OF LANDS FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875. December.	\$5, 282 88	By balance.....	\$4, 442 88
		By receipts.....	840 00
	<u>\$5, 282 88</u>		<u>\$5, 282 88</u>
1876. December.	\$5, 282 88	By balance.....	\$5, 282 88

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
1875.	January... February... March... April... November	By balance... By receipts... " " " "	\$22,452 75 1,393 18 2,999 99 3,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00
	To balance		\$31,845 92
1876	January... February... March... August... September December	By balance... By receipts... " " " "	\$22,653 70 4,000 00 530 61 3,000 00 907 42 1,092 58 2,000 00
	To balance		\$34,184 34

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875, December..	\$919 19	1875, January ... By balance.....	\$919 19
1876, December	\$919 19	1876, January ... By balance.....	\$919 19

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875, December..	\$793 21	1875, January ... By balance.....	\$793 21
1876, December..	\$793 21	1876, January ... By balance.....	\$793 21

ROAD AND CANAL FUND.

	Dr.	1875. January .. July.....	By balance..... By receipts.....	Cr. \$2,735 24 201 73 \$2,936 97
1875. December.....	\$2,936 97			
	<u>\$2,936 97</u>			<u>\$2,936 97</u>
1876. April.....	\$927 36			
May.....	1,081 92			
June.....	77 28			
July.....	77 28			
August.....	25 76			
September.....	25 76			
October.....	25 76			
December.....	51 52			
December.....	644 33			
To balance.....	<u>\$2,936 97</u>	1876. January..	By balance.....	<u>\$2,936 97</u>

PENTITENTIARY FUND.

	Dr.		Cr.
1875. January ...	\$325 00	By balance.....	\$3,082 75
July.....	40 70	By receipts.....	779 77
December	1,272 29		
December	224 53		
To balance.....	\$3,862 52		\$3,862 52
1876. January ...	\$3,790 63	By balance.....	\$2,224 53
February.....	4,742 73	By receipts.....	3,607 63
March.....	2,445 82	"	2,701 20
April.....	4,847 64	"	2,445 82
May.....	2,549 41	"	4,847 64
June.....	5,281 08	"	2,549 41
July.....	1,926 87	"	5,281 08
August.....	1,408 90	"	1,926 87
Septemb'r	3,006 96	"	1,408 90
October ...	3,447 39	"	3,006 96
	\$38,447 43		3,447 39
			\$38,447 43

CENTER TOWNSHIP (KNOX COUNTY) BOND INTEREST FUND.

		Dr.		Cr.
1875. March.....	To warrants paid.....	\$800 00	1875. January....	By balance.....
May	" "	1,165 00	January....	By receipts.....
		<u>\$1,965 00</u>		<u>\$352 00</u>
				<u>613 06</u>
				<u>\$1,965 00</u>

WARRENSBURG (JOHNSON COUNTY) BOND INTEREST FUND.

		Dr.		Cr.
1875. January....	To warrants paid.....	* \$4,350 00	1875. January ...	By balance.....
March.....	" "	1,000 00	January ...	By receipts.....
April	" "	300 00	February..	" "
December..	To balance.....	21 01		<u>\$2,913 01</u>
		<u>\$5,671 01</u>		<u>1,475 51</u>
				<u>1,282 49</u>
				<u>\$5,671 01</u>
1876. December..	To balance.....	\$21 01	1876. January ...	By balance.....
				<u>\$21 01</u>

PUTNAM COUNTY BOND INTEREST FUND.

1875. March.....	To warrants paid	Dr.		1875. January.... January.....	By balance- By receipts.....	Cr. \$16 32 2,000 00 \$2,016 32
		\$2,016 32	\$2,016 32			

WAYNE COUNTY BOND INTEREST FUND.

1875. January.... April.....	To warrants paid..... “ “	Dr.		1875. January... January.....	By balance.....	Cr. \$1,347 53 \$1,347 53
		\$1,000 00 347 53	\$1,347 53			

DOUGLAS COUNTY BOND INTEREST FUND.

1875. March..... April..... July.....	To warrants paid..... “ “	Dr.		1875. January... February..	By balance..... By receipts.....	Cr. \$203 00 509 05 \$714 05
		\$200 00 440 00 14 05	\$714 05			

PULASKI COUNTY BOND INTEREST FUND.

1875.	March.....	Dr. \$1,997 50	1875. January...	By balance	Cr. \$1,997 50
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GLENWOOD (SCHUYLER COUNTY) BOND INTEREST FUND.

1875. April.....	To warrants paid.....	Dr. \$541 10	1875. February	By receipts.....	Cr. \$541 10
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DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE TREASURY FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Out of the State Revenue Fund.		1875.	1876.	Total.
Civil officers, pay of.....		\$154,312 51	\$216,861 08	\$371,173 59
Contingent expenses of Governor.....		369 72	308 87	678 59
Contingent expenses of the Secretary of State.....		619 51	656 62	1,276 13
Contingent expenses of the State Treasurer.....		646 95	181 96	828 91
Contingent expenses of the State Auditor.....		630 49	516 06	1,146 55
Contingent expenses of the Register of Lands.....		268 80	270 40	539 20
Contingent expenses of the Superintendent of Public Schools.....		445 11	640 80	1,085 91
Contingent expenses of the Attorney-General.....		531 94	284 28	766 22
Contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General.....		737 48	897 25	1,604 73
Contingent expenses of the Supreme Court.....		5,234 03	2,000 20	7,234 23
General Contingent Fund.....		2,252 69	2,763 11	5,015 80
Pay of certain commissioners.....		1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Printing Agricultural Report.....		116,439 12	749 48	749 48
Assessing and collecting revenue.....		163,965 47	168,602 36	285,101 48
Costs in criminal cases.....		4,428 25	183,111 09	347,076 56
Apprehension of criminals.....		5 30	6,181 02	10,609 27
Library of Penitentiary.....		6,511 49	68 00	73 30
Printing Laws and Journals.....		1,418 88	5,722 49	12,233 98
Distributing Laws and Journals.....		18,094 91	3,484 66	4,903 54
Publishing Decisions of Supreme Court.....		89,554 50	.....	18,094 91
Pay of General Assembly.....		46,101 53	946 00	90,500 50
Contingent expenses General Assembly.....		20,218 10	2,157 58	48,259 11
Normal schools, including pay of Regents.....		2,500 00	20,170 40	40,388 50
Lincoln Institute.....		1,434 07	7,500 00	10,000 00
Agricultural College.....		25,300 00	2,503 42	3,987 49
Geological Bureau.....		7,000 00	10,556 99	15,006 97
Education and benefit of blind.....		25,191 56	15,000 00	40,300 00
Use of Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....		7,000 00	7,000 00	14,000 00
Education of deaf and dumb.....		25,191 56	17,068 07	42,259 63
Permanent Indigent Fund, Deaf and Dumb.....		1,250 00	1,250 00	2,500 00
Benefit and use of State Lunatic Asylum.....		12,500 00	75,046 36	87,546 36
Benefit and use of St. Louis Insane Asylum.....		200 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Pensioners.....		1,015 29	100 00	300 00
Relief of certain counties.....		.....	2,000 00	3,015 29
Board of Immigration.....		.....	2,000 00	2,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Out of the Revenue Fund.		1875.	1876.	Total.
Board of Agriculture.....	.....	\$2,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$7,000 00
Constitutional amendments, submission of.....	.....	471 50	.....	471 50
Swamp and overflowed lands.....	.....	2,856 90	4,788 34	7,645 24
Repairing of Capitol.....	.....	587 00	.....	587 00
Repairing of Armory.....	.....	85 75	36 00	121 75
Interest on State debt proper.....	.....	15,750 00	.....	15,750 00
Southwest Expedition.....	.....	258 73	.....	258 73
Revenue Fund to close accounts.....	.....	1,707 08	280 40	1,987 48
Improvement grounds Governor's Mansion.....	.....	471 75	14 25	486 00
Printing reports and documents ordered by General Assembly.....	.....	8,600 14	348 07	8,948 21
Repairs of Governor's Mansion and grounds.....	.....	105 00	.....	105 00
Improvement of Capitol grounds.....	.....	179 71	158 65	338 36
Paper for State printing.....	.....	10,919 45	8,312 66	19,232 11
Current expenses Governor's Mansion.....	.....	1,675 84	671 59	2,347 43
Stationery for State Departments.....	.....	4,491 33	2,563 36	7,054 69
Printing for Executive Department.....	.....	3,466 35	1,415 69	4,882 04
Reimbursement of railroad tax from revenue.....	.....	909 85	858 78	1,768 63
Industrial Home for Orphans and Indigent Children.....	.....	3,750 00	6,250 00	10,000 00
Executive Fund for enforcement of law.....	.....	879 15	858 50	1,737 65
Section 47, school law of 1874.....	.....	1,613 37	1,538 02	3,151 29
Completion of Lunatic Asylum No. 2.....	.....	8,967 93	.....	8,967 93
Section 49, school law of 1874.....	.....	81 55	383 12	464 67
Southeast Missouri Normal School.....	.....	2,500 00	12,500 00	15,000 00
Section 3, school law of 1871.....	.....	192 00	.....	192 00
Concurrent resolution in regard to swamp land.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Engraving and printing bonds for National Bank of State of Missouri.....	.....	1,027 50	.....	1,027 50
Act to appropriate money, etc.....	.....	520 00	.....	520 00
Relief of W. W. Kirkpatrick.....	.....	122 60	.....	122 60
Act to adjust claim lessees Missouri Penitentiary.....	.....	30,208 75	13,000 00	43,208 75
Improvement of Capitol building.....	.....	363 49	1,993 98	2,357 47
Act appropriating pay for Regan & Carter.....	.....	1,925 49	.....	1,925 49
Construction of additional buildings Missouri Penitentiary.....	.....	47,538 55	40,814 35	88,352 90
Pay of Constitutional Convention.....	.....	24,784 50	4,670 00	29,454 50
Contingent expenses Constitutional Convention.....	.....	6,553 85	2,849 15	9,403 00
Pay and expenses State Board of Equalization.....	.....	7,909 85	1,690 71	9,600 55

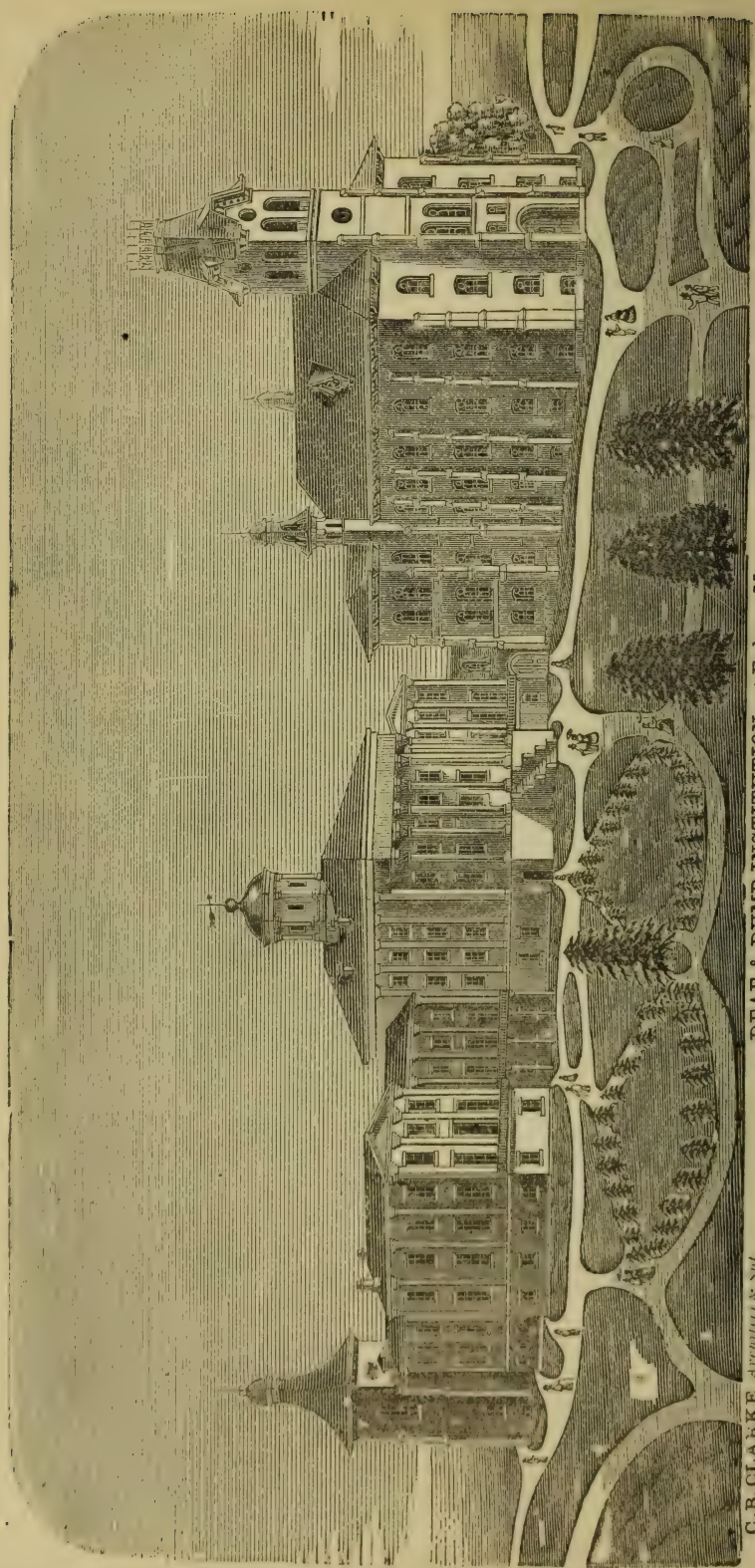
Relief of Jonas M. Suider.....	135 00		135 00
Pay of counsel.....	2,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, support and improvement of.....	7,150 00	40,250 00	47,400 00
Act to pay J. H. Preston and Samuel W. Scovern.....	2,700 00		2,700 00
Railroad Commissioners, pay and expenses of.....	2,955 00	13,151 25	16,106 25
Reimbursement of Lunatic Asylum No. 2.....	4,985 35	750 00	5,735 35
Act to pay Thomas E. Staples.....	173 90		173 90
Relief of Solomon Horne.....	200 00		200 00
Relief of Robert Marshall.....	133 25		133 25
Board of Centennial Managers.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
Indigent fund for education of the blind.....	1,245 08	841 72	2,086 80
Relief of T. Z. Picker.....	206 70		206 70
Missouri Penitentiary, expenses of.....	5,200 00	48,000 00	53,200 00
Repairs of Missouri Penitentiary.....	225 00	9,087 54	9,312 54
Act to adjust damages sustained by A. W. Griffith.....	1,250 00		1,250 00
Contingent expenses of elections.....		45 00	45 00
Union Military Bonds.....		230 10	230 10
School of Mines and Metallurgy.....		8,225 00	8,225 00
Relief of Sarah Griffin.....		507 41	507 41
Act to pay G. T. Smith.....		173 99	173 99
Taking the census.....		731 39	731 39
Pay of Presidential Electors.....		832 00	832 00
Relief of Jeremiah Cross.....		151 83	151 83
Revenue Fund disbursed in 1875.....	\$943,791 91		
Revenue Fund disbursed in 1876.....		\$1,042,491 40	
Total Revenue Fund disbursed in 1875 and 1876.....			\$1,986,283 31
State Interest Fund.....	\$1,022,495 55	\$1,079,537 08	\$2,102,032 63
State Sinking Fund.....	3,697,938 97	1,058,066 26	4,756,005 23
State School Fund.....	1,959,678 96	791 93	1,960,470 89
State School Money.....	466,306 27	470,119 86	936,426 13
State Seminary Money.....	23,768 61	41,630 81	65,399 42
State Library Fund.....	808 65	271 10	1,079 75
Executive and Administrators' Fund.....	37,105 21	1,669 37	38,774 58
Swamp Land Indemnity Fund.....	21,080 38	37,832 76	58,913 14
Insurance Department Fund.....	9,192 22	9,788 89	18,981 11
Road and Canal Fund.....		2,292 64	2,292 64
Penitentiary Fund.....	1,637 99	33,447 43	35,085 42
Center Township (Knox County) Bond Interest Fund.....	1,965 00		1,965 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

FUNDS.	1875.	1876.	Total.
Warrensburg (Johnson County) Bond Interest Fund.....	\$5,650 00	.....	\$5,650 00
Putnam County Bond Interest Fund.....	2,016 32	.....	2,016 32
Wayne County Bond Interest Fund.....	1,347 53	.....	1,347 53
Douglas County Bond Interest Fund.....	714 05	.....	714 05
Pulaski County Bond Interest Fund.....	1,997 50	.....	1,997 50
Glenwood (Schuyler County) Bond Interest Fund.....	541 10	.....	541 10
Cash disbursed in 1875.....	<hr/>		
Cash disbursed in 1876.....	\$8,198,036 75	\$3,777,989 22	<hr/>
Total disbursements for the two years .....	.....	.....	\$11,975,975 75

RECEIPTS INTO THE VARIOUS FUNDS FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876—TOTAL FOR TWO YEARS.

FUNDS.	1875.	1876	Total.
Revenue Fund.....	\$1,191,184 94	\$1,513,192 42	\$2,704,377 36
Interest Fund.....	1,375,040 90	1,330,760 32	2,705,801 22
Sinking Fund.....	3,623,746 50	441,951 31	4,065,697 81
State School Fund.....	1,930,559 87	3,131 00	1,933,690 87
State School Moneys.....	91,703 36	187,710 00	279,413 36
State Seminary Fund.....		95 08	95 08
State Seminary Moneys.....	4,108 84	10,640 42	14,749 26
Executors' and Administrators' Fund.....	2,260 33	4,839 11	7,099 44
Swamp Land Indemnity Fund.....	10,565 14	31,933 08	42,498 22
Redemption of Lands Fund.....	840 00		840 00
Insurance Department Fund.....	9,393 17	11,530 64	20,923 81
Road and Canal Fund.....	201 73		201 73
Penitentiary Fund.....	779 77	31,222 90	32,002 67
Center Township (Knox County) Bond Interest Fund.....	1,613 00		1,613 00
Warrensburg (Johnson County) Bond Interest Fund.....	2,758 00		2,758 00
Putnam county Bond Interest Fund.....	2,000 00		2,000 00
Douglas County Bond Interest Fund.....	509 05		509 05
Glenwood (Schuyler County) Bond Interest Fund.....	541 10		541 10
Receipts in 1875.....	\$8,247,805 70		
Receipts in 1876.....		\$3,567,006 28	
Total receipts for the two years.....			\$11,814,811 98



C. B. CLARKE Architect & Supt.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION, at Fulton, Mo.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MISSOURI INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE

YEARS 1873 AND 1876.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

SENATE—Received, and 3,500 copies ordered printed : 1,500 for the use of the Institution; 1,000 for Appendix to Journal; 300 for the use of the Senate, and 700 for the use of the House.

DAN. ABLE, Secretary.

JANUARY 19, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM L. WHEELER, President.
DANIEL NOLLEY, Secretary.
THOMAS B. NESBIT, Treasurer.
CHARLES A. BAILEY,
ADAMS PEABODY.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM D. KERR, A. M.

TEACHERS.

ADOLPHUS K. MARTIN, A. M., Assistant Superintendent,
WILLIAM S. MARSHALL, A. M.,
BENJAMIN T. GILKEY,
ELENA J. PROVINES,
THEODOSIA A. GRIMMETT,
HANNAH FITZGERALD,
HENRY C. ENGLISH,
JOHN R. DOBYNS, A. B.,
JAMES N. TATE, B. S.,
MARY C. McCLELLAND, Teacher of Articulation.

STEWARD.

JAMES K. SHELEY, JR.

MATRON.

MRS. KATE B. SHELEY.

PHYSICIAN.

ELIJAH T. SCOTT, M. D.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Board of Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, as required by law, herewith submit to the General Assembly of the State, their eleventh biennial report, including as parts thereof, the report of the Treasurer, the Superintendent, and the Physician, to which reference is made for particulars therein given.

The aggregate of the several appropriations for the maintenance of the institution has been equal to its necessities. But if in the future appropriations covering the several wants are to be continued as separate funds, the experience of the Board shows that a readjustment of the amounts will be necessary. It will be seen that the fund for clothing the indigent has been entirely exhausted, and it has required the utmost economy to avoid an outlay in excess of the appropriation.

The fund for incidental and current expenses has proved to be inadequate to the unavoidable demands upon it, and it has been necessary to borrow of the boarding fund the sum of \$4,339.99, to cover wants properly chargeable to the former fund. This increase is attributable to the increase of the number of pupils.

On the other hand, the appropriation for subsistence, now that the prices of provisions, etc., are lower, somewhat exceeds the wants of the Institution for that purpose; and, if the appropriations for clothing the indigent, and for incidental and current expenses are duly increased, the appropriation, per capita, for subsistence might be reduced. The aggregate of the three funds is about what it needs to be to meet current expenses.

The accounts of the Institution could be much more easily kept if its wants were provided for by a single appropriation, per capita, covering subsistence, indigence and the incidental expense account. But if the several funds are to be kept separate, as heretofore, the appropriation for clothing the indigent needs to be increased to \$3,500 per annum, and for incidental and current expenses to \$10,000, while for subsistence it will be safe to reduce it, per capita, to \$135.

One of the larger items of expense chargeable to the incidental fund in the next two years, unless an appropriation be made specially therefor, will be a renewal of fences, many of which around the grounds are in a decaying condition.

Another important item is the necessity of a stone wall along the street, and the grading and paving of the sidewalk, which must be done within the next few months.

It is thought advisable to ask the General Assembly to make an appropriation specially for the payment of the wages of the master cabinet-maker, the foreman of the shoe-shop, the engineer and fireman, and the gas-maker. The sum needed annually to pay these employees is about \$2,400. Now they have to be paid from the funds of the Institution.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that there are many items of unavoidable expense which it is difficult to classify, as between the funds for subsistence and for incidental expenses. Hence the suggestion that an appropriation per capita, covering all current expenses would be more convenient. Made in this way the appropriation would always adjust itself to the number of pupils. The accounts necessarily kept with the pupils would always show the amount expended for the benefit of the indigent, and who were the beneficiaries.

The unexpended balance in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the boarding or subsistence fund, it will be seen is \$4,146.08, and the warrant for \$1,500.00 issued pursuant to an appropriation made two years ago for purchasing philosophical apparatus, enlarging the pond, etc., is yet in the hands of the Treasurer, the original warrant having been lost soon after it was received, and not until recently replaced. The wants this appropriation provided for are, in the main, yet to be supplied. Including this warrant the amount in the hands of the Treasurer is \$5,646.08.

In connection with the mention of the unexpended balance of the subsistence fund, it is right to state that no part of the year's supply of pork or other meat has yet been purchased. If this were done the balance on hand would be very small.

The Institution has, in the last few months lost about \$600.00 worth of hogs by the disease known as hog cholera, and it has about \$500.00 worth to kill; one of the many evidences of the provident care and economy of the Steward, and the garden stuffs raised by him in the last year, aided by the labor of pupils, was worth at least \$1,000.00—much more than enough to pay his salary; and the knowledge and skill thus acquired by the pupils will be invaluable to them. The Steward, it is said, had the best garden in Callaway county.

The shoe shop under the management of the new foreman, Mr. George McCauley, is efficiently managed. It is doing excellent work, and is now almost self-sustaining, as will be seen from the following financial exhibit:

Value of stock and tools on January 1, 1876.....		\$744 64
Wages paid foreman.....		557 00
Cost of supplies for shop.		476 53
Total.....		\$1,778 17
Credit by work charged to pupils.....	\$727 70	
Cash collected for work.....	308 35	
Value of tools and leather, January 1, 1877.....	645 75	
Total.....	\$1,681 80	
Loss		\$96 37

Many of the young men and boys employed there during the hours allotted to work are acquiring a good degree of skill; and they are pleased with the prospect of being the master of a trade.

About three months ago a carpenters' and cabinet-making shop was established under the management of Mr. M. F. Bell, and about a dozen of the pupils are employed there a part of the day. They, too, are making good progress, and the shop is turning out some excellent furniture. One of the difficulties under which it labors, and must for a time, is that of procuring seasoned lumber. The need of laying in a stock and giving it time to season, is another demand in the near future upon the incidental fund that must be provided for to make the shop a complete success. Once stocked the shop will be virtually self-supporting.

The steam-heating apparatus and the gas works are both answering their purposes well. Both, however, require a great deal of vigilance on the part of the officers of the Institution to prevent the unnecessary wear of or injury to the machinery. Indeed, some practical skill on the part of the Superintendent or his assistant, is almost indispensable to its proper supervision.

The reservoir or pond has proved itself to be invaluable for the supply of water; and from it a portion of the year's stock of ice is also obtained. It has not yet been sufficiently deepened to answer the purposes of a very dry season, because such a season has not yet occurred to make it possible to do the needed work.

As shown in the Superintendent's report, the number of pupils continues to increase, and in an increasing ratio. While in the years 1873 and 1874 the increase was 9 per cent., it rose in 1875 to 10, and in

1876 to 19 per cent. The present number is 224. If the increase per annum in the next two years should be only equal to that of 1876, it would add 84, making the number in 1878, three hundred and eight (308.)

The dormitory capacity of the Institution is now almost fully occupied. There is room for only a few more, without excessive crowding. It follows that before the end of 1877, the dormitory apartments will be over-crowded. The capacity of the dining room is almost as fully occupied as that of the lodging rooms, and will be exhausted within the next twelve months. Under these circumstances the Board is constrained, although very reluctantly, to ask for an appropriation to enable it to erect an addition to the east end of the dining room building. This would add to the dining room and the dormitory apartments in accordance with the plan heretofore adopted.

As the number of pupils increases the need of additional hospital room is increased. Already the rooms appropriated to this purpose are inadequate to the demand to which the Institution is constantly liable. Exempted as it has been from epidemics, no special inconvenience has yet been felt, but any considerable increase of sickness would make more room indispensable. This want adds to the necessity for the addition.

Another want seriously felt since the establishment of a shoe shop, and a carpenter's and a cabinet-making shop, is a building suitable for these purposes. The building now used therefor has not half the capacity needed, and besides these, a room is needed for a printing office. This is a trade suited to the deaf mutes, and quite a number desire to learn it. Several are employed by an office in town during the hours allotted to work; but this necessitates a lax oversight of the boys and young men thus engaged. It is therefore desirable to have an office on the premises. In the erection of a building for the shops named, a room could be provided for a printing office, to be thus used as soon as practicable.

A new stable is also needed on the premises. The old one is very much dilapidated, and is not where it should be, and it would be a waste of money to repair it.

The estimated cost of these several improvements is as follows :

Addition to dining room building.....	\$6,500 00
Building for shops.....	3,500 00
Stable.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$10,500 00</u>

The rooms now occupied for laundry purposes are inadequate in capacity, inconvenient and unhealthy. If a new shop building is erected, it is proposed to appropriate the old one to the various uses of a laundry, for which it is well adapted.

The Physician's report shows that there has been comparatively little sickness in the Institution during the last two years, and that the little there has been has been successfully treated.

For the particulars relating to the educational department, we refer to the report of our very worthy Superintendent, whose interest in the welfare of the Institution and fidelity to the trust reposed in him, continue unabated. He reports the need of two additional teachers of the sign language, and another teacher of visible speech. Under the law, as it is, the number of pupils entitles the Institution to the additional teachers of sign language; but an amendment to the law is needed to authorize the appointment of a second teacher of articulation, the need of which is clearly manifest, it being impossible for one person to teach all the pupils in the Institution who are capable of being benefited by such instruction. The Superintendent has done no more than justice in saying what he has of the corps of teachers who labor under his supervision. A more faithful body of workers could not easily be found, nor one whose social sphere is so well adapted to their surroundings.

The Steward, James K. Sheley, Jr., continues to discharge the duties of his position with marked fidelity and efficiency. And it can be truly said that the Matron, Mrs. Kate B. Sheley, exhibits in her relation to the pupils the tenderness of a mother; and her general household duties are discharged with excellent judgment and a wise economy. Her equal in so responsible a position is rarely found.

By some oversight the appropriation made two years ago for the pay of the officers and teachers was inadequate, and in consequence, with a single exception, the officers and teachers of the Institution have received no pay since the 30th of June last. The deficit should be provided for.

In conclusion, the Board expresses the hope that a committee from the General Assembly, in its visit to the Institution, will make a thorough examination of its condition and management. As a means

of understanding fully the manner in which the money of the State has been expended, we refer to the records of the Treasurer and Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. L. WHEELER,
DANIEL NOLLEY,
THOMAS B. NESBIT,
CHAS. A. BAILEY,
ADAMS PEABODY.

Commissioners.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:

As Treasurer of said Institution, I would respectfully make the following report of the several funds received by me in the two years past, commencing January 1, 1875:

On settlement at that date, there was in my hands a balance of	
the subsistence fund.....	\$551 70
Received of the State for the years 1875 and 1876.....	53,247 18
	\$53,798 83
Paid out in the same time on warrants.....	\$45,312 76
Loaned to the Incidental Fund.....	4,339 99
	\$49,652 75
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$4,146 08
Received of the State for the years 1875 and 1876 of the fund	
for Current Expenses.....	14,000 00
Borrowed of the Subsistence Fund.....	4,339 99
	\$18,339 90
Paid out in the same time on warrants.....	18,339 99
No balance.	
Received from the State for the years 1875 and 1876, Indigent	
Fund.....	5,000 00
Paid out on warrants in same time.....	5,000 00
No balance.	
Received from the State a warrant for a special appropriation	
for purchasing philosophical apparatus, and other pur-	
poses, which has not been collected.....	1,500 00

JANUARY 1, 1876.

THOS. B. NESBIT, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

I herewith submit the eleventh biennial report of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The statements herein made, cover the period beginning January 1, 1875, and ending January 1, 1877. In conformity to the new constitution, I have made to his Excellency, Governor Hardin, two reports; one for the year 1875, and one for the half year ending July 1, 1876.

Attendance.	1875	1876
Number of pupils in attendance January 1.....	172	189
New pupils admitted during the year.....	35	46
Former pupils admitted during the year.....	13	19
Total number received during the year.....	220	254
Discharged and absent during the year.....	31	30
Remaining in the Institution December 31.....	189	224

Of the pupils under instruction at the date of this report, 124 are males, and 100 are females.

The rate of increase in attendance for the last four years has been as follows :

Number of pupils	Dec. 31, 1872.....	146	
"	" " " 1873.....	159,	increase 9 per cent.
"	" " " 1874.....	172,	" 9 per cent.
"	" " " 1875.....	189,	" 10 per cent.
"	" " " 1876.....	224,	" 19 per cent.

It will be seen by the tabulated statement given above, that the number of pupils now on the roll of the Institution is two hundred and twenty-four, and is largely in excess of the attendance named

in any previous report. Our buildings are tasked to their utmost capacity. Should the number of pupils hereafter increase, more room will be needed.

The friends of the deaf and dumb feel confident that the generous spirit which has hitherto provided for the unfortunate with no niggardly hand, will not permit such crowding together as is forbidden by the laws of health, and that more rooms will be provided whenever they are needed.

It is gratifying to us that this largely increased attendance is unmistakable evidence that our past efforts to impress upon the parents of this afflicted class the importance of promptly availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the State have not been in vain.

The following counties are now represented in the Institution by the number of pupils opposite their respective names :

Andrew.....	4	Livingston.....	3
Adair.....	1	Lafayette.....	2
Atchison.....	1	Lincoln.....	2
Audrain.....	5	Linn.....	2
Buchanan.....	10	Macon.....	7
Boone.....	4	Moniteau.....	5
Bates.....	1	Monroe.....	2
Callaway.....	6	Montgomery.....	2
Carroll.....	2	Miller.....	3
Cooper.....	3	Marion.....	1
Clark.....	1	Morgan.....	2
Clay.....	1	Newton.....	1
Cass.....	7	Ozark.....	2
Caldwell.....	1	Pulaski.....	1
Cole.....	1	Platte.....	2
Crawford.....	2	Pike.....	2
Chariton.....	3	Pettis.....	5
Dunklin.....	2	Phelps.....	1
Dallas.....	1	Putnam.....	1
DeKalb.....	8	Ray.....	6
Daviess.....	3	Ralls.....	3
Dent.....	2	St. Louis.....	51
Franklin.....	1	Sullivan.....	3
Grundy.....	6	Scott.....	1
Henry.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Harrison.....	3	Shelby.....	1
Howard.....	1	Saline.....	4
Jasper.....	3	St. Francois.....	4
Jefferson.....	1	Texas.....	2
Johnson.....	2	Washington.....	3
Jackson.....	2	Wayne.....	4
Knox.....	1	Wright.....	2
Laclede.....	1		
Lewis.....	2	Total.....	224

The deafness of the 254 pupils who have been under instruction during the year 1876 is, so far as we are able to ascertain, attributable to the following causes :

Spotted fever.....	31	Falls.....	3
Brain fever.....	24	Diphtheria.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	10	Rising in the head.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	11	Pneumonia.....	2
Spasms.....	4	Paralysis.....	2
Measles.....	6	Intermittent fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	3	Congenital.....	88
Remittent fever.....	2	Unknown.....	41
Scrofula.....	5		
Fever.....	10	Total.....	254

HEALTH.

The report of the Physician in reference to the sanitary condition of the Institution will be highly satisfactory. Since May 13, 1874, a period of two years and seven months, no death has occurred among the pupils. Quite a large number of them have delicate constitutions, and often symptoms of disease, either congenital or accidental, are developed at a very early age. When some of them are attacked by certain forms of disease the physician must diagnose the symptoms as he would those of a young child. Many of them, after a few months of training under skillful teachers, learn to state the condition of their health, through the language of signs, in a way quite intelligible. The long continued good health of the pupils will, doubtless, be received as substantial evidence of the watchful care exercised over them. Good and well cooked food, regular bathing and daily exercise—the essentials to good health—are afforded to all.

DEPARTMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

During the last two years the pupils have generally been obedient, docile and courteous. We have had a few unruly, turbulent boys, whose example was demoralizing; but wise disciplinary methods soon wrought a healthy and orderly movement in the entire school. Many children, when first brought to the Institution, are self-willed and disobedient. Each one has wants and habits peculiar to himself. On entering the Institution he expects to meet with the same indulgence he receives at home; but we are compelled to resort to rules and regulations to secure good order. Many at once conform to our rules, while others, whose infirmity has prevented fond parents from giving them any disciplinary training at home, are slow to obey. However, even those who have been unaccustomed to control, soon follow the good example set them by the majority of our pupils. Not a few parents have vague, and sometimes not very flattering impressions in

reference to the discipline and treatment of the pupils; and these undefined impressions induce them to put off, from time to time, bringing their children to school. It is pleasant, when they do come, to see how quickly their apprehensions are dissipated by the air of cheerfulness and general health that pervades the establishment. Many have assured us that the appearance, the comfort and the management of the Institution transcended any conception they had formed of its excellence. They return to their homes thankful that the State has been so beneficent in its purposes to educate the deaf and dumb, and that these purposes are so faithfully carried out.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Since our last biennial report Mr. J. N. Tate, a graduate of Westminster College, has been added to our corps of teachers. The indications are that he will meet with great success. The increased number of pupils brings the demand for more teachers of the sign language and for another teacher of articulation. I can testify that our teachers have been faithful and laborious. Deaf children are brought to us almost destitute of clear ideas of right and wrong, and with no habits of application or patient thought. All the skill of the teacher is called into exercise in the effort to awaken thought, and that thirst for light natural to every human soul. Between these afflicted ones and the light exist barriers of which hearing persons know but little, and over these barriers they must be carried by the ingenuity and energy of their teachers. He who would be successful in teaching deaf mutes must be inspired by professional enthusiasm, and must be willing to work unceasingly and untiringly. It gives me much pleasure to say that a good degree of this zeal does exist. Our teachers do not spare themselves in their efforts to advance their classes, and a quiet, not unpleasant, emulation in this good work has a place in our school.

ARTICULATION.

The fact that there are among the friends of deaf mutes very many enthusiastic advocates of articulation, and that this method of instruction has been put upon trial in the various American institutions, has been mentioned in previous reports. While we were not ready to abandon, for this method, the one which a century of successful teaching had established, yet we recognized the fact that to open the lips of the dumb and cause them to speak, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Accordingly, the Board appointed a skillful teacher of articulation. After a full and fair trial, extending over two years, we are forced to the conclusion that, in the great majority of congenital cases, it is not successful; but we rejoice to say that in

many cases of semi-deafness, it has proved very successful. We have some pupils who, heretofore, have never articulated distinctly, but who, on their return home, will make glad the hearts of their parents by their distinct and ready utterance.

We cannot better sum up the results of the experiments in our Institution than by adopting the language of Mr. E. C. Stone, Superintendent of the American Asylum, at Hartford. The classes in that institution were under the tuition of Mr. Granville A. Bell, the son of the inventor of "visible speech."

Mr. Stone says: "The improvement made by the semi-mutes and semi-deaf in articulation has been decided. Visible speech has proved a powerful aid in their instruction. The results obtained are superior to those of former years, by the method of imitation. Many defects in speech, which before were beyond our power to remedy, have been corrected. Certain sounds, which are made in the back part of the mouth and are necessarily obscure, have always been learned by the deaf with great difficulty and uncertainty, if at all, because they have been imperfectly understood. These sounds can be clearly expressed by the symbols, and taught from them. Errors of pronunciation can be readily shown, and the correct pronunciation indicated. The ability of the above named pupils (semi-mute) to speak has been increased, so that some have learned to read intelligibly, and who speak with difficulty, begin to talk more freely.

"Our experience indicates that the expectation of giving speech to deaf mutes as a class, has not been realized, and is not likely to be in many cases. A part of the class above mentioned have learned much language, which they will be able to use in the ordinary affairs of life, but we cannot escape the conviction that a large majority of them have not gained sufficient practical benefit to compensate for the time and labor bestowed upon them; nor are they likely to do so in our institution in the time that can be afforded to this branch, although some would probably improve with individual instruction. The speech of some is so imperfect and disagreeable, that communication by writing, by the finger alphabet, or by ready and expressive pantomime is far preferable, while others have utterly failed to derive benefit, and to instruct them farther would be a waste of time."

As this report will reach many of the parents of semi-mutes, we may be permitted to add a few words for them.

Those who have once talked, soon after losing their hearing, begin to lose the power of speaking. Being unable to hear their own voices, they cannot modulate them, or control their pronunciation; and,

reading on the faces of others that there are peculiarities in their words and tones, they are mortified. Hence they soon become so diffident that they abstain, as far as possible, from speaking, until finally their speech becomes unintelligible. Parents should be careful to arrest this retrograde movement by conversing with their children, and encouraging them to talk. In many cases the inattention which permits the distinct remembrance of sounds to fade from the memory, is culpable.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

We refer with increased interest and pleasure to this department. We have now in successful operation a shoe-shop and cabinet-maker's shop, both of which have skilled workmen at their head. Eighteen pupils are engaged during a part of each day in making boots and shoes; twelve are acquiring skill in the manufacture of furniture; and nine are learning the art of printing. As we have no facilities for teaching this trade, these pupils are permitted to spend a part of each day at the printing office of one of our city papers. The editor informs us that they are rapidly improving. All of these pupils manifest a great interest in these several practical branches, and give fair promise of acquiring such skill as will afford them a certain and honorable support. Those having no taste nor skill in these callings, devote a portion of their time to cultivating the garden, flowers, and to other useful work. The girls spend a part of their time in learning to cut and make their own garments. Habits of economy and industry are acquired in all of these pursuits, which qualify the pupils for usefulness and success in the future.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In this department the strictest economy, consistent with the comfort and health of the pupils, is observed. While we secure faithful and competent employees, they have generally been satisfied with the moderate compensation that the hard times seem to demand. Our table is provided with good and sufficient food, in such variety and so well cooked as to give satisfaction, and is furnished with excellent fresh bread made by our baker each day. We never furnish luxuries; but the supply of plain and wholesome food is never scanty.

Our engineer seems to be a skilled workman, and has, so far, given satisfaction. The steam pipes keep our buildings comfortable in the coldest weather, and enable us to avoid that sudden and unhealthy variation of temperature always incident to the use of stoves

in large buildings. Our gas house is kept in good working order, and affords an ample supply to both our Institution and the Lunatic Asylum. The employees have all been faithful and efficient.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

It has been, and still is, our policy to endeavor to secure as much comfort and as many conveniences for our pupils as possible, without forgetting that the funds which sustain us come from a people heavily taxed, but still willing to be taxed for all necessary beneficent purposes, provided the means voted by their representatives are faithfully and judiciously applied. We have, therefore, as soon as it was possible, added to their security and comfort by introducing gas instead of lamps, and steam in the place of fires; we have also added the several mechanical branches, before referred to, until three are in successful operation.

That a high degree of comfort and health has been attained during the past two years is evidenced by the fact that we have had comparatively little sickness, and no deaths have occurred. These results we have achieved without in any degree forfeiting the long established reputation of the Institution for economy and freedom from debt.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We offer our thanks, and the thanks of the pupils, to the editors and publishers of the following newspapers, which have been regularly sent to the Institution during the last year :

Daily Globe-Democrat,	Kentucky Deaf-Mute,
Weekly St. Louis Republican,	Silent World,
Columbia Herald,	Deaf-Mute Mirror,
Mexico Intelligencer,	Central Baptist,
Missouri Statesman,	Cumberland Presbyterian,
Richmond Conservator,	St. Louis and Memphis Presbyterian,
Dexter City Enterprise,	Chillicothe Enterprise,
Lexington Register,	State Journal,
Mute's Chronicle,	People's Tribune,
Fulton Telegraph,	Louisiana Pelican,
Fulton Enterprise,	Journal of Nebraska,
Deaf-Mute Advance,	American Journal of Education.

Our thanks are also due the Superintendents of the Missouri Division of the Chicago & Alton; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern; the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Missouri Pacific railroads, for their kindness in granting free tickets over their respective roads to indigent pupils when going to their homes at the close of the session.

The Board of Commissioners have given us their efficient counsel and support in administering the affairs of the Institution. The successful control of all its varied interests is chiefly due to their prompt and wise supervision.

Our grateful acknowledgments for the protection vouchsafed to us during the biennial period just closed are due to the Great Being who rules over the universe.

W. D. KERR, *Superintendent.*

FULTON, Mo., January 1, 1877.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. All deaf and dumb persons of the State, between the ages of seven and thirty years, are received as pupils, *free of charge* for boarding and tuition, upon compliance with the rules of the Institution. Applicants for admission must bring a certificate from the county courts of their respective counties, the form of which is appended to these rules.

II. The annual session begins on the *fourth Wednesday of September* and closes on the *first Thursday of July*. Pupils must be brought to the Institution punctually at the opening of the session, and remain until its close. No departure from this rule will be made except in cases of sickness, or of an extraordinary nature.

III. No applicant who is idiotic, or is afflicted with a contagious or offensive disease, or who fails to bring a certificate from the county court, will be received.

IV. All traveling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution must be defrayed by their parents or guardians. Persons bringing pupils or visiting the Institution cannot be furnished with board or lodging.

V. Parents or guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing to last until the close of the term. A good trunk must also be supplied. The name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost when not marked.

VI. When it is established that a pupil is in indigent circumstances, and the parents or guardian are unable to furnish necessary clothing, it will be supplied by the Board of Commissioners from the Indigent Fund.

VII. All pupils, both male and female, will be expected to perform such duties as may be required by the Superintendent, the male pupils to learn some branch of mechanical art when such is provided.

VIII. Persons bringing or sending applicants for admission are requested to furnish the Superintendent with written answers to the following questions :

1. What is the name of applicant? (To be written in full.)
2. When born? (The year, month and day of the month.)
3. Was he or she born deaf? If not, at what age, and by what cause was the deafness produced?
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing?
5. Have any attempts been made to restore hearing? If so, with what success?
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read from the lips?
7. Has he or she been vaccinated, had the scarlet fever, measles or whooping-cough?
8. What are the names, occupation and postoffice address of the parents or guardian?
9. Is either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
10. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? e. g., were they cousins?

IX. All letters concerning pupils or application for admission should be addressed to W. D. Kerr, Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Fulton, Missouri, or to A. K. Martin, Assistant Superintendent. Letters and express packages for the pupils should contain, as a part of their direction, the words "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

*To be presented to the Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
in the case of applicants for admission as pupils :*

OFFICE OF COUNTY COURT ——— COUNTY, }
———, Missouri, ———, 187—. }

This is to certify that on the ——— day of ———, 187—, the county court of ——— county, upon satisfactory evidenced produced, order that it be certified to the Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, that ——— is ——— years of age, is a resident of this county, is deaf and dumb, and is a proper person to be admitted as a pupil of the Institution.

A true copy from the record.

Attest :

——— ———, Clerk.

CATALOGUE.

LIST OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE WITHIN THE YEARS 1875 AND 1876.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Ambrose, Willis L.....	Aullville.....	Lafayette.
Amick, Nancy A.....	Oterville.....	Cooper.
Anderson, Anna.....	Osborne.....	DeKalb.
Albright, Homer.....	Lathrop.....	Clinton.
Annans, Mary C.....	Pilot Grove.....	Cooper.
Barry, Mary A.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Boaz, Melissa J.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass.
Britten, Minnie.....	Mount Hope.....	Lafayette.
Butts, Michael.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Butts, James P.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Butts, Martha J.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Butts, Barbara.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Blackshaw, William.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Banes, Charles H.....	Strasburg.....	Cass.
Burney, Elizabeth M.....	Peculiar.....	Cass.
Brown, Almada.....	Halleck.....	DeKalb.
Butler, Mary A.....	Callao.....	Macon.
Bush, Hugh.....	Farmington.....	St. Francois.
Bond, George.....	West Joplin.....	Jasper.
Bradford, Thomas J.....	Linn.....	Osage.
Blackshaw, Sarah.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Basket, Martin L.....	Fairmount.....	Clark.
Belshe, James.....	Locust Mound.....	Miller.
Born, Caroline.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Beaman, Mary V.....	Windsor.....	Henry.
Brunt, William H.....	Lindley.....	Grundy.
Baker, Martha A.....	Huntsville.....	Randolph.
Bush, Alpheus.....	Cameron.....	Caldwell.
Campbell, Martha.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Campbell, John E.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Campbell, Edward C.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Crow, George W.....	Warm Fork.....	Oregon.
Colyer, Sylvester W.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chitty, Gertrude.....	Atlanta.....	Macon.
Cary, Velorus U.....	Brookfield.....	Linn.
Coyne, Thomas.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Casper, Frank.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Creason, Nancy C.....	Bedford.....	Livingston.
Clarke, Martha E.....	Breckenridge.....	Caldwell.
Clarke, Lavina.....	Buffalo.....	Dallas.
Curry, William.....	Waverly.....	Lafayette.
Case, William L.....	Nevada.....	Vernon.
Cox, Lucy V.....	Florida.....	Monroe.
Cox, Emma P.....	Florida.....	Monroe.
Crigler, Nimrod.....	Longwood.....	Pettis.
Cahill, James.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Cason, Mary E.....	Montgomery City.....	Montgomery.
Christel, Otto.....	Glasgow.....	Howard.
Dougherty, George T.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Dougherty, Emma.....	Norborne.....	Carroll.
Deakins, Ollie O.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Daniel, Eliza A.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.
Dabney, Jeannette.....	Atlanta.....	Macon.
Daggs, George W.....	Sturgeon.....	Boone.
Derning, Nellie L.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Duson, Patrick H.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Dickman, August B.....	Washington.....	Franklin.
Donahoe, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Devereux, Annie.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Dee, Thomas.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Dejarnatt, Robert S.....	Williamstown.....	Lewis
Dillard, John E.....	Otterville.....	Cooper.
Duffield, Charles O.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson.
Eargel, Edward.....	Sikeston.....	Scott.
Elzea, Annie B.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Edwards, Arthur L.....	Columbia.....	Boone.
Emery, Frances E.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Froah, Rudolph.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Froning, Leo.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Fitzwater, John F.....	Forrest City.....	Holt
Ferrel, Charles J.....	Platte City.....	Platte.
Fink, Ann C.....	Edina.....	Knox.
Frazelle, Lucretia.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston.
Frazier, George B.....	Hardin.....	Ray.
Fisher, Sarah C.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Fromaniach, Martin.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Forshay, Charles E.....	Hardin.....	Ray.
Forshay, George W.....	Hardin.....	Ray.
Fuller, Nancy J.....	Ten Mile.....	Macon.
Finch, John G.....	Mandeville.....	Carroll.
Foley, William.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Fly, Nancy S.....	Washburn.....	Barry.
Gilmore, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Gates, Dolly H.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Greeley, Jonathan.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.
Graves, Mary.....	Butler.....	Bates.
Garmany, Moses.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Giles, Sarah F.....	Hawk Point.....	Lincoln.
Graham, John F.....	Brumley.....	Miller.
Giblin, Richard.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Gigas, Emma.....	Tipton.....	Moniteau.
Hines, Jacob.....	Butler.....	Bates
Hix, James C.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Hogan, Annie.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Hunter, Emma A.....	Pilot Grove.....	Cooper.
Huber, Ida.....	Warrenton.....	Warren.
Herrington, Orlena V.....	Morse's Mill.....	Jefferson.
Haley, Sarah E.....	Lindley.....	Grandy.
Hall, Cinderella.....	Unionville.....	Putnam
Howlet, Mack.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.
Hanks, Ira.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Henderson, Newton J.....	High Point.....	Moniteau.
Humphries, William T.....	St. Aubert.....	Callaway.
Halley, Henry S.....	Elmwood.....	Saline.
Halley, Annie B.....	Elmwood.....	Saline.
Hopkins, Maggie J.....	Longwood.....	Pettis
Hein, Charles.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Hamby, James.....	Steelville.....	Crawford.
Hutchison, Mattie B.....	Boonville.....	Cooper.
Hall, John W.....	Auburn.....	Lincoln.
Hord, Mary E.....	Cote Sans Dessein.....	Callaway.
Isley, Emma.....	Holt.....	Clay.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Jetton, Joseph A.....	Everett.....	Cass.
Jamison, Harriet A.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Justice, Jackson M.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Johnson, Charles.....	Agency Ford.....	Buchanan.
Jaynes, Harriet E.....	Medicine.....	Sullivan.
Jenkins, Lucy E.....	Wellsville.....	Montgomery.
Jenkins, Mary E.....	Gainesville.....	Ozark.
Johnson, Andrew J.....	Hickory Spring.....	Wright.
Kettle, Mary E.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Keller, Jane V.....	Neosho.....	Newton.
Krigbaum, Henry.....	New London.....	Ralls.
Kern, Mary.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Kinker, George L.....	Mokesville.....	St. Louis.
Kinker, August.....	Mokesville.....	St. Louis.
Key, James A.....	Hartford.....	Putnam.
Kyle, Peter A.....	House's Springs.....	Jefferson.
Lawder, Harry R.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.
Lawder, Bessie.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.
Lawder, Paul.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.
Lawder, John.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.
Lindsay, Newton A.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.
Logan, Andrew P.....	Pisgah.....	Cooper.
Lucas, Ota L.....	New Frankfort.....	Saline.
Lamb, Patrick H.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Littleton, Alberta.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Langford, Alexander.....	Jamesport.....	Daviess.
Lampkin, Mary E.....	Salisbury.....	Chariton.
Leake, Hilary C.....	Cincinnati.....	Ralls.
Langwell, John W.....	New Cambria.....	Macon.
Ledford, Susan E.....	Madisonville.....	Ralls.
Lambert, Isaac A.....	Rothville.....	Chariton.
Leaman, Flora.....	Melville.....	Ray.
Lilly, Francis M.....	St. Francisville.....	Clarke.
Morgan, Joseph A.....	Bedford.....	Livingston.
Martin, Elizabeth.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.
Martin, Tennie.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Myers, Kate E.....	Vandalia.....	Audrain.
Myers, Jane V.....	Vandalia.....	Audrain.
May, John H.....	Creve Coeur.....	St. Louis.
Myers, Joel D.....	.....	.....
Muzzy, Eli D.....	Williamsburg.....	Callaway.
Morris, Melba E.....	Houstonia.....	Pettis.
McMullin, Eliza J.....	Concord.....	Callaway.
Murdock, Virginia.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Muldrow, Lelia A.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.
Marrow, Josie.....	Caledonia.....	Washington.
Mefford, Nancy J.....	Isabella.....	Ozark.
Moore, William T.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Malone, John.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Matthews, Andrew L.....	Owasco.....	Sullivan.
Marksbury, Joseph H.....	Napoleon.....	Lafayette.
Merrell, Ashbel N.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Marity, Martha E.....	Watson.....	Atchison.
Moran, Martha A.....	Atlanta.....	Macon.
Miller, William.....	Macon City.....	Macon.
Marcum, John W.....	Harrisburg.....	Boone.
Mueller, Frederick.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Morrow, Martha M.....	Centre.....	Ralls.
Murphy, Mary.....	Allenton.....	St. Louis.
McNamara, Edward.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
McWhorter, Rufus.....	West Prairie.....	Dunklin.
McCollough, George E.....	Knoxville.....	Ray.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
McQuown, James C.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
McGraw, Orra B.....	Tulvania.....	Macon.
Nelson, Orlando M.....	Longwood.....	Pettis.
Nelson, Sarah E.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Nelson, Sarah D.....	Twain.....	Dent.
Nicholson, John A.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Nilson, Walter B.....	Smithfield.....	Jasper.
Nilson, Oliver C.....	Smithfield.....	Jasper.
Nichols, Mary A.....	Chain of Rock.....	Lincoln.
Niles, Arthur S.....	Arlington.....	Phelps.
Niles, Frederick W.....	Arlington.....	Phelps.
O'Brien, Michael T.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
O'Bannon, Sterling P.....	DeLassus.....	St. Francois.
Officer, Mary E.....	Conway.....	Laclede.
Orton, Sarah H.....	Warren.....	Marion.
Owen, Mary A.....	Troy.....	Lincoln.
Pride, Medora.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette.
Parberry, Kitty A.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Parberry, George L.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Pond, Oliver Q.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Peery, Archibald T.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Page, Robert E.....	Clarkton.....	Dunklin.
Pugge, Theodore H.....	DeSoto.....	Jefferson.
Parker, George D.....	Moberly.....	Randolph.
Perlmutter, Samuel.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Proudfit, Andrew C.....	Phelps.....	Atchison.
Reynolds, Elizabeth E.....	Agency Ford.....	Buchanan.
Richardson, John M.....	Jamesport.....	Daviess.
Robinson, Albert.....	Greenleaf.....	DeKalb.
Rickus, Christian.....	Farmington.....	St. Francois.
Riemier, Ella.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Rusk, Walter B.....	Murpheysburg.....	Jasper.
Reimler, William.....	Jamestown.....	Moniteau.
Rogers, Thomas O.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis.
Rodgers, Estella.....	Paynesville.....	Pike.
Robinson, Israel.....	Williamsburg.....	Callaway.
Robinson, Georgia A.....	Williamsburg.....	Callaway.
Roberts, Mary E.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.
Rivard, Mary L.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Slate, Flora.....	Oxford.....	Lafayette Co., Miss.
Smith, James W.....	Fillmore.....	Andrew.
Schrumma, Rosa.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Schrandner, Joseph.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Stafford, Willie.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Stevens, Celeste.....	Manchester.....	St. Louis.
Stewart, George.....	Savannah.....	Andrew.
See, Eugene.....	New Florence.....	Montgomery.
Stack, James T.....	Iron Ridge.....	Crawford.
Schleicher, Joseph.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Sutcliff, Mary.....	Fairport.....	DeKalb.
Splun, Laura.....	Hamilton.....	Caldwell.
Sluman, Franklin L.....	Brookfield.....	Linn.
Shore, Edward L.....	Potosi.....	Washington.
Straughan, Jefferson D.....	Big River Mills.....	St. Francois.
Stein, Joseph.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Smith, Eugene.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Smith, Ginevra R.....	Modena.....	Mercer.
Smith, John.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Stewart, Elizabeth.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Simerly, Frank.....	Fillmore.....	Andrew.
Stuart, Alverus.....	Crocker.....	Pulaski.
Sheriff, Watson D.....	California.....	Moniteau.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Staats, Benjamin K.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Staats, Jacob V.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Smart, George A.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Snead, Alice M.....	Louisiana.....	Pike.
Savage, Vesta.....	Pleasant Mount.....	Miller.
Stein, William J.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Sampson, Mary A.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Summers, Giles R.....	Huntsville.....	Randolph.
Toomey, John.....	Bevier.....	Macon.
Thompson, Doniphan.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Terry, John H.....	College Mound.....	Macon.
Tisdale, Annie M.....	Dalton.....	Chariton.
Thomas, Louisa M.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Tallman, Mary J.....	North Salem.....	Linn.
Thompson, Susan.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Vasel, Mina.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Vasel, Charles.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Vasel, Augusta.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Vincent, Mary A.....	Holt's Summit.....	Callaway.
Whiteaker, Frances A.....	North Bend.....	Dent.
Wear, John W.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis.
Wear, Peter R.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis.
Wenda, Ambrose.....	Rochester.....	Andrew.
Wilson, Ellen.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Willson, Carrie.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Wilson, Octavia.....	Centralia.....	Boone.
Welch, Daniel.....	Bevier.....	Macon.
Wandell, George A.....	Wilson.....	Adair.
Williams, Louisa.....	Marshall.....	Saline.
Wiseman, Louis.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Wegar, Charles.....	Potosi.....	Washington.
White, John P.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Wilderberger, Emma.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Winget, Cornelia.....	Excelsior.....	Morgan.
Woodrow, Mary A.....	Jefferson City.....	Cole.
Wesche, Anna.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Williams, Martha E.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners Institution for Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN: A kind Providence having favored us with unusually good health at the Institution during the last two years, anything else than a very brief report from me will be unnecessary.

During the fall months we have had a liberal amount of chills and fevers, so prevalent everywhere in the West; but the attacks have been generally mild, except a few cases of typho-malarial fever, which were more tedious than severe. Also a few cases of pneumonia. Some cases of sore eyes as usual, with the inevitable chapter of minor accidents, about make up the list of our ailments. We have had no severe epidemic, and no deaths to record since our last report and for some months previous. During a large portion of the time the most uninterrupted health has prevailed.

The favorable surroundings which the pupils enjoy have been, in some degree, conducive, I think, to this result. Large, comfortable and well-ventilated school rooms and sleeping apartments; ample grounds and abundant opportunities for out-door exercise and in-door comfort; substantial, well-cooked food, in abundant (but not extravagant) measure, together with the most vigilant watchfulness and care on the part of the officers and teachers, all combine to render the Institution a home, indeed, for the deaf mute.

In sickness they have the constant attention of a kind and faithful nurse, as well as the supervision of the Matron and Superintendent, in addition to medical attention.

In view of the increased number of pupils over any previous period in the history of the Institution, we have great reason to be thankful for the immunity which we have enjoyed from severe disease and the healthful and cheerful condition of the pupils generally.

Allow me to add one suggestion. The number of pupils which we now have, pretty fully occupy our supply of room, and in case of a severe epidemic or of contagious sickness, which would render it desirable to isolate the sick from the well, we would be greatly straightened for hospital room. I mention this as a matter which will very soon, if it should not *now*, indeed, press itself upon your attention.

Respectfully yours, etc.

E. T. SCOTT.

CENSUS

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

ABSTRACT OF THE ENUMERATION OF THE CEN-
SUS OF EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

JEFFERSON CITY.

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

COMMUNICATION.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., April 25, 1877. }

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly the abstract of the enumeration of the census of each county in the State as returned to my office for the year 1876, except that of the city and county of St. Louis, where the assessor declined to act, not deeming the compensation adequate.

The enumeration was carefully and correctly taken, except in a few of the counties. In these the difference between the returns and the actual population may be estimated at 10,000 less than the returns show.

The population of the 113 counties returned is over 1,547,030, to which add the deficit of 10,000, and 33,000, the estimated population of St. Louis county, thus making the population of the State, outside of the city of St. Louis, 1,590,030.

Assuming the population of the city of St. Louis to be not less than 450,000 or more than 500,000, the total population of the State in August, 1876, was between 2,050,000 and 2,100,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. K. McGRATH,

Secretary of State.

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TAKEN IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1876.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES.						WHITE FEMALES.					
	Under 10 years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 45 years and upwards	Total white males..	Under 10 years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years..	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 45 years and upwards	Total white females
Adair.....	2,149	1,363	482	2,177	1,008	7,149	1,961	1,319	497	2,009	851	6,209
Andrew.....	2,198	1,456	525	2,224	1,167	7,571	2,103	1,422	520	2,021	917	7,108
Atchison.....	1,482	1,057	381	1,920	679	5,876	1,729	1,098	315	1,473	490	5,024
Audrain.....	2,129	1,246	384	2,315	978	6,754	2,006	1,121	430	2,025	807	6,348
Barry.....	1,941	1,082	363	1,586	652	5,024	1,771	1,013	347	1,612	624	5,467
Barton.....	1,079	677	250	1,133	457	3,593	1,107	1,510	243	1,000	303	3,293
Bates.....	2,744	1,716	581	2,809	1,154	9,247	2,510	1,513	530	2,426	983	8,234
Benton.....	1,860	1,124	323	1,520	780	5,566	1,650	1,837	303	1,471	674	5,186
Bollinger.....	1,483	907	269	1,329	482	4,470	1,423	1,397	304	1,309	466	4,889
Boone.....	3,638	2,471	937	3,969	1,820	12,815	4,500	2,356	829	3,570	1,378	12,633
Buchanan.....	5,033	3,113	1,750	6,202	2,451	18,549	4,649	3,162	2,164	5,067	1,706	16,748
Butler.....	673	466	113	743	236	2,231	662	444	143	665	161	2,075
Caldwell.....	1,773	1,199	410	1,914	866	6,162	1,779	1,088	405	1,721	691	5,684
Callaway.....	2,880	1,931	824	3,859	1,408	10,352	2,798	1,924	1,174	2,870	1,272	10,938
Camden.....	1,208	729	191	1,015	417	3,560	1,128	755	193	927	305	3,808
Cape Girardeau.....	2,888	1,544	558	2,622	1,148	8,460	2,542	1,403	564	2,408	1,000	7,899
Carroll.....	3,100	2,131	683	3,455	1,308	10,677	2,995	1,864	661	2,997	1,021	9,538
Carters.....	275	133	42	256	77	783	259	144	65	233	59	758
Cass.....	2,685	1,649	616	3,240	1,269	9,159	2,499	1,685	586	2,595	986	8,311
Cedar.....	1,709	1,026	318	1,339	583	4,971	1,580	949	338	1,363	565	4,805
Chariton.....	3,199	1,970	670	3,404	1,279	10,394	3,015	1,764	629	2,775	1,058	9,254
Christian.....	1,373	691	237	1,167	435	3,903	1,384	656	258	1,162	397	3,852
Clark.....	2,143	1,381	464	2,188	1,147	7,439	2,050	1,291	506	2,080	925	6,812
Clay.....	1,885	1,358	502	2,248	1,165	7,157	1,832	1,301	455	1,932	1,000	6,529

Clinton	1,293	378	2,215	901	6,814	1,899	1,219	415	1,807	748	6,088
Cole	1,131	500	2,550	937	6,884	1,653	1,047	540	1,674	714	5,628
Cooper	1,767	571	2,855	1,418	9,315	1,662	1,662	584	2,579	1,199	8,575
Crawford	1,630	302	1,426	543	4,788	1,463	914	307	1,363	497	4,526
Dade	1,812	420	1,596	741	5,575	1,663	1,000	430	1,702	636	5,299
Dallas	1,386	214	1,127	455	4,006	1,325	842	268	1,142	421	3,998
Davies	2,683	555	2,556	1,074	8,452	2,400	1,451	531	2,332	937	7,693
DeKalb	1,133	372	1,787	793	5,798	1,717	1,023	356	1,549	606	5,226
Dent	1,280	272	1,034	453	3,780	1,154	707	273	1,051	413	3,598
Douglas	969	516	796	310	3,404	928	656	474	715	313	3,099
Dunklin	1,109	176	975	258	3,189	946	617	225	909	227	2,975
Franklin	4,021	804	3,778	1,802	12,988	3,691	2,414	763	3,276	1,613	11,731
Gasconade	1,709	354	1,734	837	5,815	1,622	1,091	387	1,485	659	5,244
Gentry	2,101	434	1,923	886	6,589	1,911	1,218	453	1,758	706	6,046
Greene	3,890	614	3,363	1,395	11,323	3,570	2,094	690	3,439	1,236	11,029
Grundy	2,052	355	2,125	817	6,593	2,035	1,202	441	1,896	776	6,207
Harrison	8,049	646	2,511	1,178	9,208	2,785	1,704	1,482	2,331	1,016	8,446
Henry	2,898	589	2,973	1,281	9,885	2,702	1,753	610	2,792	980	8,728
Hickory	1,030	145	851	343	2,969	993	534	199	776	325	2,827
Holt	2,173	462	2,219	943	7,027	1,911	1,169	524	1,856	668	6,118
Howard	1,810	450	2,036	913	6,563	1,655	1,225	395	1,765	878	5,918
Howell	1,241	177	1,101	325	3,457	1,203	613	223	973	249	3,261
Iron	1,049	211	930	402	3,214	953	618	214	882	346	3,013
Jackson	6,697	1,542	8,387	2,835	23,539	6,263	4,413	1,994	9,140	2,519	24,329
Jasper	4,328	1,072	5,749	1,823	15,524	4,095	2,511	992	4,333	1,353	13,275
Jefferson	2,328	525	2,549	1,217	8,573	2,216	1,449	546	2,068	778	7,232
Johnson	3,305	870	3,535	1,608	11,383	3,029	2,093	778	3,354	1,360	10,608
Knox	1,957	426	1,886	985	6,579	1,835	1,169	385	1,779	717	5,932
Laclede	1,621	305	1,363	583	4,857	1,520	855	327	1,382	525	4,609
Lafayette	1,792	555	2,995	1,571	9,553	2,379	1,709	852	2,829	1,140	8,719
Lawrence	2,071	365	1,985	818	6,530	2,021	1,173	416	2,007	713	6,330
Lewis	2,178	576	2,180	1,238	7,764	2,016	1,440	693	1,995	941	7,085
Lincoln	2,326	471	2,452	1,074	7,806	2,210	1,425	515	2,169	867	7,186
Linn	2,674	583	2,762	1,252	8,960	2,602	1,597	683	2,543	924	8,387
Livingston	2,745	541	2,723	1,251	8,888	2,559	1,598	569	2,452	1,007	8,185
McDonald	1,116	169	874	369	3,150	994	571	186	857	313	2,917
Macon	3,758	704	3,726	1,619	12,175	3,480	2,221	757	3,888	1,437	11,283
Madison	1,286	307	1,476	475	4,290	1,285	780	360	1,316	466	4,209
Maries	1,205	626	905	397	3,375	1,038	639	208	847	359	3,091
Marion	2,689	701	3,332	1,571	10,124	1,726	1,262	762	3,025	1,341	9,336
Mercer	2,319	481	1,869	1,969	6,891	2,218	1,250	512	1,661	1,744	6,273
Miller	1,424	301	1,288	496	4,356	1,532	793	303	1,180	454	4,062

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES.						WHITE FEMALES.					
	Under ten years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of forty-five years and upwards.....	Total white males..	Under ten years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 45 years and upwards.....	Total white females
Mississippi.....	844	553	249	1,380	374	3,400	852	541	237	944	226	2,800
Moniteau	1,773	1,210	365	1,885	908	6,141	1,870	1,474	377	1,762	776	6,259
Monroe.....	2,386	1,615	537	2,552	1,251	8,341	2,201	1,410	517	2,348	1,018	7,494
Montgomery.....	1,923	1,228	416	2,050	1,020	6,637	1,843	1,263	408	1,908	1,797	6,279
Morgan.....	1,450	957	363	1,282	647	4,701	1,342	976	319	1,220	531	4,415
New Madrid.....	767	550	192	917	267	2,693	886	522	188	733	223	2,281
Newton.....	2,744	1,573	507	2,513	1,067	8,506	2,565	1,493	635	2,260	854	7,972
Nodaway	3,946	2,209	755	3,867	1,424	12,114	3,715	2,032	744	3,286	1,187	10,913
Oregon	794	452	127	647	227	2,247	773	424	137	664	218	2,216
Osgoe	1,796	1,219	354	1,650	749	5,768	1,634	1,155	277	1,400	546	5,072
Ozark	889	462	135	595	236	2,317	775	408	158	595	207	2,142
Penicoot.....	395	232	68	382	142	1,319	367	213	115	383	68	1,146
Perry.....	1,849	1,138	284	1,610	661	5,542	1,833	1,050	283	1,437	529	5,192
Pettis.....	3,004	1,860	645	3,831	1,349	10,758	2,921	1,862	758	3,261	1,109	9,896
PHELPS.....	1,589	947	279	1,328	666	4,809	1,567	916	339	1,418	489	4,739
Pike	2,639	1,887	716	3,150	1,489	9,881	2,543	1,739	721	2,777	1,343	9,123
Platte.....	2,085	1,403	513	2,403	1,099	7,497	2,036	1,433	622	2,041	934	6,988
Polk.....	2,119	1,281	523	1,910	778	6,624	2,114	1,231	561	1,847	822	6,575
Pulaski	1,145	640	221	1,901	317	3,224	957	549	203	1,833	339	2,881
Putnam.....	2,145	1,202	441	1,792	881	6,441	2,068	1,256	439	1,714	709	6,186
Ralls.....	1,387	883	299	1,339	778	4,683	1,332	885	321	1,228	532	4,336
Randolph.....	2,442	1,455	528	3,163	1,160	8,748	2,318	1,507	555	2,579	972	8,001
Ray.....	2,773	1,704	685	2,511	1,196	8,869	2,512	1,545	681	2,283	954	7,975
Reynolds.....	824	509	150	646	238	2,367	798	490	150	676	204	2,328

Ripley.....	636	382	124	549	214	1,953	679	397	124	553	195	1,948
St. Charles.....	2,909	2,008	615	3,264	1,570	10,426	2,894	1,849	587	2,637	1,213	9,180
St. Clair.....	1,763	1,044	4,117	1,753	694	3,597	1,704	1,121	362	1,643	540	5,373
St. Francois.....	1,673	1,119	354	1,807	773	5,726	1,741	1,081	400	1,512	621	5,355
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,311	1,012	306	1,289	606	4,524	1,343	970	261	1,252	493	4,319
St. Louis.....												
Saline.....	3,519	2,153	820	3,835	1,622	11,938	3,458	2,116	749	3,175	1,269	10,802
Schuyler.....	1,611	1,043	291	1,463	681	5,086	1,433	1,006	319	1,458	563	4,779
Scotland.....	1,885	1,194	470	1,859	906	6,314	1,725	1,097	411	1,622	742	5,597
Scott.....	1,018	685	275	1,227	400	3,705	998	595	277	796	345	3,181
Shannon.....	1,566	286	117	1,400	180	1,609	555	303	133	484	150	1,625
Shelby.....	1,957	1,278	331	1,945	914	6,456	1,911	1,103	346	1,762	797	5,919
Stoddard.....	1,784	1,114	420	1,672	556	5,546	1,671	1,112	394	1,663	465	5,305
Stone.....	789	367	111	463	195	1,825	598	290	103	406	194	1,591
Sullivan.....	2,018	1,109	416	1,760	762	6,247	1,946	1,156	440	1,641	623	5,888
Taney.....	889	524	175	669	294	2,676	811	464	181	685	265	2,440
Texas.....	1,943	1,069	358	1,361	632	5,363	1,664	948	332	1,403	561	4,908
Vernon.....	2,198	1,490	489	2,401	957	7,530	2,128	1,302	497	2,138	673	6,789
Warren.....	1,483	1,006	340	1,379	771	4,979	1,345	921	301	1,206	662	4,435
Washington.....	2,147	1,135	299	1,925	736	6,242	2,054	1,126	363	1,814	589	5,946
Wayne.....	1,113	741	228	1,078	403	3,553	1,087	708	231	1,007	374	3,407
Webster.....	1,770	1,088	404	1,419	614	5,287	1,654	924	487	1,401	607	5,073
Worth.....	1,210	780	265	973	454	3,675	1,204	699	262	1,925	350	3,498
Wright.....	1,322	683	197	1,068	405	3,675	1,326	725	211	1,074	338	3,674
Total.....	227,643	141,773	53,060	230,702	98,335	747,274	215,807	135,179	52,652	208,008	81,201	692,914

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued,

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.		COLORED MALES.						
	Total white population.....	White persons between the ages of 6 and 18.....	Number of white persons that can read and write....	Under 10 years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 45 years and upwards.....	Total colored males
Adair	13,806	3,607	8,688	24	10	6	27	10	77
Andrew	14,702	4,404	9,798	37	33	11	33	16	131
Atchison	10,900	3,455	7,363	5	1	3	3	5	17
Audraht	13,483	1,819	5,290	268	134	64	192	78	711
Barry	11,091	3,556	4,962	13	7	1	9	4	34
Barton	6,826	2,250	4,601	1	1	1	2	1	6
Bates	17,316	5,062	10,934	24	11	8	19	7	69
Benton	10,753	3,248	6,500	39	36	12	42	7	136
Bollinger	8,809	2,809	3,050	7	2	1	8	1	29
Boone	25,448	6,865	14,204	1,105	726	260	834	311	3,256
Buchanan	35,297	8,881	23,427	372	208	181	390	128	1,279
Butler	4,299	1,406	1,766	12	8	3	11	3	37
Caldwell	11,846	3,863	7,866	48	38	12	41	20	159
Callaway	20,390	5,734	13,895	762	484	205	576	231	2,258
Camden	6,868	2,325	2,659	20	21	2	5	8	66
Cape Girardeau	16,359	4,523	9,325	266	127	50	223	112	778
Carroll	20,215	6,139	12,869	222	118	60	180	84	664
Carter	1,541	.....	467	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Cass	17,470	5,215	11,178	99	62	16	90	28	295
Cedar	9,776	3,026	5,115	18	14	.....	17	9	58
Chariton	19,673	5,665	9,487	618	382	170	466	203	1,835
Christian	7,755	3,414	3,414	29	14	6	20	13	82
Clark	13,039	3,729	8,620	39	19	8	33	16	111
Clay	13,680	3,890	8,833	238	191	63	193	113	798

Clinton.....	12,902	3,875	8,625	133	81	21	115	35	385
Cole.....	12,512	3,783	9,075	153	122	107	470	96	948
Cooper.....	17,890	4,513	11,523	533	386	123	438	217	1,697
Crawford.....	9,308	2,860	4,237	21	6	2	7	7	37
Dade.....	10,865	3,263	5,970	35	19	10	33	10	107
Dallas.....	8,014	2,618	3,571	18	4	3	7	6	38
Davies.....	15,413	4,687	8,633	51	36	10	62	16	38
DeKalb.....	11,032	3,467	5,918	19	16	3	16	4	171
Dent.....	7,378	3,856	5,946	5	4	1	2	2	54
Douglas.....	6,103	1,965	715	2	1	1	5		14
Dunklin.....	6,144	2,110	1,587	20	8	11	11		10
Franklin.....	24,726	7,922	15,357	443	94	68	289	137	58
Gasconade.....	11,059	3,533	8,366	14	5	7	19	5	1,119
Geney.....	12,635	4,005	7,473	5	4	3	8	2	50
Greene.....	22,352	7,094	13,219	425	197	83	282	125	17
Grundy.....	12,896	3,542	7,210	26	15	3	28	5	1,112
Harrison.....	17,664	5,083	8,780	11	9	5	13	8	76
Henry.....	18,122	4,880	10,818	81	85	30	113	40	46
Hickory.....	5,796	1,894	2,990	17	3		8	5	417
Holt.....	13,145	2,227	8,123	16	11	13	11	5	31
Howard.....	12,481	3,763	7,656	828	623	186	672	317	55
Howell.....	6,718	2,178	2,845	7	3	2	7		2,626
Iron.....	6,227	1,896	3,296	78	43	9	45	25	19
Jackson.....	47,868	12,503	33,571	866	442	222	928	227	200
Jasper.....	28,793	8,157	16,494	79	49	25	134	11	2,685
Jefferson.....	15,505	5,100	9,235	111	62	27	115	45	298
Johnson.....	21,991	6,910	14,315	430	180	72	225	96	360
Knox.....	12,508	3,693	7,775	22	15	5	36	7	803
Laclede.....	9,466	.....	5,010	63	44	11	48	17	93
Lafayette.....	18,272	5,463	12,318	577	430	127	522	243	183
Lawrence.....	12,860	3,987	6,999	29	24	4	25	10	1,899
Lewis.....	14,849	6,302	10,256	194	154	74	204	97	723
Lincoln.....	14,992	4,558	8,978	299	189	57	218	122	785
Linn.....	17,343	4,554	10,806	106	84	31	94	40	357
Livingston.....	17,073	5,054	11,359	134	94	37	132	57	454
McDonald.....	6,072	2,003	2,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon.....	23,458	6,768	13,919	251	145	54	225	78	753
Madison.....	8,499	3,282	3,758	43	22	8	39	11	122
Maries.....	6,466	2,106	2,755	1	2	.....	3	1	6
Marion.....	19,460	5,353	13,217	482	361	135	450	194	1,622
Mercer.....	13,272	4,038	6,634	23	13	6	13	6	60
Miller.....	8,418	2,711	4,221	21	10	8	10	8	57

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.			COLORED MALES.					
	Total white population.....	White persons between the ages of 6 and 18.....	Number of white persons that can read and write....	Under 10 years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 40 years and upwards.....	Total colored males
Mississippi.....	6,200	1,715	3,137	201	102	70	243	83	699
Moniteau.....	12,400	3,368	6,208	108	71	22	81	41	323
Monroe.....	15,835	4,825	11,722	294	206	90	239	99	928
Montgomery.....	12,916	4,210	8,816	244	150	61	198	81	734
Morgan.....	9,116	3,080	6,547	59	46	15	38	21	181
New Madrid.....	5,155	1,586	1,958	278	169	56	198	92	795
Newton.....	16,369	4,848	8,628	83	65	8	66	51	253
Nodaway.....	23,027	7,221	14,095	10	7	2	16	8	37
Oregon.....	4,463	1,465	1,401	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Osage.....	10,840	3,776	6,733	65	30	13	61	19	194
Ozark.....	4,465	1,351	1,250	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Pemiscot.....	2,365	1,207	1,427	12	5	2	20	6	45
Perry.....	10,734	3,737	5,701	77	56	8	56	25	222
Pettis.....	20,657	5,870	14,826	363	269	74	356	136	1,199
Phelps.....	9,648	3,067	5,367	63	26	11	47	25	1,172
Pike.....	19,004	3,803	12,450	569	428	161	487	227	1,872
Platte.....	14,464	4,502	9,883	253	144	66	215	86	767
Polk.....	13,199	3,692	7,272	42	29	5	34	17	127
Pulaski.....	6,105	1,797	2,633	8	2	1	7	1	19
Putnam.....	12,627	4,217	6,728	.....	1	4	1	1	7
Ralls.....	9,029	2,407	5,630	168	97	51	119	87	522
Randolph.....	16,750	4,692	10,866	380	280	101	297	138	1,198
Ray.....	16,844	5,284	9,811	273	176	61	192	69	771
Reynolds.....	4,695	1,672	467	1	2	1	3	.....	7

Ripley.....	5,901	1,267	1,364	381	203	63	345	141	1	1
St. Charles.....	19,606	5,840	12,579	381	203	63	345	141	1	1,133
St. Clair.....	11,090	3,266	6,974	82	23	6	33	25	6	119
St. Francois.....	11,081	3,364	6,251	96	65	21	65	38	21	285
Ste. Genevieve.....	8,843	3,136	5,071	79	68	16	73	44	16	280
St. Louis.....	22,740	6,593	14,687	721	499	178	508	263	.....	2,200
Saline.....	9,876	3,259	6,108	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Schuyler.....	11,911	3,497	7,116	15	15	1	25	10	1	66
Scotland.....	6,878	2,256	4,051	79	37	21	61	33	.....	233
Scott.....	3,234	958	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shannon.....	12,376	3,614	9,526	141	104	32	115	33	.....	424
Shelby.....	10,851	3,470	3,744	9	5	2	2	2	.....	20
Stoddard.....	3,516	1,136	1,261	1	8	2	1	4	.....	16
Stone.....	12,336	3,584	7,033	8	5	1	6	4	.....	23
Sullivan.....	5,116	1,481	612	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Taney.....	10,271	3,274	4,146	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	7
Texas.....	14,309	4,020	9,015	17	7	9	14	4	.....	51
Vernon.....	9,414	2,788	6,668	145	91	40	133	72	.....	481
Warren.....	12,188	3,807	5,005	159	94	32	109	61	.....	455
Washington.....	6,970	2,211	5,125	4	4	2	7	.....	.....	17
Wayne.....	10,360	2,918	4,728	35	20	10	24	12	.....	103
Webster.....	7,160	2,322	3,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worth.....	7,349	2,315	2,546	11	6	3	11	6	.....	37
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,438,062	423,333	833,841	16,228	10,358	4,073	14,005	5,792	.....	50,663

Clinton.....	115	73	28	117	38	411	796	169	101
Cole.....	160	117	66	207	101	651	1,599	366	297
Cooper.....	509	877	137	494	252	1,769	3,466	862	319
Crawford.....	15	10	3	10	6	43	77	32	2
Dade.....	37	23	12	27	19	118	222	65	34
Dallas.....	7	6	1	9	8	31	69	17	8
Davies.....	72	41	13	50	24	193	369	61	41
DeKalb.....	20	10	13	10	4	56	107	22	9
Dent.....	1	1	1	4	2	9	23	11	2
Douglas.....	7	1	3	3	4	18	28	6	.....
Dunklin.....	11	10	2	16	3	42	100	503	177
Franklin.....	351	187	62	273	137	1,006	2,131	17	24
Gasconade.....	14	7	2	12	6	41	91	13	3
Greene.....	36	5	2	11	1	22	39	728	478
Grundy.....	23	224	74	404	151	1,229	2,341	44	36
Harrison.....	12	21	10	21	15	90	162	8	12
Henry.....	131	61	31	129	62	424	842	206	122
Hickory.....	12	4	3	5	9	33	64	13	4
Holt.....	14	8	3	13	7	45	100	12	27
Howard.....	879	560	183	720	357	2,699	5,325	1,645	214
Howell.....	8	3	6	6	1	19	38	7	1
Iron.....	58	32	14	62	30	196	396	100	52
Jackson.....	932	560	374	1,324	302	3,492	6,177	1,261	1,353
Jasper.....	91	49	27	91	28	286	579	77	180
Jefferson.....	112	47	15	102	45	321	681	191	103
Johnson.....	236	178	62	245	120	851	1,655	484	345
Knox.....	15	12	15	21	16	72	157	83	34
Laclede.....	63	35	19	54	25	196	379	.....	89
Lafayette.....	592	433	162	610	202	1,999	3,898	1,251	272
Lawrence.....	35	27	7	24	9	102	194	64	17
Lewis.....	210	158	84	184	112	748	1,471	420	309
Lincoln.....	346	209	63	248	115	981	1,866	543	150
Linn.....	130	71	36	107	68	405	765	162	170
Livingston.....	169	106	43	142	71	522	976	270	288
McDonald.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2
Macon.....	229	174	64	256	94	817	1,570	261	180
Madison.....	41	25	8	43	12	129	251	71	35
Maries.....	4	1	1	2	1	9	15	4	.....
Marion.....	422	360	136	529	264	1,712	3,334	815	562
Mercer.....	13	8	1	17	5	44	104	17	8
Miller.....	20	8	3	13	10	54	111	41	32

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COLORED FEMALES.							TOTAL.	
	Under 10 years of age.....	Of 10 and under 18 years.....	Of 18 and under 21 years.....	Of 21 and under 45 years.....	Of 45 years and upwards.....	Total colored females.....	Total colored population.....	Colored persons between the ages of 6 and 18.....	Number of colored persons that can read and write.....
Mississippi.....	197	94	43	205	60	599	1,298	356	209
Moniteau.....	103	79	35	80	43	340	663	107	41
Monroe.....	297	214	77	256	144	988	1,916	574	428
Montgomery.....	263	144	66	209	86	768	1,502	171	133
Morgan.....	50	40	19	70	28	220	401	117	70
New Madrid.....	231	161	63	183	63	723	1,518	501	71
Newton.....	84	48	14	69	38	253	506	158	107
Nodaway.....	8	7	.....	14	7	33	75	15	17
Oregon.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	1	.....
Ozark.....	54	37	11	55	9	166	360	109	30
Ozark.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	9	.....	1
Pemiscot.....	20	20	2	14	7	63	108	55	2
Perry.....	86	45	8	57	18	214	436	159	35
Pettis.....	383	244	110	434	144	1,313	2,512	780	556
Phelps.....	64	30	17	51	27	189	361	56	49
Pike.....	586	362	191	520	266	1,925	3,797	309	599
Platte.....	227	125	63	196	91	703	1,478	412	215
Polk.....	48	23	13	38	18	141	268	82	24
Pulaski.....	6	3	6	7	6	28	47	9	3
Putnam.....	1	2	1	3	.....	7	14	4	4
Ralls.....	140	94	38	80	68	420	941	286	54
Randolph.....	366	273	91	343	133	1,206	2,404	693	222
Ray.....	271	157	57	212	82	779	1,550	487	147
Reynolds.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	8	15	1	.....

	3	1	15,095	6,601	52,624	103,307	25,804	13,865
Ripley.....	352	221	54	312	143	1,082	2,215	552
St. Charles.....	29	28	14	30	28	129	246	52
St. Clair.....	77	46	25	74	33	255	540	48
St. Francois.....	82	58	18	79	48	286	565	65
St. Genevieve.....								
St. Louis.....	650	467	176	576	278	2,148	4,347	508
Saline.....	1			1	1	3	5	1
Schuyler.....	14	7	5	21	6	53	119	14
Scotland.....	50	46	25	48	24	193	426	39
Scott.....								
Shannon.....	129	102	31	124	59	443	868	84
Shelby.....	5	4		5	3	17	37	2
Stoddard.....	7	2	1	1	1	12	28	3
Stone.....	8		1	8	6	25	48	8
Sullivan.....	2	2		2	1	7	8	
Taney.....	5	2		1	1	9	16	6
Texas.....	8	15	8	13	4	50	65	11
Vernon.....	136	88	37	104	61	426	907	81
Warren.....	151	95	51	124	36	457	912	79
Washington.....	4	4	2	7	2	19	36	4
Wayne.....	50	25	17	33	74	209	312	56
Webster.....								
Worth.....	15	7	2	1	1	38	75	16
Wright.....								
Total.....	15,979	10,396	4,586	15,095	6,601	52,624	103,307	13,865

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	DEAF AND DUMB.					BLIND.					INSANE.				
	Males.....	Females.....	White.....	Colored.....	Number taught to read and write....	Males	Females.....	White	Colored.....	Number taught to read and write....	Males.....	Females.....	White.....	Colored.....	
Adair	6	3	8	.....	5	2	2	1	1	.....	4	2	6	.....
Andrew.....	6	8	6	.....	4	7	4	6	1	4	12	7	15	.....
Atchison.....	3	3	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4
Audrain.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	9	.....
Barry.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....
Barton.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
Bates.....	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	4	.....	3	.....
Benton.....	4	2	2	.....	1	4	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Bollinger.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	7	9	16	.....	5	2	2	3	1	.....	5	6	11	.....
Buchanan.....	4	9	11	2	6	1	2	4	1	1	12	2	8	.....
Butler.....	3	2	5	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....
Caldwell.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	5	3	4	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....
Callaway.....	29	20	43	6	50	3	2	7	2	4	7	9	.....	.....
Camden.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
Cape Girardeau.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	1	1	8	11	.....	.....
Carroll.....	11	8	17	2	10	5	1	4	2	2	7	7	14	.....
Carter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	10	4	13	.....	10	4	4	6	1	1	4	5	8	1
Cedar.....	2	7	9	.....	3	1	3	4	.....	2	4	2	4	.....
Chariton.....	12	.....	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	11	3	4	3
Christian.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	3	5	8	.....
Clark.....	1	4	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	.....	3	2	.....	1
Clay.....	5	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

Clinton.....	9	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Cole.....	1	8	8	13	4	3	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Cooper.....	2	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	15	7	.....	19	.....	3	.....
Crawford.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dade.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Davies.....	5	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	6	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dent.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunklin.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	7	7	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Gasconade.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gentry.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	10	.....	7	.....
Grundy.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	10	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	1	4	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Hickory.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Holt.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Howell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	5	3	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	7	3	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	8	11	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laclede.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Layette.....	7	1	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	4	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	4	6	9	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	5	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	4	7	11	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
McDonald.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macon.....	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maries.....	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Miller.....	3	2	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

Ripley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	6	2	10	2
St. Charles.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	6	5	8	1
St. Clair.....	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	5	1
St. Francois.....	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	1	1
Ste. Genevieve.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saline.....	4	5	1	1	1	5	3	6	1	1	11	4	1	1
Schuyler.....	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	4	1	1	1
Scotland.....	5	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	4	12	1
Shannon.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	4	1	1
Shelby.....	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	7	1	1	2	2	2	1
Stoddard.....	6	4	4	2	2	2	5	7	1	1	3	5	5	1
Stone.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	1
Sullivan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	3	2	2	1
Taney.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	1	2	6	7	1
Texas.....	1	6	1	1	5	4	6	3	2	1	9	6	9	1
Vernon.....	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	1
Warren.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	1
Washington.....	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	3	1
Wayne.....	2	3	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
Webster.....	2	3	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
Worth.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Wright.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Total.....	437	278	414	38	248	319	249	313	59	83	550	432	599	62

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK.						
	Horses.....	Mules.....	Jacks	Jennets.....	Cattle.....	Sheep.....	Hogs.....
Adair.....	6,316	1,032	16	6	21,462	9,773	26,299
Andrew.....	7,565	1,659	34	29	26,972	8,019	40,511
Atchison.....	5,887	1,418	15	7	20,052	4,723	37,674
Audrain.....	5,636	1,694	24	16	12,817	7,055	11,909
Barry.....	4,121	1,073	22	28	9,089	10,124	21,285
Barton.....	3,185	731	12	9	11,879	7,853	8,725
Bates.....	9,434	2,065	29	25	26,196	13,004	27,381
Benton.....	5,708	1,726	22	23	15,248	12,087	17,621
Bollinger.....	2,824	1,010	16	21	5,120	8,975	15,358
Boone.....	10,545	5,321	94	158	19,296	20,719	43,652
Buchanan.....	6,510	2,663	20	14	13,566	4,367	37,640
Butler.....	1,484	319	7	7	4,465	1,896	9,347
Caldwell.....	6,683	1,159	20	30	19,710	16,928	28,822
Callaway.....	7,458	4,120	41	34	13,485	20,224	26,340
Camden.....	2,887	616	17	5	8,046	9,640	13,829
Cape Girardeau.....	5,237	2,357	29	10	8,509	12,200	28,172
Carroll.....	8,615	3,160	21	15	23,392	12,427	34,856
Carter.....	511	133	11	28	1,428	1,089	2,545
Cass.....	9,906	2,343	28	14	22,819	8,376	30,927
Cedar.....	4,727	1,226	27	45	11,907	12,318	20,720
Chariton.....	7,925	3,068	31	29	21,880	11,718	26,458
Christian.....	2,965	873	18	16	5,855	7,177	15,720
Clark.....	7,319	1,074	24	15	20,182	13,783	23,497
Clay.....	6,304	2,433	24	53	13,833	13,127	36,414

Clinton	6,399	1,896	22	19	18,444	10,918	35,226
Cole	3,134	1,205	8	18	5,422	6,552	14,561
Cooper	6,696	2,716	33	46	13,034	14,137	22,976
Crawford	2,675	997	21	75	6,418	4,399	11,948
Dade	4,882	1,384	40	12	13,712	10,161	18,022
Dallas	3,276	911	24	14	7,915	9,397	1,269
Davies	9,062	1,917	32	31	23,426	18,376	28,826
DeKalb	5,912	992	11	9	15,255	9,032	20,030
DeWitt	2,320	718	14	25	6,657	6,387	15,089
Douglas	2,097	349	13	9	4,889	7,781	12,741
Dunklin	1,585	733	10	2	5,880	1,831	18,865
Franklin	6,952	2,713	22	34	16,922	11,869	40,885
Gasconade	3,157	1,442	9	7	9,291	8,167	17,524
Gentry	71,022	926	13	27	20,222	12,718	29,026
Greene	6,835	2,642	13	36	11,277	13,150	28,710
Grundy	6,265	930	18	12	19,430	14,530	25,791
Harrison	10,246	1,498	24	18	31,329	25,258	45,314
Henry	8,835	2,371	37	24	2,608	9,237	25,331
Hickory	2,787	801	12	14	8,190	5,605	8,175
Holt	6,036	1,191	12	16	17,778	37,502	37,502
Howard	5,374	2,980	31	33	11,163	10,720	27,657
Howell	2,152	557	34	65	5,207	6,026	13,957
Iron	1,325	451	9	7	3,845	2,663	7,161
Jackson	9,204	2,683	28	126	15,413	10,413	37,322
Jasper	8,379	1,948	40	25	20,994	17,882	23,620
Jefferson	4,986	1,757	25	41	10,838	6,781	26,271
Johnson	10,361	3,606	56	36	23,642	13,470	46,207
Knox	7,761	1,515	15	9	24,602	15,208	34,809
Laclede	3,526	870	19	27	8,688	11,994	16,039
Lafayette	8,294	3,759	37	36	18,954	10,516	38,220
Lawrence	5,389	1,566	13	14	11,986	11,899	18,518
Lewis	7,520	2,324	34	32	20,723	13,014	27,054
Lincoln	7,013	1,789	30	10	13,574	9,796	25,209
Linn	6,893	1,302	21	24	22,385	20,556	27,944
Livingston	7,675	1,705	33	30	20,321	12,269	32,068
McDonald	2,323	707	12	2	5,499	6,625	14,242
Macon	10,822	2,718	47	57	29,528	19,079	44,764
Madison	2,014	804	18	16	4,566	7,520	11,020
Maries	2,862	961	24	24	7,271	8,721	17,140
Marion	6,716	1,597	35	27	16,072	9,473	32,160
Mercer	6,762	835	10	5	21,160	20,353	30,074
Miller	3,552	895	15	24	6,948	10,389	23,561

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK.						
	Horses	Mules	Jacks.....	Jennets.....	Cattle.....	Sheep	Hogs.....
Mississippi.....	1,395	865	15	20	4,112	452	8,414
Moniteau.....	5,140	1,790	51	102	9,137	12,674	22,907
Monroe.....	9,559	4,064	76	47	22,299	18,145	36,806
Montgomery	5,969	2,102	36	21	14,092	9,582	27,755
Morgan.....	2,693	1,595	16	16	9,143	9,748	13,177
New Madrid.....	1,509	1,181	7	9	4,981	754	12,275
Newton	5,365	1,428	29	12	12,654	9,314	20,007
Nodaway.....	12,706	1,854	27	32	42,289	12,044	57,349
Oregon.....	1,553	335	13	4	3,623	4,024	10,472
Osage.....	3,287	1,906	21	5	7,104	8,937	18,773
Ozark.....	1,645	374	15	3	4,469	3,657	8,824
Peniscot.....	1,085	311	19	109	3,466	331	6,518
Perry.....	3,479	1,192	15	14	4,968	7,277	12,154
Pettis.....	8,305	3,177	29	25	21,893	14,520	31,212
P'helps	8,364	3,035	35	46	14,916	14,817	27,245
Pike	2,941	804	9	16	6,916	6,491	12,204
Platte.....	6,744	2,501	28	34	13,227	5,717	43,521
Polk.....	5,345	2,143	40	14	11,523	15,797	21,796
Pulaski	2,109	517	22	28	4,943	4,954	11,718
Putnam.....	6,685	909	24	25	21,075	15,420	23,660
Ralls.....	5,295	2,008	43	35	12,663	8,965	20,542
Randolph	7,012	2,919	52	43	12,719	15,406	20,138
Ray.....	7,893	3,018	45	67	16,400	11,103	43,935
Reynolds.....	1,725	523	14	4	4,431	6,034	9,581

Ripley	1,349	416	12	7	3,990	3,513	8,398
St. Charles.....	5,850	2,729	36	18	10,774	7,402	25,395
St. Clair.....	5,148	1,206	26	8	17,925	11,114	17,834
St. Francois.....	2,722	1,247	28	16	5,748	7,743	9,795
Ste. Genevieve.....	2,739	745	12	23	5,061	4,496	9,709
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	10,571	6,505	67	77	20,166	11,037	34,797
Schuyler.....	4,188	588	16	21	10,194	11,854	14,976
Scotland.....	6,005	1,012	8	.....	15,195	12,055	11,322
Scott.....	1,840	1,184	15	44	5,143	1,684	15,131
Stannion	868	163	15	3	2,552	2,729	5,021
Shelby.....	6,156	1,880	22	45	17,635	16,713	30,215
Stoddard.....	2,977	1,107	26	20	8,063	4,288	20,636
Stone	1,484	201	3	14	3,270	4,441	9,127
Sullivan.....	7,757	1,337	18	42	23,206	17,352	28,395
Taney	1,760	290	16	23	4,544	3,950	10,694
Texas	2,952	726	25	34	7,584	9,338	15,371
Vernon	6,807	1,576	20	14	27,172	10,231	22,131
Warren	3,545	1,514	10	14	9,971	5,501	28,972
Washington	2,967	1,124	15	22	7,592	5,806	12,853
Wayne.....	2,211	704	12	8	4,573	4,408	11,317
Webster	3,398	1,384	25	8	7,064	11,127	19,517
Worth.....	4,029	586	15	17	15,139	8,014	17,993
Wright.....	2,670	722	15	38	6,307	9,789	16,239
Total.....	648,607	178,654	2,707	3,002	1,462,457	1,103,968	2,535,281

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRODUCTS.						
	Bushels Wheat.....	Bushels Corn.....	Bushels Oats.....	Bushels Barley.....	Bushels Rye.....	Pounds Tobacco....	Pounds Wool.....
Adair.....	9,587	896,161	137,281	90	2,574	48,085	24,878
Andrew.....	443,567	2,321,819	86,523	8,424	35,488	68,083	23,818
Atchison.....	178,637	3,423,969	10,226	113,357	41,201	20,519	16,521
Audrain.....	8,015	1,398,803	116,496	67	400	140,107	29,800
Barry.....	78,672	547,335	21,576	57	4,614	80,783	15,534
Barton.....	138,843	638,831	37,847	90	618	4,017	15,268
Bates.....	24,442	3,593,036	34,028	18	1,159	30,521	32,000
Benton.....	40,160	1,136,540	125,125	.....	380	24,800	21,371
Bollinger.....	78,999	323,062	63,396	833	640	16,927	17,581
Boone.....	87,101	1,681,789	118,740	.....	13,749	824,321	87,261
Buchanan.....	380,580	1,591,896	91,260	.....	17,895	35,825	6,186
Butler.....	5,729	190,041	10,630	3,660	671	24,890	3,153
Caldwell.....	43,847	2,612,348	179,321	450	25,113	4,705	56,624
Callaway.....	46,521	2,245,941	261,416	415	2,580	1,746,333	72,627
Camden.....	26,221	305,032	10,185	.....	2,033	39,347	39,596
Cape Girardeau.....	265,713	706,594	94,511	2,744	1,437	28,010	27,010
Carroll.....	123,132	3,676,841	146,559	410	33,167	1,581,843	27,977
Carter.....	5,101	589,755	1,957	.....	162	38,058	1,687
Cass.....	264,389	2,494,055	57,534	3,949	9,386	46,694	24,135
Cedar.....	64,850	426,238	47,954	60	3,980	64,609	20,226
Chariton.....	61,424	2,243,822	2,124,207	1,313	7,863	10,159,924	32,734
Christian.....	48,844	442,902	12,963	.....	1,036	133,705	11,277
Clark.....	21,564	891,551	246,040	121	11,817	15,640	48,273
Clay.....	222,416	1,796,446	35,634	913	42,791	260,906	65,933
							91

Clinton.....	45,497	2,414,360	76,381	24,789	199,915	28,487	330
Cole.....	139,160	424,440	59,231	3,777	76,529	13,736	
Cooper.....	223,372	267,824	230,469	3,523	165,805	49,511	115
Crawford.....	51,396	273,233	45,490	9	1,057	5,384	78
Dade.....	74,144	858,431	69,669	2,070	30,227	10,682	15
Dallas.....	19,680	52,004	18,202	2,108	13,411	12,955	
Davies.....	95,795	1,469,722	119,103	50,701	37,055	35,458	
DeKalb.....	24,433	1,574,645	52,915	32,786	53,276	20,326	102
Dent.....	43,487	320,022	39,605	3,614	60,503	9,602	
Douglas.....	42,881	280,651	21,002	1,965	54,530	9,982	
Dunklin.....	6,193	367,844	4,405	239	40,897	2,142	
Franklin.....	452,255	852,042	227,460	6,893	397,608	28,759	
Gasconade.....	241,335	405,136	153,490	1,306	33,354	21,340	
Gentry.....	25,695	1,688,828	52,515	20,072	42,558	28,581	
Greene.....	229,329	1,243,014	73,833	3,808	150,932	24,298	
Grundy.....	42,281	741,181	112,598	17,795	16,177	24,019	
Harrison.....	64,209	2,058,101	138,265	39,554	30,643	64,510	
Henry.....	2,819	2,961,220	53,448	250	25,736	16,531	1,589
Hickory.....	27,404	411,907	69,750	2,421	35,948	11,563	
Holt.....	99,426	2,105,985	63,641	21,305	29,575	10,718	140
Howard.....	163,804	1,493,795	136,935	4,350	3,275,875	49,945	804
Howell.....	30,695	398,505	32,662	2,693	99,631	11,537	
Iron.....	23,738	213,324	17,252	1,715	6,643	4,119	152
Jackson.....	266,925	1,846,850	15,671	2,790	227,225	31,705	10
Jasper.....	306,397	1,776,637	204,206	4,853	17,605	36,784	37
Jefferson.....	180,844	578,266	78,211	198	29,003	13,176	
Johnson.....	352,160	8,841,499	131,944	903	234,714	31,852	3
Knox.....	3,426	1,283,133	186,752	10,023	68,895	48,700	75
Laclede.....	41,526	414,154	32,145	6,781	95,675	18,827	138
Lafayette.....	602,050	2,593,915	48,964	21,982	712,550	32,981	130
Lawrence.....	191,042	852,570	39,377	3,028	23,154	21,844	
Lewis.....	58,895	1,134,560	205,491	2,200	31,406	48,424	584
Lincoln.....	203,706	1,120,790	153,360	2,500	918,700	23,353	1,393
Linn.....	18,036	1,640,278	193,147	13,318	1,466,829	51,199	
Livingston.....	131,211	1,921,991	211,145	41,200	1,471,978	34,935	
McDonald.....	46,228	280,704	8,813	997	100,695	8,758	
Macdonald.....	11,773	1,487,010	103,279	5,189	2,608,567	45,911	
Macon.....	40,636	254,903	40,288	438	2,468	7,242	2,798
Madison.....	30,905	273,498	91,067	1,675	75,076	11,558	9
Maries.....	195,025	1,021,235	89,062	1,805	95,016	31,271	1,845
Marion.....	20,135	945,031	132,187	36,157	46,134	52,176	184
Mercer.....	34,065	513,753	89,002	8,420	99,733	18,071	292
Miller.....				50			

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

PRODUCTS.

COUNTIES.	Bushels wheat.....	Bushels corn.....	Bushels oats.....	Bushels barley.....	Bushels rye.....	Pounds tobacco.....	Pounds wool.....	Pounds sugar.....
Mississippi.....	24,821	610,947	2,032	30	.....	12,165	493	.....
Moniteau.....	101,213	1,131,904	135,422	266	1,918	99,780	28,859	151
Monroe.....	9,333	2,833,425	321,197	.....	2,520	1,904,127	55,193	.....
Montgomery.....	22,644	1,228,929	148,030	.....	224	784,243	50,817	119
Morgan.....	30,293	1,134,202	69,442	170	1,753	34,207	20,978	1,171
New Madrid.....	10,838	755,670	8,760	.....	90	3,835	1,458	.....
Newton.....	131,632	539,584	155,243	175	7,187	43,549	15,162	30
Nodaway.....	92,632	5,153,098	178,240	68,102	83,575	59,993	20,350	.....
Oregon.....	10,885	208,512	17,455	.....	664	43,147	5,934	.....
Osage.....	167,642	468,372	64,807	194	1,010	216,450	17,307	.....
Ozark.....	15,922	77,430	2,916	5	378	3,887	3,924	.....
Pemiscot.....	1,895	329	224	.....	433	962	283	.....
Perry.....	289,301	333,800	61,436	10,003	412	9,957	17,896	221
Pettis.....	73,172	3,554,008	226,833	.....	7,972	71,445	44,791	.....
Phelps.....	418,392	115,279	122,349	409	747	1,045,316	40,668	712
Pike.....	61,952	302,850	55,325	200	6,900	28,752	9,551	.....
Platte.....	535,799	1,861,735	35,813	927	15,786	90,392	16,417	37
Polk.....	95,168	908,682	109,686	534	5,020	5,904	42,180	6
Pulaski.....	51,666	417,815	87,924	170	1,558	32,655	7,224	.....
Putnam.....	6,747	606,526	123,670	8	4,926	27,251	32,051	9,600
Ralls.....	149,910	917,578	82,600	40	109	13,225	16,891	1,467
Randolph.....	289,471	644,566	52,011	.....	4,018	3,201,131	41,974	.....
Ray.....	166,339	2,164,366	40,430	1,293	28,802	520,896	24,856	3,715
Reynolds.....	7,721	18,621	5,906	.....	349	2,331	2,950	.....

Ripley.....	9,877	173,643	13,954	7	5,042	192	56,785	6,095	.....
St. Charles.....	607,738	1,604,806	137,131			2,742	494,943	12,080	10
St. Clair.....	22,787	1,346,895	74,811			641	42,994	23,047	2,755
St. Francois.....	68,407	355,520	75,940			664	38,030	20,023	.....
Ste. Genevieve.....	175,846	276,350	45,872			416	11,219	11,423	.....
St. Louis.....									.....
Saline.....	196,981	5,345,965	220,959	298		16,169	1,718,855	28,185	.....
Schuyler.....	9,983	787,561	157,602			6,145	35,675	31,500	81
Scotland.....	1,539	618,964	165,365			1,203	10,880	25,940	.....
Scott.....	107,004	438,390	12,628	2,067		260	43,336	2,420	86
Shannon.....	2,684	5,564	50	89		62	619	1,222	56
Shelby.....	9,724	788,865	55,876	34		3,485	527,190	40,208	.....
Stoddard.....	58,494	481,781	28,601			274	248,948	6,105	.....
Stone.....	16,349	206,499	7,000	74		703	58,065	5,840	72
Sullivan.....	9,139	1,162,681	118,168			6,169	87,722	42,420	8
Taney.....	59,962	471,898	11,876	253		2,996	38,776	5,368	115
Texas.....	64,482	353,495	47,333	96		6,977	55,828	14,482	5
Vernon.....	42,900	1,863,184	112,741			283	12,320	17,662	.....
Warren.....	112,051	833,186	244,293	740		2,900	479,140	18,817	1,045
Washington.....	40,342	337,295	65,763			1,000	12,445	11,717	40
Wayne.....	19,508	338,437	85,270	90		101	100,399	7,391	100
Webster.....	30,018	359,830	33,605			2,930	384,025	16,435	.....
Worth.....	2,812	939,386	65,413	233		5,035	3,630	20,472	.....
Wright.....	25,907	300,554	11,287	50		3,301	84,444	16,946	.....
Total.....	12,088,289	128,328,054	9,794,080	301,311		905,144	41,402,156	2,687,777	52,050

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1870—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRODUCTS.					REMARKS.
	Tons Hay.....	Tons Hemp.....	Gallons Whisky....	Gallons Wine.....	Gallons Molasses...	Total Population...
Adair	21,477	4	.....	15	77,232	13,974
Andrew	12,230	15	4	697	20,842	14,992
Atchison	14,482	35	.....	1,088	11,304	10,925
Andrain	14,456	.....	.....	187	8,023	15,157
Barry	2,624	.....	.....	100	35,486	11,146
Barton	88	.....	620	180	10,574	6,900
Bates	28,505	.....	165	55	35,811	17,484
Benton	15,430	.....	.....	50	53,239	11,027
Bollinger	1,731	.....	.....	107	18,407	8,848
Boone	16,956	.....	.....	1,992	11,998	31,923
Buchanan	4,324	250	10	4,750	12,140	38,165
Butler	351	191	.....	10	10,668	4,363
Caldwell	16,937	15	.....	387	26,702	12,200
Callaway	11,680	.....	218	1,910	20,971	25,257
Camden	3,689	.....	.....	.....	18,651	7,027
Cape Girardeau	6,280	3	332	638	29,057	17,891
Carroll	11,010	8	.....	4,681	51,480	21,518
Carter	64	.....	.....	.....	5,478	1,549
Cass	13,009	.....	.....	20	20,791	18,069
Cedar	5,446	.....	.....	24	20,794	9,912
Chariton	14,700	2	.....	4,002	36,266	23,294
Christian	1,156	.....	.....	.....	17,245	7,936
Clark	19,928	.....	7,775	406	20,998	14,549
Clay	4,041	1,089	.....	8,320	23,923	15,320
						Kirkville, 2,402.
						Savaunah, 1,066.
						Mexico, 3,379.
						Butler, 1,320.
						Warsaw, 385.
						Marble Hill, 219.
						Columbia, 4,145.
						St. Joseph, 23,099.
						Poplar Bluff, 328.
						Kingston, 420; Hamilton, 982.
						Fulton, 2,160.
						Jackson, 535; Cape Girardeau, 3,632.
						Carrollton, 2,107.
						Harrisonville, 857; Pleasant Hill, 1,883.
						Stockton, 357.
						Keytesville, 562; Brunswick, 1,389.
						Kahoka, 626; Alexander, 888.
						Liberty, 1,373.

Clinton.....	11,322	30	.....	.....	24,514	13,698	Plattsburg, 1,262; Cameron, 1,652.
Cole.....	3,792	51	.....	686	11,690	14,122	Jefferson City, 5,562.
Cooper.....	9,816	.....	.....	8,615	51,115	21,356	Booneville, 3,691.
Crawford.....	1,683	11	90	208	8,810	9,391	Steelville, 347.
Dade.....	4,375	.....	.....	.....	28,214	11,089	Greenfield, 353.
Dallas.....	2,485	.....	.....	.....	7,326	8,073	
Davies.....	14,347	3	.....	594	25,264	16,557	
DeKalb.....	11,940	.....	1	180	18,218	11,159	Maysville, 370.
Dent.....	1,753	.....	.....	20	22,793	7,401	
Douglas.....	96	.....	.....	.....	13,425	6,461	
Dunklin.....	887	.....	.....	.....	11,165	6,255	
Franklin.....	6,472	308	1,870	13,641	16,069	26,924	Washington, 2,765; Union, 1,284.
Gasconade.....	5,420	.....	198	65,778	14,248	11,160	Herman, 1,337.
Gentry.....	17,914	.....	.....	1,560	22,248	12,673	Albany, 846.
Greene.....	8,007	.....	.....	.....	23,912	24,693	Springfield, 5,653.
Grundy.....	14,655	.....	.....	3,400	12,466	13,071	Trenton, 2,588.
Harrison.....	32,686	.....	4,051	2,996	40,398	18,530	Bethany, 900.
Henry.....	14,642	14	.....	745	27,441	18,965	Clinton, 2,008.
Hickory.....	3,193	.....	.....	.....	19,891	5,870	Quincy, 83.
Holt.....	904	34	500	3,946	8,906	13,245	Oregon, 865.
Howard.....	4,405	.....	.....	1,650	19,720	17,815	Fayette, 1,047; Glasgow, 1,516.
Howell.....	390	.....	.....	.....	23,189	6,756	West Plains, 262.
Iron.....	2,064	.....	.....	100	5,862	6,623	Ironton, 624
Jackson.....	1,992	20	7,000	60	27,172	54,045	Kansas City, 32,736; Independence, 2,572
Jasper.....	13,756	3	.....	738	37,942	29,384	Carthage, 3,495; Joplin, 7,574.
Jefferson.....	4,882	.....	.....	3,648	15,971	16,186	Hillsboro, 208; De Soto, 1,461.
Johnson.....	13,160	10	.....	2,557	39,494	23,646	Warrensburg, 3,039; Holden, 1,330.
Knox.....	40,671	.....	.....	209	24,349	12,678	Edina, 970.
Laclede.....	2,572	.....	.....	373	26,388	9,845	Lebanon, 954.
Lafayette.....	7,706	438	.....	1,112	14,433	22,204	Lexington, 4,050.
Lawrence.....	4,198	.....	.....	208	35,104	13,054	Pierce City, 738.
Lewis.....	17,892	.....	.....	1,131	21,527	16,350	Monticello, 360; LaGrange, 1,477; Can-
Lincoln.....	4,068	.....	.....	.....	14,780	16,858	Troy, 832.
Linn.....	31,785	.....	.....	3,690	3,300	18,110	Linneus, 865.
Livingston.....	15,382	.....	.....	3,474	39,858	18,074	Chillicothe, 3,499.
McDonald.....	470	.....	.....	16	7,615	6,072	
Macon.....	26,071	.....	.....	517	43,057	25,028	Macon City, 3,077.
Madison.....	2,165	.....	.....	75	2,629	8,750	
Maries.....	2,858	.....	.....	10	10,803	6,481	
Marion.....	12,692	165	141	1,561	10,509	22,794	Palmyra, 2,317; Hannibal, 10,003.
Mercer.....	18,941	.....	.....	10,173	38,216	13,393	Princeton, 906.
Miller.....	3,403	.....	.....	120	25,031	8,529	Amended returns, 8,803.

CENSUS OF MISSOURI FOR 1876—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRODUCTS.					Remarks.
	Tons hay.....	Tons hemp.....	Gallons whisky.. ...	Gallons wine	Gallons molasses....	Total population....
Mississippi.....	575	.....	.....	.....	14,798	7,498
Moniteau.....	10,006	.....	.....	2,456	41,183	13,084
Monroe.....	16,574	.....	.....	15	41,291	17,751
Montgomery	9,029	.....	.....	2,879	20,410	14,418
Morgan	5,753	.....	.....	189	34,175	9,529
New Madrid.....	123	.....	.....	4	800	6,673
Newton.....	4,996	.....	.....	1,435	37,104	16,575
Nodaway.....	25,105	.....	.....	1,130	23,711	23,196
Oregon.....	290	.....	.....	.....	10,209	4,469
Osage.....	2,972	.....	.....	1,595	9,711	11,200
Ozark.....	91	.....	.....	5,351	5,351	4,579
Pennscot.....	72	.....	.....	.....	2,603	2,573
Perry.....	2,735	.....	.....	569	13,342	11,189
Pettis.....	17,479	.....	.....	140	23,167	23,167
Phelps.....	9,301	10	.....	2,317	7,847	9,919
Pike.....	3,747	.....	.....	655	11,243	22,828
Platte.....	3,320	344	9,005	2,083	12,627	15,948
Polk.....	4,227	.....	.....	160	41,353	13,467
Pulaski.....	2,698	.....	.....	68	13,338	6,157
Putnam.....	18,107	.....	.....	694	26,918	12,041
Ralls.....	8,808	49	.....	130	8,357	9,997
Randolph.....	14,098	.....	.....	.....	32,008	19,173
Ray.....	16,913	137	100	800	46,354	18,394
Reynolds.....	428	.....	.....	4	1,363	4,716
						Charleston, 1,029. California, 1,262. Paris, 1,115. Danville, 202; Montgomery City, 634. Versailles, 520. New Madrid, 556. Neosho, 1,210; Granby, 2,180. Maryville, 2,298. Chamolis, 581. Perryville, 464. Sedalia, 8,202. Rolla, 1,545. Bowling Green, 820; Louisiana, 4,029. Weston, 2,147; Platte City, 538. Bolivar, 679. Unionville, 642. New London, 445. Huntsville, 1,362; Moberly, 4,406. Richmond, 1,189.

Ripley.....	314	.....	.....	.....	15,741	3,913
St. Charles.....	5,278	.....	.....	28,180	9,381	21,821
St. Clair.....	19,605	70	.....	70	50,387	11,242
St. Francois.....	5,765	.....	.....	440	14,803	11,621
Ste. Genevieve.....	2,830	.....	.....	5,541	13,403	9,409
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	13,567	143	.....	3,867	31,127	27,087
Schuyler.....	12,256	.....	.....	531	20,265	9,881
Scotland.....	15,710	.....	.....	10	14,530	12,030
Scott.....	1,633	25	.....	129	15,596	7,312
Shannon.....	39	.....	.....	.....	641	3,236
Shelby.....	21,638	.....	.....	234	17,618	13,243
Stoddard.....	352	.....	.....	.....	41,686	10,888
Stone.....	554	.....	.....	.....	8,455	3,544
Sullivan.....	32,652	.....	.....	1,005	48,654	14,039
Taney.....	75	.....	.....	.....	14,633	5,124
Texas.....	574	.....	.....	85	29,849	10,287
Vernon.....	33,205	.....	.....	260	24,920	14,419
Warren.....	3,920	.....	75	4,915	11,440	10,321
Washington.....	3,599	.....	.....	1,222	14,426	13,100
Wayne.....	1,118	.....	.....	25	16,472	7,006
Webster.....	2,296	.....	.....	.....	16,495	10,684
Worth.....	10,418	.....	.....	689	13,303	7,164
Wright.....	1,484	.....	.....	.....	15,624	7,424
Total.....	1,005,335	3,479	32,155	228,034	2,448,327	1,547,030

St. Charles, 4,769.
 Osceola, 1,094.
 Farmington, 747.
 Ste. Genevieve, 1,500.
 Marshall, 1,871.
 Lancaster, 444.
 Memphis, 1,359.
 Commerce, 461.
 Shelbyville, 597; Shelbyna, 1,309.
 Bloomfield, 1,016.
 Milan, 517.
 Nevada City, 1,302.
 Potosi, 646.
 Marshfield, 793.
 Hartsville, 181.
 Total population.

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